Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 1, 1933

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Apr. 28, 1933.

Quicksilver was quoted £9 to £9 5s per flask.

Peppermint Oil Strong

The spot market for peppermint oil was strong at a late hour last week. Lack of offerings from the middlewest caused local sellers to be reserved. Spot quotations for natural oil were $2 minimum, quoted by two dealers. Local reports indicated that sales had been made in the country at that figure. A more general price was $2.10 per pound. Conditions suggested the probable continuation of the advance. The range was to $2.30 as to seller. Redistilled oil ranged $2.20 to $2.55 per pound as to seller.

Tankage Unavailable

Supplies of ground and unground tankage were unavailable in New York at the close of last week. Stocks were depleted after mid-week sales of unground at $1.85 and 10c. and ground at $2 and 10c. per unit-ton. At this writing calcium nitrate had not followed the advance in nitrate of soda but limestone-ammonia nitrate held firm at the previous advance of $2 per ton to the basis of $2, in bulk, c.i.f. ports.

Miscellaneous Oils Firm

The general market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases retained a firm tone late in the week. Tallow was easier with sales reported at a small concession but many other products were well maintained at previous advances with the tendency in some instances still upward. Higher prices were quoted in some quarters on corn, coconut and perilla oils. A fairly active demand was reported for various products though there was not much snap to trade, some buyers being inclined to curtail purchases pending further developments in the general financial and business situation.

Quicksilver Strong

Agents for the European quicksilver cartel reported a strong and active market late last week. Cables set the import price at $35.50, c.i.f. in bond. The duty paid price for goods to come forward was $54.25 per flask. This compared with the New York spot quotation of $56.50 to $58 per flask.

(Continued on page 58)

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Fusel Oil (*Crude and Refined*)
Gum Solutions
Cotton Solutions
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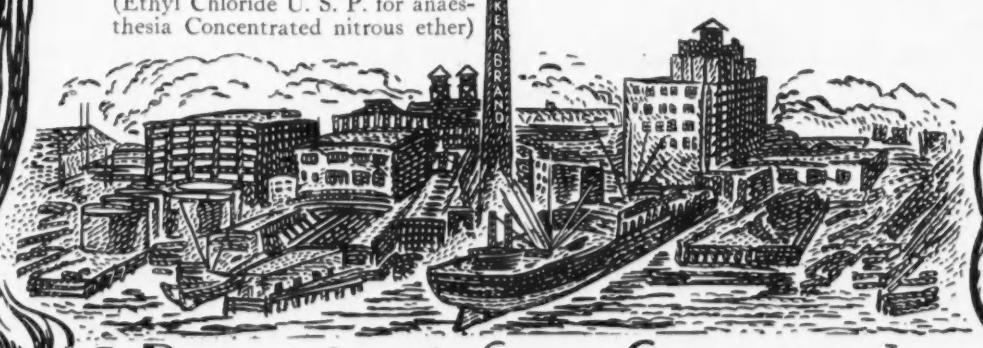
(Ethyl Chloride U. S. P. for anaesthesia Concentrated nitrous ether)

Artificial Fruit Ethers



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(Gran. and Powd.)
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and other Quinine Salts
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Strychnine Sulphate
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Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.08½@	.09
less car lots	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.30
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Abietic, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	2.90
carboys	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.34 @	5.59
carboys	100 lbs.	5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.23 @	6.48
carboys	100 lbs.	6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
carboys	100 lbs.	7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.47 @	7.83
carboys	100 lbs.	7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	9.14 @	9.39
carboys	100 lbs.	9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.14 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.64 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.89 @	—
pure, 80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.74 @	3.99
carboys	100 lbs.	4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.21 @	4.46
carboys	100 lbs.	4.71 @	4.96
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.06 @	7.31
carboys	100 lbs.	7.56 @	7.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	9.15
carboys	100 lbs.	9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		2.93 @	3.18
carboys	100 lbs.	3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.80
carboys	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.90 @	7.43
carboys	100 lbs.	7.40 @	7.93
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04½
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99¼ p. c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.		85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.		90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00 @	110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00 @	110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb.		.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.37 @	.39
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.40 @	.45
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels, lb.		.4[illegible] @	[illegible]
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06½ @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c., demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.47 @	—
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.45 @	—
Acid, laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.18
technical, 50 p.c., carboys, lb.		.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Ricinoleic	lb.	.28 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
single pressed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, ton.		18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.83 @	.88
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.28 @	—
kegs	lb.	.20½@	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
imported, crystals, in bond, bags	lb.	240 lire	
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.39 @	.41
No. 2, bales	lb.	.36 @	.38
No. 3, bales	lb.	.24 @	.26
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls, lb.		.79 @	.81
imported, cases	lb.	.76 @	.78
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks, ton.		No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks, ton.		No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.143 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.128 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21¼@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.55½@	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.44½@	.46¼
Alcohol, denatured, special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels, gal.		2.36½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher) absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can, gal.		4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums gal.		.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.32
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.18
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10 @	.10½
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.72 @	.77
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels, lb.		.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.13 ¾	.14
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
extra, up to 100 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs	lb.	.05 @	—
45,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.06¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16¾
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.17
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12¾@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.13½@	.16
car lots, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin	lb.	.2290@	—
powdered (see Bronze powder).			
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	28.00 @	35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05 @	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.73 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.33 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.65 @	3.70
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
technical, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.11¼
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.11¼
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, May-June delivery, bulk	ton.	22.00 @	23.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, May shipment, bulk, ton.		No prices	
bags	ton.	No prices	
spot, resale, bulk	ton.	21.00 @	22.00
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	5.90
imported, casks	lb.	.06½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.60
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.60
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14½	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16½
(from pentane), delivered tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.122 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.60
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb.		.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.63 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.70 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.13
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14½
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.48
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
star, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.54 @	.57
Seed, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthraquinone, 96.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins	lb.	.20 @	.22
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.22
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.07¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
standard white, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.45 @	22.70
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.11 @	.11¾
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.25¾@	.26
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb.		5.20 @	5.25
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb.		1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.28 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50 @	41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00 @	60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50 @	32.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00 @	52.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00 @	50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.		28.00 @	35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00 @	120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.00 @	5.25
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.40 @	3.60
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags, ton.		38.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	54.50	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb.		.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	61.50	@65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags, ton.		65.00	@69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels, lb.		.04¼@	.05¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	4.50
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.		23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk, ton.		19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	23.00	@27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	28.00	@32.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton.	5.00	@	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels..gal.	.65	@	.70
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.14
Root, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.18
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb.	.60	@	.62
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb.	1.10	@	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb.	1.20	@	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.22	@	—
nitration, works, drums....gal.	.28	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.23	@	—
pure, works, drums.....gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.22	@	—
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb.	.67	@	.69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb.	1.65	@	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles..lb.	.52	@	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb.	.90	@	1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb.	.40	@	.41
technical, drums.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Formate, cans.....lb.	2.75	@	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles....lb.	2.15	@	3.50
Berberis root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb.	.60	@	—
technical, car lots, barrels.lb.	.22	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.24	@	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	2.35	@	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs..lb.	.53	@	.55
Beth root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb.	2.45	@	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes.....lb.	2.65	@	2.70
Metal, ton lots.....lb.	.85	@	—
Nitrate, crystals, jars.....lb.	.95	@	—
Oxychloride, boxes.....lb.	2.60	@	—
Subbenzoate, boxes.....lb.	2.90	@	2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums..lb.	1.25	@	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums.lb.	2.20	@	—
Subgallate barrels.....lb.	1.35	@	—
Subiodide, bottles.....lb.	3.70	@	3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb.	.95	@	1.00
Subsalicylate, 82@86 p.c., bar- rels..lb.	2.15	@	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes.....lb.	3.05	@	3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb.	5.20	@	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans.....lb.	3.10	@	3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb.	.22	@	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags..lb.	.05	@	—
cartons .....lb.	.05¾	@	—
cases .....lb.	.06½	@	—
works, Texas, bags.....lb.	.0272	@	.0275
Louisiana, bags.....lb.	.0282	@	.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases.....lb.	.03¾	@	.04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb.	.35	@	.55
medium, bags.....lb.	.16	@	.26
Coach, in japan, cans.....lb.	.42	@	.44
Drop, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.17
in oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	—
Iron oxide, comm., barrels.....lb.	.04½	@	.07
C.P., barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb.	.30	@	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb.	.06	@	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels, lb.	.10	@	.18
litho, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.22
special high-grade, bbls.lb.	.26	@	.42
velvet, barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.12
in oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	—
in oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	4.10
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Root bark, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Black Indian hemp root, bales.lb.	.09	@	.10
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high- grade, works..ton.	60.00	@	65.00
ordinary, car lots, works, ton.	55.00	@	60.00
by-product, car lots, works, ton.	50.00	@	55.00
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.	42.50	@	45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.	1.90	@	2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, unit.	2.25	@	2.35
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit.	2.25	@	—
soluble se- albumen, imported, May shipment, bags..unit.	2.00	@	—
Bloodroot, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Celestial, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Chinese, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....gal.	7.62	@	—
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, half-pints.	.37	@	—
Milori, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Prussian, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.28	@	.38
Soluble, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels..lb.	.18	@	.25
grinding grades, barrels.lb.	.10	@	.30
jobbing grades, barrels..lb.	.07	@	.10
lithographic grades, bar- rels..lb.	.15	@	.30
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.32	@	.52
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs.lb.	.79	@	.81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs.	3.25	@	—
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs.	3.40	@	4.00
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	20.00	@	21.00
Indian .....ton.	22.00	@	23.00
South American, to arrive.ton.	21.00	@	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. am- monia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	17.00	@	18.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.	21.50	@	—
imported, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports..ton.	18.00	@	—
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags..ton.	18.00	@	19.00
imported, bags.....ton.	19.00	@	20.00
Boneset leaves, bags.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Borage flowers, bales.....lb.	.18	@	.30
Borax, technical, 99½ p.c. granu- lar, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..ton.	36.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	46.00	@	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.	40.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	50.00	@	—
less car lots, ex ware-house, sacks..ton.	45.00	@	50.00
barrels .....ton.	55.00	@	60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..tons.	41.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	51.00	@	—
carlots, delivered, sacks.. ton.	45.00	@	—
barrels .....ton.	55.00	@	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.	50.00	@	55.00
barrels .....ton.	60.00	@	65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher. U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb.	.11½	@	.14
powder, barrels.....lb.	.11½	@	.14
Borneol, bottles.....lb.	1.35	@	2.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment.ton.	26.00	@	28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases..lb.	.36	@	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb.	.38	@	—
smaller lots, cases.....lb.	.43	@	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars.....lb.	1.75	@	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk..lb.	.50	@	.75
linings, bulk.....lb.	.75	@	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades...lb.	.40	@	.55
moulding .....lb.	.50	@	.75
printing ink.....lb.	.65	@	1.05
radiators .....lb.	.40	@	.50
sprayers .....lb.	.50	@	.80
Broomtop, bales.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.	37.00	@	45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Spanish, high grades, bulk.lb.	.03	@	—
low grades, bulk.....lb.	.02¼	@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
in oil, best grades, cans.gal.	3.62	@	—
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03½
imported, barrels.....lb.	.04¼	@	.05
in oil, cans.....gal.	3.14	@	—
Brucine, alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.10	@	.11
sulphate, cans.....oz.	.05	@	.06
Byronia root, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb.	.19½	@	.20
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb.	.05	@	.06
Berries, bags.....lb.	.23	@	.24
Burdock, root, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands..lb.	.05¼	@	.07
imported, stands.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal.	.04	@	—
Butternut bark, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums..lb.	.134	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.139	@	—
tankcars .....lb.	.124	@	—
secondary, car lots, drums.lb.	.109	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.114	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.099	@	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums....lb.	.35	@	.38
Lactate, drums.....lb.	.29	@	—
Propionate, works, tanks...lb.	.20	@	.22
works, drums.....lb.	.21½	@	.23
Stearate, works, drums.....lb.	.25	@	.30
Tartrate, drums.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Butyric ether, drums.....lb.	.80	@	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles. lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	3.60	@	3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more bulk..lb.	1.85	@	—
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb.	1.90	@	1.95
Citrated, cans.....lb.	1.55	@	1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles.lb.	4.82	@	4.87
Calabar beans, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases.lb.	.25	@	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags. 100 lbs.	2.50	@	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums...lb.	.05½	@	.06½
Bromide, jars.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Carbide, drums.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags...100 lbs.	1.78	@	1.93
drums .....100 lbs.	1.78	@	1.93
car lots, works, drums. ton.	19.50	@	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.	19.50	@	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs.	1.68	@	1.83
car lots, works, drums.ton.	17.50	@	—
imported, shipment, casks. ton.	17.50	@	18.50
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular. 125 lb. barrels.	.47	@	—
25-pound lots.....lb.	.54	@	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels..lb.	.25	@	—
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs..lb.	1.15	@	—
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.	11.50	@	12.00
barrels .....100 lbs.	.60	@	.85
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	3.85	@	3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels....lb.	.25	@	.28
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex-vessel, ports, bags..ton.	24.50	@	—
Palmitate, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.19
Phosphate, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit.	.60	@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb.	.13	@	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels....lb.	.13½	@	.16
car lots .....lb.	.12½	@	—
Sulphate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums.....lb.	.21½	@	.24
luminous, tins.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.15	@	—
Camphor, slabs, cases.....lb.	.42	@	.43
tablets, tins.....lb.	.47	@	.48
powdered, cases.....lb.	.42	@	.43
Monobromate, boxes, kegs...lb.	1.60	@	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.lb.	.16	@	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags.lb.	.03¼	@	.03¾
Morocco, bags.....lb.	.03½	@	.04
Turkish, bags.....lb.	.03½	@	.04
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets..set.	.09	@	.09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set.	.10	@	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases....set.	.08¼	@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set.	.09	@	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases, set.	.12	@	.20
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Cannabis, herb, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.16
Cantharides, Russian, cases..lb.	1.90		Nom.
powdered, boxes.....lb.	2.20		Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases.....lb.	.85	@	.90
powdered, boxes.....lb.	1.15	@	1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb.	.07¼	@	.07½
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums.lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
secondary, works, drums..lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
small lots, works.....gal.	5.00	@	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums.lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums....lb.	.05¼	@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums..lb.	.07¾	@	—
less car lots, drums....lb.	.08½	@	—
commercial, car lots, drums, lb.	.05¼	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.06	@	—
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb.	.75	@	1.05
decorticated, cases.....lb.	.50½	@	.51
green, bags.....lb.	.40	@	.40½
Carvol, bottles.....lb.	3.00	@	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales..lb.	.10	@	.11
two years, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
new crop, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.10¾	@	—
granular, drums.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb.	.09	@	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.09	@	.10
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.09½	@	.10
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.10	@	.11
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales.lb.	.08	@	.08¼
No. 3, bales.....lb.	.05¾	@	.06
shortstick, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.07¼
China, rolls, selected, cases.lb.	.05¼	@	.05½
broken, extra, bags.....lb.	.03½	@	.03¾
Saigon, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.16¾
Cassia, buds, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.12
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb.	.09½	@	.10
Castile soap, white..40-lb. case.	15.50	@	—
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.20	@	.22
Castoreum, cans.....lb.	10.00	@	18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags..ton.	15.00	@	16.00
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, June-July shipment, bags, ton.	18.00	@	19.00
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Celery seed, bags.....lb.	.35½	@	.36½
Celluloid, scrap, amber.....lb.	.15	@	.16
black, mixed.....lb.	.04½	@	.05½
colored, single.....lb.	.05	@	—
transparent .....lb.	.16	@	.17
ivory, grained.....lb.	.13	@	.14
ungrained .....lb.	.13	@	.14
shavings, amber.....lb.	.10½	@	.12½
colored, mixed.....lb.	.05	@	.08
ivory .....lb.	.11	@	.12
white .....lb.	.11	@	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb.	.80	@	.90
less ton lots.....lb.	1.00	@	—
scrap, transparent, bags..lb.	No stocks		
Cerium hydrate, works.....lb.	.65	@	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, lb.	.25	@	—
works, 100-lb. kegs.....lb.	.28	@	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb.	.03	@	.04
heavy, casks.....lb.	.02	@	.02¾
light, casks.....lb.	.02¾	@	.05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases..lb.	.14	@	.16
Roman, bales.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Charcoal, common, barrels....lb.	.05½	@	—
willow, powdered, barrels...lb.	.06	@	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.01¾	@	.01¾
tanks .....lb.	.01¼	@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb.	.04¾	@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk..ton.	8.00	@	9.00
powdered, spot, bags...ton.	10.00	@	15.00
imported, lump, bulk....ton.	15.00	@	25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.01¾	@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders..lb.	.05½	@	—
contracts, cylinders.....lb.	.05½	@	—
less car lots, cylinders.lb.	.07½	@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized..100 lbs.	1.75	@	—
Pacific Coast, delivered.. 100 lbs.	2.35	@	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins..lb.	2.00	@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb.	.15	@	.16
U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles..lb.	1.15	@	1.40
alcohol-soluble, tins.....lb.	3.82	@	—
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb.	1.00	@	1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb.	.05	@	—
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.	12.50	@	13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.40	@	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb.	2.50	@	2.55
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags..lb.	.45	@	.50
long, cases.....lb.	.50	@	.55
broken, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
chips, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans..oz.	.48	@	.54
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.28	@	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans..oz.	.27	@	.34
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.20	@	—
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels..lb.	2.75	@	—
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb.	2.85	@	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales. lb.	.11	@	.12
No. 2, bales.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb.	1.65	@	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb.	.57	@	—
Citronellal, bottles.....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Citronellol, bottles.....lb.	2.00	@	3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales.....lb.	.09½	@	.09¾
Zanzibar, bales.....lb.	.08½	@	.08¾
Clover tops, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl.	8.00	@	8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.	1.34	@	1.40
Hydrate, barrels.....lb.	1.66	@	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels....lb.	.39	@	.40
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels....lb.	.42		Nom.
Oleate, barrels.....lb.	.26	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	1.15	@	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb.	.12½	@	—
1 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
2 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
3 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.17½
precipitated, barrels.....lb.	.41	@	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz.	8.50	@	8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb.	.36	@	.40
Tenerife silver bags.....	.37	@	—
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags.....lb.	.09¾	@	.09¾
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans..oz.	10.20	@	10.25
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.	9.20	@	9.25
Phosphate, cans.....oz.	7.75	@	7.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	8.25	@	8.30
Codliver oil (See oils)			
Conosh root, black, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
blue, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials.....oz.	24.00	@	25.00
Colchicum seed, bags.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.13	@	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Colocynth, pulp, sales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Colombo root, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Condurango bark, bags.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Conium leaves, bales .....lb.	.10	@	.11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans..lb.	.13	@	.14
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Copper, electrolytic.....lb.	.06½	@	—
Carbonate, barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.15½
Chloride, barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb.	.39	@	.44
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	5.07	@	5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb.	.20	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	.14½	@	.17
red, kegs.....lb.	.14¾	@	.15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels..lb.	.18	@	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels..lb.	.35	@	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags..ton.	14.00	@	15.00
barrels .....ton.	16.00	@	17.00
bulk .....ton.	12.00	@	13.00
Copra, coast, bags.....lb.	.0175	@	.0180
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags. lb.	.06	@	.06½
bleached, bags.....lb.	.07¼	@	.07¾
Russian, bags.....lb.	.02¼	@	.02¾
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs.	2.61	@	—
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs.	2.66	@	—
Cornsilk, bales.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb.	.67	@	.72
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk..unit-ton.	1.35	@	—
Coumarin, cans.....lb.	3.10	@	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales..lb.	.25	@	.26
so-called, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Cranesbill root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Cream tartar, barrels.....lb.	.14½	@	.14¾
kegs .....lb.	.15	@	.15¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb.	.45	@	.47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb.	1.45	@	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks.gal.	.11	@	.12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal.	.10	@	.12
III, works, tanks.....gal.	.09	@	.12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb.	.32	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.36	@	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags.....lb.	.25	@	.26
powdered, cases, bags.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes.....lb.	.19	@	.25
Culver's root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags...lb.	.09	@	.09¼
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales, lb.	.02¼	@	—
less car lot, bales..lb.	.03½	@	—
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags..lb.	.03¾	@	.05
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c., nitrogen, pulverized, bags, delivered, unit-ton.	.97½	@	—
granular, delivered, bags.ton.	34.00	@	—
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.14	@	.15
granular, drums.....lb.	.16	@	.17

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Damiana leaves, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Dandelion root, German, bales.lb.	.10	@	.10½
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¼	@	—
less car lots, barrels...lb.	.02¾	@	.03
English, barrels.....lb.	.03¾	@	.03¾
German, barrels.....lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
neutral, domestic, barrels..lb.	.07¼	@	.08½
English, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
German, barrels.....lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Derris root, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs.	3.54	@	3.74
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs.	3.29	@	3.49
white, bags.....100 lbs.	3.24	@	3.44
potato, imported, bags.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08¾
tapioca, bags.....lb.	.06¾	@	.07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb.	.60	@	—
small lots.....lb.	.77	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20½	@	—
Dianisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.35	@	2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags..ton.	60.00	@	80.00
less car lots, bags....ton.	75.00	@	95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20½	@	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums..lb.	.31¾	@	—
refined, 99 p.c.....lb.	.50	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20	@	—
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb.	.52	@	.54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.14	@	.16
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, works, drums.lb.	.16	@	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb.	.27	@	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums..lb.	.26	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.27	@	—
tankcars .....lb.	.25	@	—
Digitalis leaves, bales.....lb.	.22	@	.23
Diglycol oleate, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	—
Dill seed, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Dimethyl phthalate, drums...lb.	.24½	@	—
Dimethylanilin, drums.....lb.	.26	@	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels.....lb.	.15½	@	.16½
purified, barrels.....lb.	.17½	@	.18½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels..lb.	.13½	@	.15
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs.....lb.	.35	@	.38
Dinitrophenol, barrels.....lb.	.23	@	.24
Dinitrotoluene, drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Dinitrotoluene oil, drums....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums.lb.	.42	@	.43
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls.l

Dye, coaltar:— Color Index No.				
73	Sudan II	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
79	Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50 @	.60
88	Bordeaux B	lb.	.90 @	.95
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.75 @	.80
151	Orange II	lb.	.28 @	.35
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.60 @	.75
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @	.90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32 @	.40
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 @	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @	.80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @	.80
246	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @	.70
252	Brilliant concent	lb.	.90 @	1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
263	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 @	1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.60 @	.65
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 @	.85
328	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	.44 @	.46
332	Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44 @	.46
364	Paper yellow	lb.	.83 @	.90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58 @	.70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.50 @	.75
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 @	.30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.60 @	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 @	.85
420	Direct brown M	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40 @	.42½
455	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 @	.50
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 @	.80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80 @	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 @	1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75 @	1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.25 @	.50
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 @	.45
593	Direct green B	lb.	.75 @	.90
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35 @	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
636	Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
666	Acid green B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	.85 @	.90
688	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @	3.00
793	Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
812	Primulin	lb.	.50 @	.52
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35 @	.50
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 @	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.40 @	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 @	—
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @	.54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 @	.50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 @	.50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15 @	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @	1.00
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @	.80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).				

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.40 @	.41
spray, cases	lb.	.41 @	.43
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
dark, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13 @	.15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.15 @	.16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	11.00	@11.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Ephredrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.25 @	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, bbls	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
imported, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
bags, 100 lbs		1.90 @	—
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
Spanish, bags	lb.	.32 @	.35
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34 @	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles	lb.	.75 @	.77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.07½@	—
takwagon	lb.	.07½@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.1090@	—
95 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.00 @	6.05
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30 @	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½@	.50
cans	lb.	.52 @	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30 @	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88 @	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06 @	.09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19 @	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½@	.17
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½@	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.50 @	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.40
Euphorbia pulifera, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@21.00	
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07	
German, large, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09	
small, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08	
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04	
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	5.00 @	9.25	
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.80	
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15	
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake factories, bulk, contracts, futures	unit-ton.	2.35 &	.10	
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	32.00 @	—	
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	1.50 &	.50	
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09¾@	.13¼	
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.09½@	.11	
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾	
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00 @	—	
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00 @	—	
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50 @	—	
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50 @	—	
bags	ton.	31.50 @	—	
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00 @	14.00	
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00 @	14.00	
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50 @	—	
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50 @	29.50	
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—	
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Formaldehydeaniln, drums	lb.	.37½@	.40	
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11	
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00	
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@26.00	
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10 @	—	
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½@	—	
refined, car lots, drums, works	lb.	.15 @	—	
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½@	.25	
Fusel oil, crude, drums	lb.	.14½@	—	
refined, drums	lb.	.245 @	.281	
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22	
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10	
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09	
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16	
sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00	@26.00	

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43	
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09	
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20	
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.03½@	.06½	
plantation, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼	
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.06¾	
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08 @	.10	
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.04¾@	—	
branded qualities	gal.	.05 @	—	
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06 @	.07	
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.03¼@	—	
60-62, 380 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.03½@	—	
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.03¾@	—	
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.03¾@	—	
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.02¾@	.03	
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.02¾@	.03	
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03¼	
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03½	
Oklahoma-Texas, U. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.02¼@	.02½	
57-64 octane	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾	
65 octane	gal.	.02½@	.02⅝	
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.02⅝@	.02⅝	
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.02¾@	.02½	
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.02½@	.02¾	
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.02⅝@	.02⅞	
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.02½@	.02¾	
14-16 vapor	gal.	.02 @	.02¼	
16-18 vapor	gal.	.01¾@	.02	
22-24 vapor	gal.	.01½@	.01¾	
26-30 vapor	gal.	.01¼@	.01½	
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.04¼@	.04¾	
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.04¾@	.04⅞	
60-62, 400 a.p.s.r.	gal.	.04¾@	.04⅞	
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04¾@	.05¼	

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	gal.	.20	.22
Boston	gal.	.13	.13
Chicago	gal.	.15	.15
Cincinnati	gal.	.125	.145
Denver	gal.	.18	.19
Louisville	gal.	.17	.18
Minneapolis	gal.	.144	.154
New Orleans	gal.	.155	.155
New York	gal.	.145	.145
San Francisco	gal.	.145	.18

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49 @	.55	
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19	
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.20	
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.20 @	.21	
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.25 @	3.00	
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	4.00	
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾	
Cochin lemon, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04	
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.14½	
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13	
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09¼	
bright, bags	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾	
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases	lb.	2.00 @	4.00	
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00 @	7.00	
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75 @	2.00	
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—	
bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—	
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—	
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10 @	1.60	
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.70	
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75 @	1.10	
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).				

Glue:—

Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.10	
better grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.09 @	.14	
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.22	
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.16 @	.24	
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.12 @	.16	
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.10 @	.14	
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.12 @	.16	

Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼@	.10½	
cans	lb.	.11¾@	.12	
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¼@	—	
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¾@	.09	
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05½	
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.04½@	.04⅝	
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾	
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18 @	—	
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60	
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85 @	.90	
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08	
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.10	
flake, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.15	
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.75	
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)				
Grease—				
House, tierces	lb.	.023½@	.027⅛	
White, tierces	lb.	.027⅛@	.03½	
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.023¼@	.027⅛	
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)				
Green—				
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.33	
light, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.25½	
medium, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.27½	
in japan, cans	lb.	.48 @	—	
in oil, cans	gal.	6.34 @	—	
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.21	
imported, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22	
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.10	
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27 @	.29	
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10	
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07	
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@	.15	
Paris (see P).				
Verdigris (see V).				
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)				
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.18 @	.20	
strained, cases	lb.	.70 @	.71	
Wood	lb.	.04 @	.05	
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55 @	1.65	
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80 @	1.83	
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55	
Gum, Aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55	
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½	
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.14 @	.15	
No. 2 bags	lb.	.13 @	.14	
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.08½@	.12	
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphaltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.05 @	1.45	
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.17 @	.20	
Camphor (see C).				
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21	
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10	
dark, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08	
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05½	
kettle size, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05½	
chips, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½	
dust, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½	
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20	
kettle size, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14	
kettle size No. 2, bags	lb.	.10 @	.12	
sorts, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06	
Pale, bags	lb.	.20 @	.25	
selected, hard	lb.	.15 @	.18	
Picture, bags	lb.	.35 @	.40	
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05½	
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½	
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04	
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06	
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04½	
nubs and chips	lb.	.03½@	.04	
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags	lb.	.12½@	.14	
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½	
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08	
Macassar, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08	
chips, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06	
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10	
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09	
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.07 @	.08	
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07	
Loba Du, baskets	lb.	.05½@	.06	
CBB, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07	
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¼@	.06½	
DBB, baskets	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼	
DK, baskets	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼	
Dust, baskets	lb.	.03½@	.04½	
MA, baskets	lb.	.05 @	.05½	
MB, baskets	lb.	.04½@	.05	
WS, baskets	lb.	.06¾@	.07½	
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15	
chips, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06	
split, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11½	
nubs, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09½	
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07½	
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases	lb.	.08½@	.09½	
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.09¾@	.11½	
E, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06	
dust	lb.	.04 @	.05	
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10	
No. 2, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½	
Nc. 3, cases	lb.	.04½@	.05	
chips, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06	
dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.05	
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.09½@	.10	
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09 @	.10	
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼	
light, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½	
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19	
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.75 @	.85	
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55	
powdered, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65	
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09½	
superior, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07	
Gualac (see G).				
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.20 @	.23	
XX	lb.	.15 @	.16	
No. 1	lb.	.09 @	.12	
No. 2	lb.	.08 @	.09	
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases, lb.	lb.	.30 @	.40	
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25	
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½@	.16	
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½@	.13	
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½@	.08½	
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.06	
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52 @	.56	
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42	
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25	
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13 @	.15	
Chips, cases	lb.	.11 @	.14	
Dust, cases	lb.	.06 @	.12	
Kino, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50	
Mastic, cases	lb.	.28¾@	.28½	
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.19 @	.20	
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.06 @	.07	
tears, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20	
Opium (see O).				
Paracoumarone (see P).				
Rosin (see R).				
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.23 @	.24	
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.25	
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16	
sorts, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼	
Talha, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.04	
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00	
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00	
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—				
No. 1, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70	
No. 2, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55	
No. 3, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30	
No. 4, cases	lb.	.15 @	.20	
No. 5, bags	lb.	.10 @	.15	
No. 6, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09	
sorts, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08	
Yacca, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04	

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.75 @	2.00	
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09	
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17	
Hemlock extract, 20 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½@	—	
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.03	
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.03 @	.03¼	
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07¾	
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.13	
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—	
car lots, drums	gal.	.12 @	—	
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13 @	—	
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—	
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—	
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15 @	—	
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30 @	—	
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—	
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—	
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14 @	—	
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17 @	—	
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23 @	—	
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.45 @	.47	
technical, drums	lb.	.37 @	—	
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.50	
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-	ton.	1.00 @	—	
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	1.50 @	—	
Hops, domestic, 1931 crop, bales	lb.	.30 @	.33	
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.38 @	.42	
imported, bales	lb.	.95 @	1.05	
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Hydrangea, root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07	
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50	
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50	
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00	@11.50	
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).				
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.05½@	.04	
bottles	gross.	6.75	@15.25	
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—	
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10 @	1.15	
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.25	
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—	
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—	
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—	
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17 @	.20	
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb	41 @	.15	

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½@	.09	
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25	
Indian red (see Red Indian).				
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35	
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—	
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@33.00	
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).				
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).				
Iodine, crude, kegs	per kilo	£1 5s.		
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.65 @	2.70	
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.50 @	4.65	
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	3.25	
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.70 @	.75	
powdered, boxes	lb.	.80 @	.85	
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06	
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08	
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½@	.07	
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08	
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼	
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72 @	—	
powder, cans	lb.	.84 @	—	
scales, cans	lb.	.77 @	—	
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45 @	1.50	
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.10 @	3.15	
aryup, demijohns	lb.	.40 @	.45	
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾@	.03	
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47 @	.50	
scales, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90	
pearls, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95	
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).				
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans	lb.	.54 @	—	
scales, cans	lb.	.59 @	—	
ferrous, cans	lb.	.25 @	—	
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59 @	—	
scales, cans	lb.	.64 @	—	
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70	
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).				
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04	
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.48	
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43	
pearls, can	lb.	.42 @	.43	
green, scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.48	
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43	
pearls, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43	
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½@	.27½	
Iron-potash-oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.40	
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb.	lb.	.25½@	.27½	
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.50	
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48 @	—	
small lots	lb.	.58 @	—	
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	—	
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—	
tanks	lb.	.06 @	—	

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11	
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.28	
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.23	
Juniper, barries, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½	

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.19 @	.26	
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½@	.14	
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05½@	—	
cases	gal.	.1765@	—	
W. W., bulk	lb.	.05¼@	—	
export, bulk	gal.	.05½@	—	
cases	gal.	.18 @	—	
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.03¼@	—	
water white, bulk	gal.	.03¾@	—	
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03 @	.06¼	
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.02½@	.02¾	
41-44, water white	gal.	.02⅝@	.02⅞	
Pennsylvania, 45 water white	gal.	.04¾@	.04½	
46, water white	gal.	.04¾@	.04½	
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—				
Atlanta	gal.	.11 @	—	
Boston	gal.	.10 @	—	
Chicago	gal.	.10 @	—	
Cincinnati	gal.	.12 @	—	
Denver	gal.	.125 @	—	
Louisville	gal.	.09 @	—	
Minneapolis	gal.	.11 @	—	
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—	
New York	gal.	.09 @	—	
San Francisco	gal.	.155 @	—	
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).				
Kieselguhr (see Earth, diatomaceous)				
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05	

L

Lady slipper root, bales	lb.	.30 @	.40	
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).				
Lard, city, tierces	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.60	
compound, tierces	100 lbs.	6.75 @	7.00	
middlewestern, tierces	100 lbs.	5.70 @	5.80	
neutral, tierces	100 lbs.	6.50	Nom.	
prime, Western, tierces	100 lbs.	5.80 @	5.90	

Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07
leaves, Greek, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04½
Italian, bales	lb.	.06	Nom.
Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.14 @	.20
select, bales	lb.	.27 @	.30
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11¼
crystals, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
granular, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.11¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09 @	.10½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, boxes	lb.	.46 @	—
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.07372@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11¼@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1035@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)			
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.05½@	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09366@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08842@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08353@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.11 @	.20
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls.	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
without leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Linseed, cake, bags	ton.	19.00 @	—
meal, bags	lb.	28.00 @	28.50
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.08 @	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.06 @	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons	lb.	.07372@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04½@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
imported, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.16 @	.18
Seed, bags	lb.	.21 @	.32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.09
solid, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00 @	25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.00 @	5.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.19 @	.21

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.35 @	.36
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb.	.32 @	.34
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia, arsenate, car lots, bags (cased)	lb.	.20 @	—
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
light, extra, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.40
standard, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	38.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, carrels	ton.	46.00 @	56.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
blue, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca, root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¾
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19¼
solid, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.06
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.12¼
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	26.00 @	27.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
small, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.00 @	14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
German, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
synthetic, cases	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.64 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.91 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.13 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel)			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment)			
Mercury oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl.	lb.	1.10 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.64 @	.65
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜±⅛ in.	pkg.	10.50 @	12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.25 @	10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50 @	13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50 @	14.70
3⅜@5/₁₆ in.	pkg.	17.50 @	18.50
3⅜x5/₁₆ in.	pkg.	18.25 @	19.20
Silver, 3⅜@5¼ in.	pkg.	2.25 @	2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, divd. tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums inclued	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.16 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls.	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00 @	80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00 @	115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
hulled, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Monoethylaniliin, drums	lb.	.77 @	.79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.30
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50 @	13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00 @	21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50 @	13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xyloi, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
California, brown, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
German, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Myrobalans, Jl. ship't, bags.	ton.	27.00 @	28.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	16.50 @	—
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	16.50 @	—
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.l.f. bags.	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	8 lbs.	8.25 @	10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.74½@	.86
10-lb. tins	lb.	.82½@	1.01½
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00 @	12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00 @	24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	No prices	
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast	unit-ton.	2.35 @	—
f.o.b. western works	unit-ton.	1.35 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.13
110's, bags, cases	lb.	.11 @	.11½
West India, bags, cases	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	1.85 @	2.25
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.46 @	.50
Amyris, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	19.00 @	20.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins.	lb.	.35 @	.37
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans.	lb.	.19 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.15 @	2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.13
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.10
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.30
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.45 @	.48
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.47 @	.62
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.65 @	.95
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums.	lb.	.12 @	—
cans	lb.	.14 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
cans	lb.	.15 @	—
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
rectified, tins	lb.	2.05 @	2.25
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	11.00 @	24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.08¼@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums.	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.52 @	.55
tins	lb.	.66 @	.75
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.24 @	.31
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.50 @	9.75
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.20 @	—
25 lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.45 @	—
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
tanks	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
futures	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.34 @	.37
drums	lb.	.32 @	.35
Java, drums	lb.	.41 @	.43
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03 @	.03⅛
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.05	Nom.
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
bulk, shipments, c.i.f.	lb.	.03⅛	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03 @	.03⅛
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.24	Nom.
Japanese, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.22 @	.23
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	21.00 @	23.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
works, tanks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
refined, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Degras (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.65 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.75 @	.85
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	3.80
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
drums	lb.	.21 @	.22
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.60 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.45 @	.50
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20 bbl.	bbl.	.35 @	.40
18-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.75 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
26-30	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.22½@	.25
18-22	bbl.	.27½@	.30
22-26	bbl.	.30 @	.35
24-26	bbl.	.35 @	.40
26-30	bbl.	.45 @	.50
28-30	bbl.	.60 @	.65
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03½
36-40	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.02¼@	.02½
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.02¾@	.03
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.01¾@	.02
36-38	gal.	.01¾@	.02
38-40	gal.	.01¾@	.02½
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.01½@	.01¾
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.01¾@	.02
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tine,	lb.	4.25 @	5.35
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.75
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.75
Haarlem, domestic, bottles,	gross.	3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross.	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.60 @	.70
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.15	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	3.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels,	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	8.87½@	—
winter, strained, barrels,	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.30 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tine	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.75 @	1.10
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.40 @	.55
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.75 @	7.00
expressed, tins	lb.	9.00 @	13.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.50
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0800@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0860@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0900@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0940@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0970@	.0990
raw, tanks	lb.	.0760@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0820@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0860@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0900@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0880@	.0910
varnish, barrels	lb.	.0910@	.0940
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock,	gal.	.30 @	.31
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.25
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.22 @	.22¼
650 s. r.	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.14 @	.14½
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.17
300 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.17½
350 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.17¾
410 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.17¾@	.18¼
500 vis.	gal.	.18 @	.18½
600 vis.	gal.	.18¼@	.18¾
700 vis.	gal.	.18½@	.19
900 vis.	gal.	.19¼@	—
1,000 vis.	gal.	.19¼@	.19¾
1,200 vis.	gal.	.21¼@	—
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¾@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¼@	—
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10½
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11½
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¼
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12¼@	.12½
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¼
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13¼@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15½
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16½@	.17
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.17½@	.18
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.19½@	.20
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.12½@	.13
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13 @	.13½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.14 @	.14½
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.15 @	.15½
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.20¼@	.21
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.16 @	.16¼
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour	gal.	.22¼@	.23
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.22½@	.23
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.22½@	.23
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.25 @	.26
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	lb.	.10½	Nom.
refined, alkali, barrels	lb.	.0615@	.0675
tanks	lb.	.0475@	—
light, pressed, bbls	lb.	.0390@	.0450
tanks	lb.	.0650@	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	6.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	gal.	.40 @	.45
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels,	100 lbs.	13.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	10.25 @	—
Neroli, bottles	lb.	35.00 @	90.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.59 @	.60
edible, barrels	gal.	1.30 @	1.40
foots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots drums	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¾@	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13½@	—

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	.40	@ .45
expressed, African, drums	lb.	.66	@ .70
California, tins	lb.	.70	@ —
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	.90	@ 1.30
West India, tins	lb.	1.10	@ 1.15
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25	@ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.03⅜	Nom.
shipments, casks	lb.	.03	Nom.
Niger, casks	lb.	.03¼	Nom.
shipment, casks	lb.	.03	Nom.
Palm kernel, denatured, drums	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 1.70
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 3.50
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.06¾	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08½	@ .11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 1.75
imported, tins	lb.	1.10	@ 1.30
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	2.10	@ 2.30
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.30	@ 2.55
Perilla, drums	lb.	.05⅞	@ .06
tanks, Coast	lb.	.04⅞	@ .05
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Pimento, tins	lb.	1.05	@ 2.00
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.59	@ .60
water-white, barrels	gal.	.64	@ .65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.58	@ .70
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.70	@ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.58	@ .60
refined, denatured, bbls.	gal.	.38	@ .40
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .06⅞
drums	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
tanks	lb.	.05¾	@ —
white, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .10¾
imported, barrels	gal.	1.05	@ 1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00	@ 3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50	@18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.22	@ .27
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.28½	@ .30½
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.38	@ .42
second rectified, drums	gal.	.43	@ .46
third rectified, drums	gal.	.47	@ .49
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.15	Nom.
Sandalwood, Australian, tins	lb.	4.50	@ 5.50
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins		4.75	@ 5.75
Sardine, Coast, tanks	gal.	.15	Nom.
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	.45	@ .50
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.17½	@ —
cans	lb.	.19½	@ —
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums	lb.	.09½	@ .10
yellow, drums	lb.	.09	@ .09½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels	lb.	.0510	@ .0550
tanks	lb.	.0450	@ —
refined, barrels	lb.	.0560	@ .0650
tanks	lb.	.0500	@ .0550
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums	lb.	.0930	@ .0950
45 deg., drums	lb.	.0890	@ .0890
natural, drums	lb.	.0810	@ .0830
Spruce, tins	lb.	.60	@ .70
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	1.90	@ 3.00
Southern, tins	lb.	1.30	@ 1.65
Tallow, acidless, bbls., 100 lbs.		6.00	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	5.50	@ —
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 2.10
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.17	@ .19
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins	lb.	.50	@ .75
white, tins	lb.	.62½	@ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ .07⅛
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.08	@ .09
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	4.00	@ 5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.00	@ 4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.12	Nom.
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
refined, natural, drums	lb.	.0580	@ .0600
winter, bleached, drums	lb.	.0620	@ .0640
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.70½	@ .75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.78	@ .83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums	gal.	.83	@ .88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.58	@ .63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.73	@ .78
878@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.76	@ .81
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.78	@ .83
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums	gal.	.80	@ .85
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	4.00	@ 8.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.65	@ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.60	@ 1.85
Wormwood, tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.60
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans	lb.	3.50	@ 5.25
Manila, bottles	lb.	26.00	@30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	10.90	@11.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	11.25	@12.25
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	11.25	@12.25
Orange mineral, American ex-white lead, casks	lb.	.10¾	@ —
ex-red lead, casks	lb.	.09½	@ —
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.15½	@ —
kegs	lb.	.16½	@ —
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
sweet, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.22	@ .23
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.08½	@ .09
fingers, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.11	@ .12
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65	@ .75
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	.84	@ —
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13	@ .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .29
Orthonitoparachlorophenol, tins	lb.	.70	@ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb	.05½	@ .06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb	2.00	@ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb	.14½	@ .15
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07⅛

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.30	@ 1.60
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.22½	@ .23
fair, bags	lb.	.18½	@ .19
fancy, bags	lb.	.21½	@ .22
medium, bags	lb.	.20¼	@ .21
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.	lb.	.92	@ .94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .11
Paracymene, refined, drums	gal.	.70	@ 1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
kegs	lb.	.16	@ .23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02¼	@ .02¼
124@126 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02⅛	@ .02¼
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.0190	@ .0195
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03	@ —
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03	@ .0310
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.02⅞	@ .03
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0320	@ .0330
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03	@ .03⅛
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0340	@ .0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03⅜	@ .03½
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0360	@ .0370
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03½	@ .03⅝
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0420	@ .0430
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04¼	@ .04⅜
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0440	@ .0455
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04⅜	@ .04½
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.			
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.,	lb.	.02¼	@ .03¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¼	@ .02⅝
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01½	@ .02¼
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38	@ —
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39	@ —
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20¼	@ .23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.37	@ .45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45	@ .48
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51	@ —
contract, kegs	lb.	.48	@ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½	@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46	@ .47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.36	@ .37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	@ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.58	@ .60
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22½	@ .37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .15
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.09	@ —
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13	@ —
laboratory grade, group 2, drums, car lots	gal.	.17	@ —
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .07¾
Lampong, bags	lb.	.07⅛	@ .07¼
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.08½	@ .08¾
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15½
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.23	@ .24
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.15¼	@ .15½
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .09¾
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .09¾
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.85	@ .90
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02¾
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .02½
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ .02½
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05¼	@ .05¾
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ .02¼

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.55	@ .84
Athens	bbl.	.65	@ .86
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.49	@ .87
Coalinga	bbl.	.49	@ .59
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.55	@ .88
Dominguez	bbl.	.65	@ .86
Elk Hills	bbl.	.49	@ .87
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	.83	@ .91
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.55	@ .83
Inglewood	bbl.	.55	@ .75
Kern River	bbl.	.49	@ —
Kettleman Hills	bbls.	.66	@ .78
La Habra	bbl.	.55	@ .71
Lost Hills	bbl.	.49	@ .75
McKittrick	bbl.	.49	@ —
Midway	bbl.	.49	@ .87
Montebello	bbl.	.55	@ .68
Newhall	bbl.	.49	@ —
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.55	@ .81
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.55	@ .77
Richfield	bbl.	.55	@ .84
Rosecrans	bbl.	.65	@ .86
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.57	@ .96
Seal Beach	bbl.	.55	@ .84
Signal Hill	bbl.	.55	@ .81
Sunset	bbl.	.49	@ .87
Torrance	bbl.	.55	@ .73
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.49	@ .68
Whittier	bbl.	.55	@ .71
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.75	@ —
Petrolia	bbl.	1.82	@ —
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.10	@ —
Rusk County	bbl.	.10	@ —
Smith County	bbl.	.10	@ —
Upshur County	bbl.	.10	@ —
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.58	@ .91
Batson	bbl.	.58	@ .91
Conroe	bbl.	.54	@ .74
Dayton	bbl.	.58	@ .91
Evangeline	bbl.	.65	@ .91
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.32	@ .62
High Island	bbl.	.60	@ 1.00
*Hull	bbl.	.32	@ .62
*Humble	bbl.	.32	@ .62
Jennings	bbl.	.65	@ .91
Laredo	bbl.	.65	@ .91
*Liberty	bbl.	.32	@ .62
Markham	bbl.	.80	@ 1.00
Pettus	bbl.	.55	@ —
Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.60	@ 1.10
Refugio, light	bbl.	.32	@ .62
heavy	bbl.	.65	@ —
*Saratoga	bbl.	.58	@ .91
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.32	@ .62
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.32	@ .62
*Terry	bbl.	.58	@ .91

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 32c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	.62	@ —
Indiana	bbl.	.40	@ —
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.95	@ —
Princeton	bbl.	.62	@ —
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Somerset	bbl.	.45	@ .60
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.20	@ .44
Caddo	bbl.	.20	@ .52
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.22	@ .52
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.20	@ .52
De Soto	bbl.	.25	@ .49
El Dorado	bbl.	.25	@ .49
Haynesville	bbl.	.19	@ .52
Homer	bbl.	.28	@ .52
Iowa	bbl.	.32	@ .62
Lockport	bbl.	.32	@ .62
Pine Island	bbl.	.20	@ .44
Smackover	bbl.	.20	@ .30
Stephens	bbl.	.61	@ .64
Urania	bbl.	.25	@ —
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.45	@ —
Tax, per barrel, 10.127c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93	@ —
Tax, per barrel, 16.809c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.60	@ —
light	bbl.	.20	@ .52
North Texas	bbl.	.28	@ .52
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.28	@ .52
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford Allegany	bbl.	1.47	@ —
Corning	bbl.	.70	@ —
Lima	bbl.	.70	@ —
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	.97	@ —
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.12	@ —
New York Transit lines	bbl.	1.47	@ —
Lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	1.42	@ 1.47
Southwest Penn lines	bbl.	1.17	@ —
Wooster	bbl.	.70	@ —
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.50	@ —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.20	@ —
Elk Basin	bbl.	.87	@ —
Grass Creek	bbl.	.87	@ —
Greybull	bbl.	1.20	@ —
Lance Creek	bbl.	.87	@ —
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80	@ —
Pondera	bbl.	.95	@ —
Rock Creek	bbl.	.46	@ —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.76	@ 1.00
Sunburst	bbl.	1.05	@ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.35	@ .40
Luling	bbl.	.30	@ —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.45	@ —
Mirando	bbl.	.55	@ .70
Panola County	bbl.	.20	@ .52
Salt Flat	bbl.	.40	@ —
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.20	@ .41
Gray County	bbl.	.30	@ .46
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.20	@ .41
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.30	@ —
Crane	bbl.	.30	@ —
Crocket	bbl.	.30	@ —
Ector	bbl.	.30	@ —
Glasscock	bbl.	.30	@ —
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65	@ —
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80	@ —
Howard	bbl.	.30	@ —
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.25	@ —
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.30	@ —
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.30	@ —
Mitchell	bbl.	.30	@ —
Pecos	bbl.	.30	@ —
Upton	bbl.	.30	@ —
Winkler	bbl.	.30	@ —
Western Kentucky:— Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	.57	@ —
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.12	@ —
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13	@ —
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums,	gal.	.35	@ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.13	@ —
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14	@ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17	@ .23
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50	@ —
Petroleum solvents and diluents— Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04	@ .06¼
Bayonne	gal.	.09½	@ —
Pennsylvania	gal.	.07½	@ —
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.147	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.198	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.201	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .12
New York	gal.	.11	@ —
Omaha	gal.	.16	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.15	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.201	@ —
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.13	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¼	@ .07½
Pennsylvania, tankcars	gal.	.05½	@ —
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars	gal.	.05¼	@ —
light grade, 120 l.b.p., 250 gal.	gal.	.05¼	@ —
Bayonne	gal.	.08½	@ —
Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg. 320 l.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.04¾	@ .05¼
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06½	@ —
Pennsylvania	gal.	.06	@ —
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.146	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.155	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.143	@ —
Newark	gal.	.12	@ —
New Orleans	gal.	.11	@ —
New York	gal.	.12	@ .13
Omaha	gal.	.134	@ —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.131	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.143	@ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 41b e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.08½	@ —
steel barrels	gal.	.10	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.03¾	@ .04½
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.117	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.143	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.175	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.158	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .13
St. Louis	gal.	.127	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.155	@ —

V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).

Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14¼	@ .15½
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Phenobarbital	lb.	6.60	@ 7.60
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	.50	@ —
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	.52	@ —
yellow, barrels	lb.	.45	@ .47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	3.65	@ 3.75
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16	@ —
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.20	@ 3.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.20	@ 3.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.26	@ 3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70	@ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	6.50	@ —
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	long ton.	3.10	@ 3.25
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.75	@ 3.90
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	4.25	@ 4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	5.25	@ 5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton.		5.50	@ 5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines, long-ton.		6.25	@ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton.		5.00	@ —
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50	@ —
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
yellow, cases	lb.	.27½	@ .33½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18	@ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38	@ .43
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18	@ .20
Phthalic anhydride, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08	@ .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	1.75	@ 1.80
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	1.75	@ 1.80
Pimento, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.25	@ .30
Pitch, burgundy (see B). hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron.	ton.	24.00	@25.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00	@
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50	@ 4.00
stearin, drums	lb.	.08	@ .04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	23.00	@29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ —
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.20	@ 3.25
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.20½	@ .27
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Turkish, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
German, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27	@ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10¼	@ .11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07	@ .08
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16	@ .22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .32
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.06¾	@ .07¾
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.06¼	@ .07¼
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.12	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16	@ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
imported, casks	lb.	.06¾	@ .07½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		7.05	@ 8.00
less car lots, drums	lb.	.07¼	@ .08
imported, c/l, drums, 100 lbs.		7.67½	@ 8.62½
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02¾	@
drums	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08	@ .08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.07½	@ .08
contracts	lb.	.07½	@ .08
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10	@ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .22
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.41½	@ .45½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.50	@ .87½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65	@ 1.70
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.85	@ .70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.15	@ 2.20
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70	@ —
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00	@ —
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00	@ —
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15	@ —
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½	@ .16
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15	@ —
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.35	@ —
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50	@ —
bags	ton.	42.50	@ —
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bag	ton.	53.50	@53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.25	@ .29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .26
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09	@ .11
Permanganate, tech., drums	lb.	.16	@ .16¾
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16	@ .18¼
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.32½	@ .34½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.16½	@ .17½
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11	@ .16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 99 p.c., bags, shipment,	ton.	47.50	@ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97	@ —
Xanthate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14	@ —
tanks	lb.	.12	@ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	27.80	@ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21	@ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Berries, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07	@ —
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40	@ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	3.40	@ 3.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	3.75	@ 4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19	@ .20
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18	@ .19
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.16	@ .17
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.13	@ .14
Pyridin, denaturing, drums	gal.	.85	@ .95
refined, 2 deg., drums	lb.	.49	@ —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	ton.	.12	@ .13

* See fertilizer market report for discounts

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05 @	.07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
barrels		.02¾@	—
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net, per flask		56.50	@58.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.55 @	1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.57 @	.61
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.71 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.33 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.50 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.49 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.69 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.47 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.49 @	—
Hydrolodide, cans	oz.	.71 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.48 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.33 @	—
Sulphocarbonate, cans	oz.	.64 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.38 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.69 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans,	oz.	.50 @	—
Quinoline, refined, 2 deg., f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.55 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.65 @	3.75
100-lb. lots		3.25 @	—
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	—
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
in oil, cans	quart.	1.21 @	1.98
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.08½@	.14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04 @	.08½
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.07 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.01⅞@	.03
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.18
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.33 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans	half-pint.	.46 @	.65
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16 @	3.94
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.24 @	—
Red sanders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.17 @	.20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.26
Rochelle salt, crystals, powdered, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
kegs	lb.	.12 @	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Water, triple, demijohn		5.50 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Rosin gum:—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	3.65 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.75 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	4.15 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	4.45 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	4.45 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	4.45 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	4.50 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.75 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.80 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.00 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.15 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	5.35 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	5.35 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.83 @	4.03
works, barrels, car lots	280 lbs.	3.00 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17

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Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels,	lb.	.16 @	.17
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17 @	.18
Spanish, tins	lb.	10.00	@10.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.20 @	.23
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, delivered,	ton.	14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@18.00
imported (c.i.f., barrels	ton.	12.50 @	—
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	65.00	@70.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Savory, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48 @	.50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
kegs	lb.	.10½@	—
Senega root, bales	lb.	.31 @	.32
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.07½@	.08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
No. 3 bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
Pods, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Siftings, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Shellac, bone dry, one delivery, 10 or more barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
5 to 9 barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
1 to 4 barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
refined, 6c higher in each bracket.			
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Superfine, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11¼
T. N., bags	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.80 @	.85
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.75 @	.80
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05 @	1.10
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.10
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.95 @	1.00
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.34½@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.27¼@	—
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.26 @	—
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.25 @	—
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Western, bales	lb.	.14 @	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15 @	.17
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags,	tons.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03 @	—
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼@	.07
Alginate	lb.	.50 @	—
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½@	2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.58 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55½@	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.45½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½@	—
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94 @	2.00
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.82
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41 @	—
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42 @	—
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.04¼@	.04¾
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.18
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	2.85
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.10
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.32
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.94
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.17½@	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.24 @	.29
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.30½@	.35½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15 @	—
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.20¼@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.41 @	.42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05 @	5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60 @	4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, May-June del., ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	26.90	@27.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	26.20	@26.80
bulk	ton.	24.90	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08 @	.12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.80 @	2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.40
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	2.45
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.65
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.25
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.35
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.45 @	2.50
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¾@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Stannate, drums	lb.	.19 @	.22½
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.28
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.57 @	.67
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
high flash, works, drums,	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	.40
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0087@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.01⅝@	—
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
white, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.39 @	2.50
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.49 @	2.60
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
imported, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
wheat, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04⅞
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Storax, cases	lb.	.32½@	.33
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls.	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
imported, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.37 @	.41
powdered, cans	oz.	.27 @	.31
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.34 @	.38
powdered, cans	oz.	.24 @	.28
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.51 @	.55
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.50
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.15
Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.45
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.55
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.80 @	3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	46.00	@49.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.05⅝@	.05¾
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.00 @	7.50
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.50 @	7.00

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Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50 @	—
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.50	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.04	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.03¾@	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.03 @	—
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04½	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03⅝	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
kegs	per keg	3.75 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.00 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.85 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.25 &	.10
South American, to arrive,	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	unit-ton.	2.00 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls	gal.	.17 @	.19
retort, barrels	gal.	.18 @	.20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21 @	.22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Tartar emetic, 5-barrel lots, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.19¾@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.19¾@	—
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.25½
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.33
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
drums	lb.	.27 @	.29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾@	—
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts	lb.	.13 @	—
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01¼
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½@	—
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25 @	.38
technical, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.75
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.07½@	.07½
Spanish, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	—
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.80 @	3.90
Tin, Straits	lb.	.30¼@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.27½@	.28
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.35 @	—
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.18 @	.18⅛
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.88 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Tonka beans, Angost, casks	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.20½@	.44¼
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.87 @	.89
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00 @	—

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)
Turmeric root, Aleppy, bags..lb. .05½@ .06
Madras, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots..gal. .46 @ —
10-barrel lots.....gal. .48 @ —
5-barrel lots.....gal. .50 @ —
wood, destructive - distilled, drums..gal. .33 @ .35
steam - distilled, car lots, drums..gal. .3948@ —
less than car lots, drums, gal. .42 @ .43

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales .....lb. .23 @ .25
true (aletris), bags.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uranium oxide, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags.....ton.82.60 @ —
Gulf ports, bags.....ton.82.60 @ —
pure, cases.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uva ursi leaves, bales.....lb. .04¾@ .05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales...lb. .14½@ .15
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipments, bags..ton.31.00 @32.00
cups, shipment, bags.....ton.21.50 @22.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. .75 @ 1.35
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
South American, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tin..lb. 5.00 @ 5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins.....lb. 4.50 @ 5.25
Venice, turpentine, true, cases.lb. .25 @ .26
Verdigris, casks.....lb. .21 @ .23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal. .08½@ .09
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .04 @ .06½
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .14 @ .17
Chicago .....gal. .137 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .178 @ —
Milwaukee .....gal. .19 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .193 @ —
Newark .....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .12 @ .14
St. Louis.....gal. .142 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .193 @ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Root, bark, bales.....lb. .26 @ .27
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.ton.26.00 @28.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels....lb. .05¾@ —
Wax:—
Bayberry, imported, bags...lb. .14 @ .15
Bees, white, pure, cases...lb. .30 @ .33
yellow, common, African bags..lb. .14½@ .15
Brazilian, bags.....lb. .17 @ .18
Chilean, bags.....lb. .16 @ .17
refined, cases.....lb. .29 @ .30
Candelilla, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Carnauba, flor, bags.....lb. .25 @ .26
No. 1 yellow, bags.....lb. .23 @ .25
No. 2 yellow, bags.....lb. .22 @ .23½
No. 3, North Country, bags, lb. .16 @ .17
No. 3 chalky, bags.....lb. .12½@ .13
No. 3, North Country, bags, lb. .12½@ .13
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags..lb. .23 @ .24
154-156 m.p., bags.....lb. .24 @ .25
158-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .25½@ .26
160-165 m.p., bags.....lb. .26½@ .27
Japan, cases.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Montan, crude, bags.....lb. .04¼@ .05
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags..lb. .30 @ —
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags..lb. .32 @ —
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags..lb. .34 @ —
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti blocks, cases....lb. .17 @ .18
cakes, cases.....lb. .18 @ .19
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bales.lb. .05½@ .06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels..lb. 1.31 @ —
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels..ton.13.00 @14.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.15.00 @16.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.18.00 @19.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels..ton.30.00 @40.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags..ton. 6.50 @10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales..lb. .04 @ .05
rossed, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
thin, natural, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
rossed, green, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Wild indigo root, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United Inches.	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14, 12x13, to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26, 16x24, 18x22, to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20, to 20x30	28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.20
70	26x34, 28x32, 30x30, 32x38, to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	34x36, to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.70

United Inches.	Bracket sizes,	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	11x14, 12x13, to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.60
50	18x22, 20x20, to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x36	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34, 28x32, 30x30, 32x38, to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x46, to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—
Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 percent, all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent. Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.
The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.
The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.
The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box
Witch hazel extract, distilled, N, F, barrels.....gal. .55 @ .65
Leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Wood flour, domestic, standard, grade, works, car lots, bags..ton.18.00 @24.00
finer grades, works, bags, ton.24.00 @30.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags—ton.15.50 @ —
50 mesh, bags.....ton.17.50 @ —
60 mesh, bags.....ton.18.50 @ —
70 mesh, bags.....ton.19.50 @ —
80 mesh, bags.....ton.22.00 @ —
100 mesh, bags.....ton.24.00 @ —
120 mesh bags.....ton.26.00 @ —
Wormseed, American, bags...lb. .06½@ .07
Levant, bags.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Wormwood, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums..gal. .37 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .32 @ —
10 deg., works, drums....gal. .32 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .27 @ —
commercial, works, drums.gal. .31 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .26 @ —
nitration, works, drums....gal. .42 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .37 @ —
Xylidin, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Xylol (see Xylene).

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
Yellow:—
Cadmium, barrels, kegs.....lb. .40 @ .45
ton lots..lb. .35 @ —
sulphide, boxes.....lb. .65 @ .75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels..lb. .15 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .14 @ —
in oil, cans.....gal. 5.04 @ 9.70
Dutch pink, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels.lb. .04 @ .05
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls..lb. .03¾@ .07¼
yellow, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .02¾
f.o.b. works.....lb. .01 @ .01¼
French, dark, car lots, casks lb. .0195@ .0210
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .02½@ —
extra light, car lots, casks lb. .0220@ .02¼
l.c.l, casks.....lb. .0275@ .0280
light, car lots, casks..lb. .0215@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0270@ .08
medium, car lots, casks.. lb. .0205@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0270@ .03
in oil, cans.....gal. 3.30 @ —
Zinc, barrels.....lb. .19 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .18 @ —
Yellow dock root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales. lb. .09 @ .10
Yerba santa leaves, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials. oz. 1.80 @ 1.85

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).
Carbonate, technical, barrels.. lb. .09½@ .11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels..lb. .28 @ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums. lb. .05 @ .05¾
granular, works, drums...lb. .05¾@ .06¼
solution, works, tanks ..lb. .03 @ —
Cyanide, drums.....lb. .38 @ .48
Dust, car lots, barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .06½
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .06¾@ .07¼
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .20
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.20 @ 4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .06 @ —
bags .....lb. .06¼@ —
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .06½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
35 p.c., car lots, bags lb. .0490@ —
2-ton lots, bags.lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lbs. .06¼@ —
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .09¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09¾@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .09¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .10¼@ —
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags. lb. .08¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .08¾@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .08¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09 @ —
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels..lb. .10¾@ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .11½@ —
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .09 @ —
ex warehouse, carrels..lb. .09¼@ .09¼
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb. .08 @ —
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .08¼@ .08¼
white seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .10¼@ —
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .10½@ —
U.S.P., car lots, barrels..lb. .12¾@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .12¾@ —
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .17½@ .18½
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels..lb. .15½@ .15¾
car lots.....lb. .15 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .16 @ .17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03¼
car lots, works, barrels.. 100 lbs. 2.65 @ —
Sulphide, car lots, barrels..lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels. lb. .21 @ .23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.42.00 @50.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb. .02¾@ —
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.65.00 @75.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb. .04¼@ —
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs. lb. .90 @ 1.20

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Business Severely Punished in First Quarter

The outstanding characteristic of business during the first quarter of this year was its ability to take punishment. Business, it is true, did not thrive under the adversities that beset it; but the wonder is that it survived.

The severest blow was the long-delayed dawning of realization that finance is ill-fitted to control the productive and distributive operations of business. This realization was forced upon the business world—it had to be—and the process was a painful one. If the truth which the bank holiday signified has been made plain, there is hope that the results will more than compensate for the temporary disruption.

It is shown in the records of business, kept by the government financial office, that industrial production had sunk by the end of the quarter 10.4 percent below the already low level of a year ago. Manufacturing production, although lower in the absolute, made a relatively better showing with a slump of 9.4 percent. Factory employment had decreased 14.6 percent, and factory payroll totals were 30.7 percent below the level of March, 1932. Both employment and payroll totals dropped to new low levels in March, this year. Another indication of the punishment to which business was exposed is found in the drop of 49.2 percent in the value of construction contracts.

With the foundations of business weakened by reason of the serious depreciation of the national purchasing power, it is clear that selling, which makes business, could not be adequate to its task. It was not. Consequently, wholesale prices at the end of the quarter were 8.3 percent lower than they had been a year earlier. These prices were about 42.5 percent below 1926 levels. But, their decline had done little to stimulate buying; because payroll totals were off 66.6 percent from the 1926 average. With only 55.1 percent employed among the factory workers and with their wages cut about 39 percent, the buying power of a considerable portion of the public was weak indeed. And the buying power of the public is the one support on which business can lean; it is the one foundation on which business can build. How strange, then, that, almost universally, the plans for restoring business disregard the need for a foundation of more, and more liberal, buyers, and attempt to put patches on other parts of the business structure!

There is hope on the horizon, because business men have begun to take an active interest in the inflatory plans for the nation. Inflation is needed, but it must be well planned and ably directed. President Roosevelt chooses to keep his own counsel, to a large extent, with respect to the plans toward which his request for inflatory powers is directed. To get the probabilities of inflation out of the uncertainty of congressional action would be a gain. But the manner in which inflation is sought will mark the measure of the success of the efforts. The attempts, so far made, to define the lines along which inflation is to be brought are largely unintelligible, the explanations meaningless even to those who speak them.

Business must be rebuilt from the bottom. This may require the tearing down of parts of the present, dilapidated structure—they could profitably be dispensed with. It may require temporary props. But, it does not call for patchwork. Better far than most of the proposals advanced, and less costly, would it be for the government to place $10 to the credit of every man, woman, and child in the United States for, say ten days, and require that it be utilized in the purchasing of goods within that time.

To know the needs of business, in order that the indicated remedy may be selected and applied, it is necessary to be informed with respect to the statistical condition of business. The data above are of general application. Data specific to business in chemicals, drugs and oils have been collected by the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER in its quarterly survey These data, for the various divisions of this diversified business, are presented in the paragraphs that follow. Compositely, they show that production in the chemical, drug, and oil industries was 15.4 percent less in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period in 1932. They show, on similar comparison, a decline of 9.5 percent in the volume of sales and one of 13.1 percent in total value of goods sold. They show that prices at the end of the quarter averaged 8.9 percent below the corresponding 1932 level. They show that credit conditions were far from satisfactory during the quarter. But, they show, also, that more than three-fourths of those who expressed an opinion on the subject believe that there is better reason now than a year ago to expect business to improve.

Heavy Chemicals

During the early weeks of 1933, the heavy chemical business, in common with that in the many fields to which the industry contributes, was slow. Later, again in keeping with the general trend, this business began to show some improvement. Still later, it suffered the setbacks which universally attended the banking holiday. Although banking timidity continued to exert a depressing effect, which was aggravated by the diminishing confidence in bankers, there were new signs of improvement in the latter days of the first quarter. On the whole, the period was not a gratifying one; although it was not wholly lacking in encouragement. No marked increase in demand was expected in the near future, and the general belief was that the consumption of chemicals during the second quarter would be less than that in the corresponding period in 1932, dropping as much, in the case of agricultural insecticides (for obvious reasons) as much as 40 percent. Of course, the expectations were qualified in keeping with the possibilities of the various governmental relief plans. There was a growing doubt during March of the ability of certain manufacturers to survive the malevolent effects of diminished sales at more or less voluntarily reduced profits. Reports on conditions in the industry, contributed to the REPORTER'S survey, indicated that production during the quarter had averaged 11.7 percent below that in the corresponding period in 1932; that sales were 14.9 percent less in volume and 16 percent less in total value. At the end of the quarter, prices averaged 0.1 percent lower than those of a year earlier. Collections and credit conditions generally were not satisfactory. There was, however, a marked feeling that the outlook was better than it had been at the same time last year.

Coaltar Chemicals

Because the situation in the iron and steel industries was practically worse, the coaltar chemical industry was not overloaded with raw material during the first quarter. As conditions were only spottily better in consuming industries than those in the iron and steel industry, the demand for coaltar products did not overdraw the curtailed supply. In spots, there was an improvement in sales, with a collateral expansion of production. But, the financial depression, existing and persisting because of the inability or unwillingness of banking to perceive or appreciate the need for certain changes in policy and practices, lay heavy on the markets for coaltar products as a whole. Even imports began to fall off. The feeling grew, however, that improvement would show up steadily, if slowly. Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey showed an average reduction of 14.6 percent in production, in comparison with the first quarter of 1932. They showed, also, a shrinkage of 12.0 percent in the volume of sales and one of 11.2 percent in the total value of the goods sold. Prices were rather steady during the quarter and at the end averaged but 0.1 percent below the level of a year earlier. Collections, naturally, were below normal, but not universally bad. The prevailing sentiment in the trade was that improvement was imminent.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Chemicals

During the first two months of this year, business in pigments, colors, solvents, and other materials of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry lagged somewhat behind that in the corresponding period in 1932. There was improvement here and there in March—but in some places business got worse around March 1—and a number of manufacturers say that March was their best month in many. It was widely expected that business would improve this year, but the weather was not favorable and the banking disturbance tied up much money that might have helped toward a realization of the expectations. The majority of manufacturers expected the deferring to be but temporary and continued to look for better business than they had in 1932. Some expected a gain of at least 20 percent. Most, however, shared the general uncertainty with respect to the outcome of governmental programs. Production during the quarter, according to data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey, was off 17.4 percent from the level of the first 1932 quarter, but in certain lines was still regarded as excessive. Sales were 17.6 percent less in volume and 16.3 percent smaller in total value. Prices at the end of the quarter averaged 1.8 percent below the 1932 level. Credit conditions were unsatisfactory, and collections were generally slow. The feeling with respect to the outlook was heavily optimistic.

Naval Stores

The naval stores industry did not find much encouragement in the business it was able to do during the first quarter. There was evidence that 1933 production would exceed last year's and, prices being very low, the operations of the industry showed continuous capital losses. Small producers apparently were better off than their larger competitors because of their lower operating costs. Dealers reported that demand was at a standstill, and they were at a loss to account for the marked apathy. It must be recognized in this connection that both rosin and turpentine have much competition from newer materials which can replace them in a number of uses. Still, the gum naval stores industry does not appear to be willing to adopt the more progressive selling methods of its competitors. Receipts in the quarter were reported to be larger than those in the 1932 period. Opinions differed with respect to practically all phases of the business, but reports in the REPORTER'S survey indicated that production during the quarter averaged 4 percent above that in the first quarter of 1932; that sales were 7.8 percent less in volume and 5.8 percent less in total value; although prices at the end of the period averaged 20.5 percent below those at the same time a year ago. Collections were universally poor. The future was regarded with much uncertainty because of lack of knowledge of what turn various projects might take.

Flaxseed Products

Because building construction lagged, having been somewhat overdone in the predepression days, demand for paints and consequently for linseed oil was not encouraging in the first quarter. Because the farmer was unable to buy to any extent, demand for flaxseed meal was discouraging. Flaxseed prices were low; prices of meal were relatively, much lower; but prices of oil were not so low as they had been, despite heavy competition from other oils. Conditions could have been worse and would have been, had not considerable

restraint been laid on production. Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey showed production to have averaged 29.3 percent less than that in the corresponding quarter of 1932. Sales were reported to have been 2.4 percent larger in volume and 3 percent more in total value because of the better price for oil. Prices in all divisions averaged 12.6 percent below their 1932 levels at the end of the quarter. The credit situation was not good, collections being much slower than they had been in 1932. The outlook was universally regarded to have improved, because an increase in painting activities was expected. But, there was a feeling that the future depended greatly on the sort of farm-relief legislation eventually approved in Congress.

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac

While business in gums, waxes, and shellac in the first quarter was commensurate with the lessened volume of trade in the many commodities of which these materials are components, the worst feature was the low level of prices. Competition was more keenly felt at the points where synthetic products enter the consuming fields. Waxes, in particular, were slow-moving and profitless. Sales of camphor declined materially, but chiefly because buying early in 1932 had been abnormally heavy. Expectation of improvement was voiced in many quarters, but its coming was generally regarded as not something immediate. The national uncertainty and the persistence of deflating influences lay heavy on the trade. Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey showed a drop of 15 percent in production, in comparison with the first quarter of 1932. Sales were reported to have been 7.3 percent less in volume and 26.7 percent less in total value. Prices at the end of the quarter averaged 25.6 below those at the same time in 1932. Collections were not quite so good as they had been a year earlier, but the reports indicated that they were better than average. Opinion with respect to the outlook was divided, but the majority foresaw improvement.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Business in drugs and fine chemicals was not particularly active during the first quarter; but, neither was it bad. Buying was restricted to short-term needs in most articles. There was but little emergency demand during the period. Prices, on the whole, were steady. There were exceptions where competition in price was keen, and some instances of competition in quality were perceptible. Low prices in certain sections did not stimulate interest in buying ahead, and it was generally expected that these low spots would be leveled out shortly. In fact, a general upturn was expected by many members of the trade. While buyers awaited developments, they were quick to respond to any evidence of improvement. This led to a belief that business in these lines would be among the earliest to reflect a better general condition. For the most part, material improvement was not looked for before next Fall. Contributors to the REPORTER'S survey reported that their production during the quarter was 1.1 percent larger than that in the corresponding period in 1932. Sales, however, were 9.1 percent less in volume and 11.4 percent less in total value. At the end of the quarter, prices averaged 0.6 percent lower than those of a year earlier. Credit and collection conditions differed little, on the whole, from those prevailing in the first quarter of 1932. About 86 percent of those contributing to the survey thought that the outlook was better than it had been at the beginning of the second quarter in 1932.

Botanical Drugs and Spices

Diminished stocks in dealers' hands and an apparent scarcity of a number of domestic vegetable drugs lent noticeable optimism to the views of the botanical trade at the end of the first quarter. Buying had been slow during the period, but the supply in most instances was not heavy, and any show of demand was reflected in advanced prices. Higher prices were expected in the near future, as quotations had been drastically reduced. This reduction was particularly marked with respect to spices, although the volume of trade in these articles was relatively large. The backward Spring deterred seasonal buying toward the end of the quarter, but served to sustain interest in "Winter goods." The outlook for the domestic crop was uncertain. It was generally said that higher prices would be necessary to get gatherers to take an adequate interest. Of course, the effects of the recent gold embargo had not been foreseen at the end of the quarter. Data collected in the REPORTER'S survey showed a decline of 26.6 percent in production, in comparison with the first quarter of 1932. Sales were reported to have been 3.6 percent larger in volume, but 9.2 percent less in total value. At the end of the quarter, prices averaged 8.5 percent lower than those prevailing March 31, 1932. Credits and collections were "normal" (for these times). The opinion expressed with regard to the outlook was unanimously optimistic.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

On the culinary side, business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals was encouraging during the first quarter; flavorings, like spices, appeared to keep fairly well in demand. On the perfumery side, the condition was not so good; for, with the exception of soaps (and dentifrices, if these are properly classifiable in the cosmetics group), the demand for toilet articles reflected the diminished purchasing power of the users of these goods. Taken as a whole, the business was far from satisfactory. Prices were very low, and competition did not respect their weakness. Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey indicated, in comparison with the first quarter of 1932, a drop of 16.1 percent in production, of 12.1 percent in the volume of sales, and of 5.8 percent in the total value of sales. The lesser decline in sales value in the face of lower prices was caused by special developments in a few higher-priced products. At the end of the quarter, the average of prices was 18 percent below the corresponding 1932 level. Credit conditions and collections were very unsatisfactory. The opinion expressed with respect to the outlook was closely divided, the optimists being a bare majority.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils and Fats

Because of low prices and poor credit conditions before and after the bank holidays, business in fats, oils, and greases, on the whole, was not gratifying during the first quarter. There were a few outstanding exceptions where the volume exceeded that in the corresponding period in 1932, but these were few indeed. Strikes and slumps in the leather industry cut down business in the important oils consumed there. Exports were reduced by governmental restrictions in several countries, applying to both edible and industrial materials. The taxing of oleomargarin in various parts of the United States curtailed the domestic market for edible oils. The hopeful members of the trade found encouragement in the prospects of a better international understanding and the possibility that domestic agriculture would shortly come into better things. Contributors to the REPORTER'S survey reported that production during the quarter fell 15.7 percent below that in the corresponding period in 1932; that sales showed a loss of 7.3 percent in volume and 16.5 percent in total value. At the close of the quarter, prices averaged 11.5 percent lower than they had been a year earlier. Credit conditions were about what was to be expected, with collections generally slower than they had been in the first quarter of last year. There was a strong feeling of optimism in the trade with respect to the outlook for improvement in the near future.

Cottonseed Products

Business in cottonseed and its products during the first quarter might well be called steady. Production was kept in line with consumption. Both, however, could have been of more generous proportions. The quantity of seed crushed and crude oil produced was about 25 percent less than that in the corresponding quarter of 1932. Shipments of crude oil were off about 30 percent, although exports were almost three times as large as those in the 1932 period. Agricultural troubles perplexed the industry but did not squelch it. Growing opposition to freedom to make and sell substitutes for butter was of far more concern. On the other hand, the large exports perhaps resulted from restrictions placed on lard imports in Germany. Data collected in the REPORTER'S survey and covering all divisions of the trade showed, in comparison with the first quarter of 1932, a decline of 26.7 percent in production and one of 15 percent in the volume and 7.7 percent in the total value of sales. Prices at the end of the quarter were various, those for seed and meal being above the 1932 levels, but that for oil and others being lower. The average was 1.6 percent lower. Collections were not good during the quarter, but the future was regarded as promising in most respects.

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanstuffs

Quite naturally, business in the materials used in the textile and leather industries reflected conditions in those industries during the first quarter. Consequently, it had its ups and downs. On the whole, it was not so good as it had been a year earlier, but it was about on a parity with that of the general chemical, oil, and drug trade. Labor troubles in both consuming fields curtailed sales. Things grew brighter, as they did in the consuming industries, about the middle of the period. Then they darkened during the bank holiday. Later they began to brighten in spots. The specialties division of the industry is beginning to feel the effects of a new trend in the manufacture of textiles and leather. Manufacturers of these products are making their own finishes and the like and are buying the raw materials instead of preparations ready for use. Signs of general industrial readjustment were noticeable in the industry, and these were viewed hopefully; although material improvement before next Fall was not looked for. Data collected in the REPORTER'S survey indicate that production during the quarter was 13.8 percent below that in the corresponding period in 1932; that sales were 10.5 percent less in volume and 18.6 percent less in total value. Prices at the end of the period averaged 1.5 percent lower than those at the same time in 1932. Collections were discouragingly slow during the quarter. But, the outlook for improvement was generally considered to be better than it had been a year earlier.

Fertilizer Materials

As long as the condition of agriculture remains as unsatisfactory as it has been for several years, the fertilizer business cannot be brought back to the desired volume and profitableness. Farmers had little money during the first quarter. Their credit was not strong. The season was backward. Consequently, business in fertilizer materials was not such as to cause rejoicing in the industry. The expansion of competition, which has marked trading in nitrogenous materials for several years, reached the potash division more recently, and the effect there was the same—the business has been split into more shares. The price structure was thus further weakened. While the available supply of most materials was larger than was needed, the restraint of production resulted in material reductions of stocks of certain goods, and it was expected that the general carryover at the end of the season would be small. The actual condition in this respect will depend on the results of various farm-relief undertakings; although donations from Muscle Shoals could not reach the farmers until next season at the earliest. Contributors to the REPORTER'S survey reported their production during the quarter to have been 15.6 percent less than that in the first quarter of 1932. They reported sales off 15.7 percent in volume and 26 percent in total value. Although already low a year earlier, prices dropped, on the average, 7.8 percent up to the end of the quarter. Collections were very slow wherever credit had been granted, which was not the rule. The fertilizer group was the only one covered by the survey in which pessimism exceeded optimism in the opinion with respect to the outlook for improvement.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, and Fuels

The disruption that struck the petroleum industry in the last quarter of 1932 got worse during the first quarter of 1933. From efforts to practice conservation in the oil fields to attempts to get a profit on sales to consumers, the major operations of the industry were marked with much more failure than success. Conferences on one hand, injunction suits on the other—and proration and other stabilization plans went the way of all such endeavors, of which the petroleum industry has tried (in a way) many. Ten-cent oil had not yet arrived at the end of the quarter; but its coming was forecast. Other means of applying pressure at what is popularly regarded as the source of the industry's troubles having failed, pressure on the "pocket nerve" of producers of crude was to be expected. The refinery division got down to a low price level in the quarter, but demand was not stimulated thereby among erstwhile gasoline users. They had other reasons for being ex-users. Some refiners showed signs of becoming tired of "treating" the public, but individual effort was futile. Conditions were better in the solvents trade than in the gasoline group, and were in line with those in industry in general. Some producers even increased their sales of solvents, but this was the result of more successful competitive efforts rather than of expanding consumption. Production of crude petroleum in the first quarter was about 4 percent less than that in the corresponding period in 1932. Production of gasoline showed a similar decline. Stocks of motor fuels were about 6 percent smaller than they had been a year earlier, and they had increased during the quarter only about one-third of the gain in 1932. Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey covering all refinery products showed that production was 18.3 percent less than that in the 1932 quarter. Sales were 10.4 percent less in volume and 15.4 percent less in total value. Prices of crude petroleum at the end of the quarter averaged 29.3 percent below the 1932 level. Gasoline prices were off 26.7 percent. Prices of solvents were less than 2 percent lower, and paraffin prices were off but 0.4 percent. Prices in all groups averaged 14.4 percent lower, after standing above 1931 levels for some months in the latter part of 1932. Credit conditions in the industry were unsatisfactory. Opinion with respect to the future favored improvement by a small margin.

Price Trends in All Markets

Prices in the various markets covered by the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, at the end of the first quarter, compared with those at the corresponding date in the two preceding years as follows:—

(100 = Prices at March 31, 1931)

	March 31 1933	1932
Heavy chemicals	99.0	99.1
Coaltar chemicals	99.8	99.9
Paint, varnish, and lacquer chemicals	97.9	99.7
Naval stores	65.3	82.2
Flaxseed products	64.3	73.6
Gums, waxes, and shellac	59.0	79.3
Drugs and fine chemicals	91.0	91.5
Botanical drugs and spices	80.7	88.2
Essential oils and aromatic chemicals	59.0	71.9
Animal, fish, and vegetable oils	70.9	80.1
Cottonseed products	49.1	49.9
Textile chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanstuffs	98.2	99.7
Fertilizer materials	83.4	90.5
Petroleum solvents, lubricants, and fuels	84.9	99.2
Average of all these markets	78.4	86.1

Drug Law Revision Proposals Not Disclosed at Conference with Trade

Industry Invited to Submit Ideas on Need for Change But Denied Any Information on What Officials Have in Mind

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28, 1933.

So-called "hearings" on proposals to amend the food and drugs act were opened by the Department of Agriculture yesterday, with all branches of the drug trade represented, but with no specific proposal for discussion.

Representatives of the Department admitted that they are considering asking Congress to change the law, a fact that has been known for some time, but they steadfastly refused to give the trade any idea as to how they propose to alter the law. As a consequence the industry's representatives could do little more than conjure up objections to hypothetical proposals.

At the close of the day of this rather Quixotic tilting at windmills, officials of the department expressed the view that they had learned some valuable information as to the practical effects of a few suggested changes in the law; while representatives of the trade felt that they are placed in the position of building all possible defenses against an unknown danger.

Representatives of the food trade got a hearing today, while publishers, broadcasters, and advertising agencies are to appear Saturday.

Yesterday's meeting was called to order by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, the new assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who had invited the representatives to the hearing. As stated in the REPORTER last week, Dr. Tugwell had strongly opposed any recognition of the trade interest in the proposed revision of the law prior to the introduction of the revising bill. Under vigorous protests from all branches of the trade, he consented to the "hearings." His consent, as the proceedings indicate, was little more than a gesture.

After announcing that the proceedings would be secret and requesting reporters to leave, Mr. Tugwell himself left the meeting, turning it over to Walter G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration. As Mr. Campbell and his assistants on the one hand and representatives of the industry on the other hand already were familiar with each others' views toward the food and drugs act there appeared to be little to talk about.

Proposals Kept Secret

The industry's representatives therefore asked that the department make public its proposed draft of the new legislation, but this request was denied. They then asked that the various changes being considered by the department be brought forth as a basis for discussion, but this was also refused. After considerable bantering as to the basis for discussion, Mr. Campbell suggested that the matter of procedure be dropped and that the trade give its suggestions for changes in the law.

On this basis the discussion proceeded in a rather rambling round-table fashion, with most of the trade taking the position that the existing law is working quite well and accomplishing its purposes very effectively.

The cosmetic industry, however, generally welcomed extension of the present law to its products, and even approved of considerably greater movement regulation than now applies to foods and drugs.

In the absence of any other basis for discussion, Charles Wesley Dunn, attorney for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, outlined his own views of an enlarged food and drugs act, some parts of which apparently coincided with the ideas of the department, while other parts met official criticism. The Dunn proposal was then used as a point for argument, and the remainder of the day was devoted largely to a discussion of its effects on various products which would be included in its scope.

The Dunn Proposal

Mr. Dunn had set forth his views in a letter to Dr. Tugwell, April 26, as follows:—

Supplementing my recent letter for the food manufacturing industry represented by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., I now write in behalf of the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry to the extent it is represented by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. The members of this association manufacture medicines for dispensing and prescription use by the medical profession.

This association likewise takes the broad position, consistent with its inherent public responsibility, that it favors a constructive revision of the act.

I will now refer only to the amendment most prominently mentioned, as to drugs. It is that against their false advertisement. The association has long been on record as approving such an amendment. It is too plain for argument that the act which prohibits the false labeling of drugs ought also to prohibit their false advertisement, especially in view of the important place of their advertisement in modern merchandising. It is also too plain for argument that the latter prohibition will benefit the purchasing public. The truth is it should have been in the act when enacted.

But the association disapproves any additional provision for required government censorship of a drug advertisement in advance of its use. Such a provision is unnecessary in the circumstances and imposes an unreasonable and impracticable burden upon the industry, which would unduly interfere with its legitimate operation. The association further disapproves any additional provision making the advertising agency and publisher also legally responsible for compliance with this amendment. This responsibility should be upon the advertiser alone. It is the vendor of drugs against whom the act is directed and properly so.

Moreover the association believes that a violation of this amendment should not be subject to a product-seizure penalty, where the product and its label comply with the act. The penalty in such case should be limited to the false advertisement and its use. The association also believes that the amendment should be so drawn as to assure its constructive administration. This in order to permit reasonable opportunity for correction and to provide for criminal prosecution only when the public interest requires that drastic procedure.

(Continued on page 26)

Allied Dye Shareholders Ask for More Information

Following a dispute at the stockholders' meeting as to the clarity and the availability of information as to the earnings and management of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation on Monday, April 24, the New York Stock Exchange announced April 24 that its committee had unsuccessfully tried to persuade the company to issue more detailed reports to the stockholders.

The New York Stock Exchange, as its announcement, issued a formal pamphlet containing the details of the correspondence between the Exchange and the company dating from March 22, 1932, to April 21, 1933. The exchange asked that a reply to their latest communication be received by it not later than May 3, after which time action will be taken by the Committee on Listings of Stocks on the Exchange.

The situation in regard to the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation was crystallized at the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 24 when James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, protested against the policy of secrecy, which, he asserted, the corporation has been following in its reports to the shareholders. Mr. Gerard's protests were overruled by the chairman of the meeting, who was F. J. Emmerich, vice-president and controller. Mr. Gerard's objection had been about the company's balance sheet and income account which he declared were inadequate. He said that the income account only gave gross income after certain provisions, and he desired to have the income account itemized as to sources. He also said that he believed the stockholders should be told what proportion of earnings had been derived from stock market operations and what part had been derived from "manufacturing."

Mr. Gerard then asked about the proportion in the investment and other securities, and he was not answered by the management. He was, however, given an answer to one of his questions to the effect that on December 31 the investments in bonds and other securities had a market value of about $28,000,000 less than the cost, which was $92,404,341. These investments included, aside from the United States government bonds, securities in lines connected with the company's business.

It was noted by observers in the chemical industry that in the vote for management of the corporation, the representatives of the Solvay interests in Belgium were not re-elected to the board of directors. The Solvay interest long have had an important holding of 499,697 shares of common stock of the Solvay-American Investment Corporation. These shares were apparently not voted, nor were their proxies at this meeting, with the result that Baron Emmanuel Janssen retired from the board and was replaced by W. C. King, a member of the Allied Chemical & Dye organization.

W. Benkert & Co., importer of crude drugs, this city, has named as regional representatives E. M. Tysdal, 325 West Huron street, Chicago, and Joseph Fahey, of the Fahey Brokerage Company, Cotton Belt building, St. Louis.

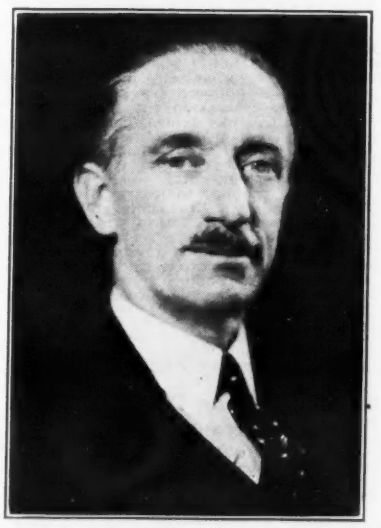
Manhattan Soap Sales Corporation, this city, dealing in soap, etc., has been chartered at Albany with $10,000 capital. E. Myron Bull, Hugh W. Reid and Harry J. McIntyre, 100 Broadway, this city, were named directors and subscribers.

A. M. T. A. Will Seek Conference With F. T. C. on Trade Practices

Toiletry Makers Spend Three-Day Convention on Plans for Elimination of False and Misleading Advertising

Culminating a year of intense study by officers and special groups of the association, members of the Associated Manufacturers of Toilet Articles closed their convention April 27 at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, this city, with the adoption of a formal resolution to ask the Federal Trade Commission for a conference with a view to formulating a code of trade practice designed to eliminate objectionable practices in the industry. Practically the entire three days of the convention, which opened April 25, were devoted to addresses, discussions and special gatherings relating to the subject of elimination of abuses in the toilet goods business and as to the desirability of perfecting a code of ethics with or without the assistance of a government agency. As a result of the discussions the resolution was adopted authorizing the association's trade practice committee to proceed to obtain a conference with the Federal Trade Commission.

There was one other subject of outstanding importance taken up by the convention, namely, the proposed redrafting of the Federal food and drug



Cecil Smith
President

laws which would put the toilet goods industry in the class of drugs and place the industry under the control of the Food and Drug Administration at Washington in a most drastic fashion. This proposed was discussed by the association's Washington representative, W. L. Crounse, in his report for the year, and by Abel I. Smith, counsel to the organization. In addition individual members took up the subject and after considerable debate it was voted to send Mr. Crounse and Mr. Smith together with Northam Warren, chairman of the legislative committee, to Washington to attend a hearing April 27 by the Secretary of Agriculture at which the delegation was to protest against the inclusion of cosmetics as a drug in the proposed redrafting of the food and drug laws.

In addition to the resolution as to trade practices, the association adopted a number of other resolutions of a more or less stereotyped character with a single exception. The exception was a formal resolution praising the work of James M. Doran, director of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, and asking President Roosevelt to retain Mr. Doran in the directorship of the Bureau. This resolution was originally intended to be forwarded directly to President Roosevelt but was subsequently changed and the association's secretary directed to send it to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Officers Elected

Without opposition, the slate of officers selected by the nominating committee was elected and subsequently a fine personal tribute was paid to the president, Cecil Smith, American manager for Tardley & Co., who was re-elected. Mr. Smith had filled the office of president during the last month, having been appointed by the executive board to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of H. Henry Bertram.

Other officers chosen included the following:—First vice-president, W. L. Schultz, of Lightfoot, Schultz & Co.; second vice-president, F. Moss, of Daggett & Ramsdell; treasurer, Daniel J. Mulster; and secretary, C. S. Welch. The latter two were re-elected.

Three new members of the executive board were chosen, E. B. Hurlburt, retiring first vice-president, being elected to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the election of Mr. Schultz to the first vice-presidency. The others elected were:—R. R. Brown, of the American Commercial Alcohol Company, and W. T. Haebler, of Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. The last two mentioned represented the associate membership and succeeded S. H. Clark and L. S. Levy.

Trade Relations Group Urged

While the association heard several exceptionally interesting addresses during the several sessions, probably the most intriguing in the sense that it presented a new idea, was that given by Lincoln Filene, chairman of the board of William Filene's Sons Company and the Federated Department Stores, Inc., Boston. Mr. Filene in a carefully prepared address proposed that the association become active in a movement to organize a national conference on trade relations, which conference would include the representatives of manufacturers and retailers and wholesalers. Such a body, he asserted, could be developed into a clearing house designed to eliminate all unfair and evil trade practices without resort to government assistance and ultimately solve the difficulties which now confront many industries as well as legitimate retail sellers. Mr. Filene's address, as was subsequently pointed out by President Smith, fitted completely into the three-day program of discussion of trade practices as though he had been requested to make that his subject, while as a matter of fact the association had had no idea of what Mr. Filene would have as his subject for an address.

Another outstanding address was that delivered by William Resor, of the J. Walter Thompson Company, who had as his topic, "False Advertising Claims, Substitution and Slander." Mr. Resor declared that the members of the Associated Manufacturers of Toilet Articles did 80 percent of the total business in toilet goods in the United States in 1932. Total sales in the industry in 1932 amounted to $193,000,000, he said, and of this sum the association members did $154,000,000 worth. Mr. Resor devoted his talk to the various forms of advertising used by unethical manufacturers and outlined the work being done in a campaign to combat the evil.

Trade Practices Report

Virtually the first business of the convention was the adoption of the report of the association's trade practices committee, which had been spending the last year in close study of the evils and abuses in the industry and endeavoring to find a solution. This committee in its report found that untruthful and extravagant advertising was one of the greatest abuses in the industry. Because it had been unable to obtain mutual agreement of the members to start a cure for this evil, the committee recommended that the Federal Trade Commission be asked to call a trade practice conference. The committee's report was as follows:—

Your committee desires to report that since the last convention it has met semi-monthly, to discuss and attempt to eradicate by mutual agreement the many unfair trade practices that have crept into our industry, some are of minor importance others affect the whole structure of our sales policy and business methods. Unfortunately no agreements have been reached to eliminate those practices which many feel are most harmful to our members. Your committee has no power to enforce its views other than open discussion and persuasion, these efforts have been unsuccessful, so much so, that certain members of this association who have disagreed with the views of your committee have tendered their resignations to the association.

Your committee first of all wants to go on record as being in favor of good clean advertising copy and opposed to untruthful and extravagant claims either in magazines, trade journals, radio broadcasts or in circulars or other advertising literature. There is much that is bad and unfair in present day national advertising.

Your committee further wishes to go on record as not being opposed to demonstrators. We feel that demonstrations can be a legitimate method of selling merchandise, but we as a committee are opposed to practices that are unfair to all but the employer of the demonstrator, practices that have become a part of many demonstrators' methods of selling merchandise.

There can be good and bad, fair and unfair demonstrations. We are in favor of the good and fair and opposed to the bad and unfair.

Your committee therefore reports that in its best judgment the following practices should be construed as unfair and should be eliminated.

(Continued on page 23)

American Chemical Society Papers

[Continued from April 24 issue. The Reporter will be glad to endeavor to get further information on any of the subjects for readers who are interested in them.]

Some 500 papers were presented before the several divisions of the American Chemical Society in its meeting in Washington, March 26 to 31. A number of these papers of industrial interest have been selected for presentation in abstract to readers of the REPORTER. The abstracts below are additional to a number printed in these pages since April 3. Others will be printed in subsequent issues.

Organic

Metallic Glutamates

M. L. Crossley, A. Ticknor, and E. H. Northey

We have found in the course of our investigations on hematopoietic agents that the mono-sodium salt of glutamic acid will react with carbonates of dibasic metals and form the corresponding dimetallic derivatives of glutamic acid. All of these are soluble. By this means we have made soluble sodium-mercury glutamate, sodium-copper glutamate, and a number of other similar complexes. We have also produced a stable form of ferrous glutamate. The magnesium, manganese, and cobalt glutamates and the corresponding sodium-magnesium, sodium-manganese, and sodium-cobalt compounds have also been produced. It is believed that the amino group aids in the introduction of the second metal in the glutamic acid molecule.

The iron, copper, cobalt, magnesium, and manganese glutamates have been tested on anemic animals, and it has been shown that the iron glutamates are effective; that copper glutamates enhance the rate of hemoglobin building; and that cobalt glutamate will accelerate the action of iron and copper compounds. Neither copper nor cobalt glutamate alone is effective. While it has been surmised for over fifty years that iron and copper are essential to the normal functions of the blood and to the health of man, the true significance of these metals in the normal living processes of the human body has only been fully realized within recent years. It appears that iron is the rouge needed for the bloom of the red blood cells, and copper appears to hold the key to the cellular storehouses holding the iron, and without this key the blood has no power to obtain the iron from storage.

Elm Bark Mucilage

Ernest Anderson

The mucilage from slippery elm bark has been prepared and analyzed. Three successive crops from the same lot of elm bark vary in the percentages of ash, carbon dioxide, and x-body. The mucilage seems to be made up of more than one individual substance. The sugars d-galactose and l-rhamnose and d-galacturonic acid have been identified among the products of hydrolysis of the mucilage. An aldobionic acid consisting of d-galacturonic acid combined with l-rhamnose has been isolated and studied.

Formaldehyde-Diphenylamine Reaction

David Craig

The work which has so far been reported in the literature on this reaction is somewhat obscure, owing to the fact that pure compounds have not been isolated from the products. It has now been found that the reaction of formaldehyde with an excess of diphenylamine in the presence of hydrochloric acid forms p:p'-dianilinodiphenylmethane as the main product, which can be isolated as such. The structure of this compound was proved by an independent synthesis from o-chlorobenzoic acid and p:p'-diaminodiphenylmethane by the method of Ullman, as well as by reference to the method of preparation described by Straus and Bormann. It is interesting that p:p'-dianilinodiphenylmethane melts at 114-115°, resolidifies and melts again at 123°.

A compound possibly intermediate in the formation of p:p'-dianilinodiphenylmethane has been isolated. It was prepared by allowing the reaction to proceed in benzene solution in the absence of acid catalyst. The product has the properties of tetraphenylmethylenediamine in that it is readily hydrolyzed by dilute sulphuric acid and in that it rearranges readily into p:p'-dianilinodiphenylmethane in the presence of hydrochloric acid, provided diphenylamine is also present.

Toad Poisons

H. Jensen, K. K. Chen, and A. L. Chen

From the secretion of different species of toads, various principles have been isolated. These may be classified in three main groups: (1) Basic constituents, (a) epinephrin, (b) bufotenines, (2) bufagins, and (3) bufotoxins. The bufotenines are obtained as flavianate salts; some of these compounds raise the blood pressure and stimulate smooth muscle. Evidence has been obtained that they contain the indole ring structure. They seem, however, not to be related to the betains of tryptophane, as has been suggested by Wieland and coworkers. The bufagins are unsaturated neutral compounds containing a lactone group and several hydroxyl groups, one of which is linked to a fatty acid, e.g., formic acid or acetic acid. They have a physiological action on the heart similar to that of the digitalis glucosides. The bufotoxins are composed of the corresponding bufagins linked to suberylarginin. Their physiological action is similar to that of the bufagins.

There seems to exist a chemical relationship between some of the bufagins and the cardiac aglucones of the plant kingdom, as there is also a close pharmacological resemblance. The chemistry of marinobufotoxin, of marinobufagin, of cinobufagin, and of bufotalin chloride has been studied in more detail. The empirical formula for cinobufagin, obtained from Ch'an Su, is $C_{26}H_{32}O_6$, and for marinobufagin, obtained from *Bufo marinus*, $C_{24}H_{32}O_5$. By splitting off the acid radical which is attached to a hydroxy group (acetic acid from cinobufagin and formic acid from marinobufagin), one obtains compounds which are C_{24} derivatives, as are the aglucones of the plant glucosides. From the secretion of *Bufo arenarum* a sulphur-containing compound was obtained which is identical with bufothionine, isolated by Wieland and coworkers from the secretion of the Japanese toad.

Levulinic-Alkyl Esters

Gerald J. Cox and Mary L. Dodda

In a search for industrial applications for cane sugar, an investigation of the properties of levulinic acid and its esters has been made. Twelve aliphatic esters have been prepared and studied, including four not previously reported. A substantial increase in yield over previous methods has been effected. Observations have been made on each ester with respect to boiling point, vapor pressure, specific gravity, surface tension, index of refraction, solubility in water, stability toward water, miscibility with a number of solvents, solvent power for the esters of cellulose, as well as a number of gums and resins, and dilution ratios of nitrocellulose with some common solvents.

Fatty Acid Synthesis

C. Burwell

A normally liquid hydrocarbon material, such as petroleum distillate, has been treated in the liquid phase with an oxidizing gas, such as air, under suitable conditions of temperature and pressure. The process results in the formation of simple and hydroxy acids. The acids were separated from the reaction mixture by treatment with NaOH. The acids being studied range from C_8 to C_{18}, inclusive. The average molecular weight is 250.5. The acetyl number indicates 1 to 3 hydroxyl groups per molecule. The acids are, therefore, a mixture of straight chain acids of the paraffinic series, or rather low molecular weight, admixed with hydroxy acids, ketohydroxy acids, and ketone acids. Neutral bodies, such as alcohols, ketones, and alcohol ketones, are also present in the reaction product. Low iodine absorption indicates complete saturation. Technic for the first separations of volatile acids, lactones, and hydroxy acids has been developed.

Unsaturation Determination

George P. Schultze

The quantitative bromination of the two double-bonds in both cyclopentadiene and dicyclopentadiene, not hitherto carried out has been achieved in the absence of air and acid. Peroxide formation and polymerization are proposed as contributing factors to the quantitative results of earlier experiments. A formula is given indicating the degree of polymerization in mixtures of the monomer and dimer. Its validity is experimentally verified.

Iodination is about one-third as effective as bromination. The catalytic influence of impurities upon the polymerization of cyclopentadiene is demonstrated. A few additional data are presented on the relative action of bromine on chloroform, acetic acid, and alcohol. Bromine is used up in the proportion of about 1:3:20, respectively, under the conditions of the experiments.

X-Ray Studies of Fatty Acids Mixtures

Emil Ott and F. B. Slagle

Various mixtures of the saturated normal fatty acids (extremely pure) C_{10} to C_{18} have been studied. It is found that two component mixtures will give perfect mixed crystals even when the two components are four carbons apart. This is true for any concentration. The criterion for perfect mixed-crystal formation is given by the x-ray measurement of single spacings corresponding to the average length of the chainlike molecules. This average length is approximately a linear function of the composition. This excludes special double molecules.

It was of special interest to study more complex mixtures over a wider range. For instance, it was observed that good mixed crystals could be obtained by mixing all nine acids in various proportions. A definite spacing was obtained for the average chain length.

It seems that these experiments are important for the interpretation of x-ray diagrams of highly polymerized substances. Many of the polymers are at present assumed to contain chains of various lengths. Such systems were up to now not expected to yield any x-ray interferences connected with the chain length. Our results seem to indicate that this point of view must be modified.

Benzoyl Hydrogen Peroxide Preparation

Benjamin T. Brooks and William S. Brooks

The use of benzoylhydrogen peroxide has been found to be advantageous in determining unsaturation in lubricating oils and other petroleum products.

Its use in hydrocarbon oxidations has been restricted by the difficulty of its preparation. The present method is based on the observation that dibenzoyl peroxide is converted, in the cold, to two mols of sodium peroxide. Benzoyl chloride, dibenzoyl peroxide, or a mixture of the two may be used. Using benzoyl chloride the method gives about 20 percent of the theoretical yield of dibenzoyl peroxide, and about 65 percent of benzoyl hydrogen peroxide.

Carbon Bisulphide and Grignard Reagents

D. E. Badertscher

Many inhibitors used in the pickling of iron and steel have been studied in this laboratory for their effect on the formation of the Grignard reagents. All were found to have either no effect or a harmful effect on the yield except carbon disulphide. Traces of carbon disulphide increase the yield of Grignard reagents from primary and secondary aliphatic bromides and iodides. The evidence on the corresponding chlorides and on tertiary halides is less definite. This part of the study is being continued. Indications have been obtained that, for a given amount of Grignard reagent, a better yield of addition compound is obtained with a carbonyl compound when the Grignard was prepared in the presence of traces of carbon disulphide than when it was prepared in the ordinary way.

Nicotine and Nornicotine Synthesis

Lyman C. Craig

Nornicotine was desired in connection with a study of structure and physiological action. The two methods of preparation reported in the literature, involving demethylation of nicotine, do not give the same product, and moreover, it is partially racemized. In order to obtain a racemic mixture of the compound and to confirm either of the two previous works a complete synthesis from pyridin was carried out. The properties of the compound so obtained and its derivatives correspond throughout with those reported by Braun and Weissbach, (*Ber.*, 63, 2018 (1930)) and thus confirm their work. Methylation of nornicotine with methyl iodide gives a small yield of racemic nicotine which is identified through a mixed melting point of the picrate with that of natural nicotine.

A. D. M. A. Will Meet In Hot Springs May 8

The American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold its twenty-second annual meeting May 8 to 11 in the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. In printing the business program of the meeting in last week's issue the place of the meeting was inadvertently given as "White Sulphur Springs, Va."

An official train will leave New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:35 p. m. Eastern Standard time, Saturday, May 6, arriving at Hot Springs at 7:45 Sunday forenoon.

The entertainment committee, of which A. D. Armstrong, of Fitzsche Brothers, is chairman, has issued the following program:—

Sunday, May 7

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches are nearby.

Individual preference for any form of activity desired during the day will be amply met by the facilities available for golf, tennis, horseback riding, etc.

Tea at Fassifern Farm reached by horse and carriage (drive your own) is a favorite recreation for Sunday afternoon.

Concert by the hotel orchestra in the evening.

Monday, May 8

11:00 a. m.—Ladies' luncheon and bridge, with prizes, at the Homestead.

9:30 p. m.—President's reception followed by dancing.

Tuesday, May 9

10:00 a. m.—Motor trip to various points of historical and scenic interest, with luncheon en route.

8:30 p. m.—Masquerade party with special entertainment.

Wednesday, May 10

11:30 a. m.—Ladies' luncheon and bridge at the Cascades Club.

2:00 p. m.—Golf tournament.

7:30 p. m.—Banquet.

Address, "This and That in Lighter Vein."

Address, Hon. Michael MacWhite, Minister of the Irish Free State

Distribution of golf prizes; dancing.

Thursday, May 11

10:00 a. m.—Ladies' putting contest.

Archery and tennis matches will be arranged during the day upon request.

Golf

Every afternoon. Two courses available, one right outside the hotel. More prizes than ever before. Qualifying round to be played any time prior to Wednesday, May 10.

Swimming

A fine swimming pool is connected with the hotel and is available to members attending the convention.

Jungmann & Co. Moves

Jungmann & Co., importer of and dealer in industrial and fine chemicals and other raw materials, this city, has moved from 155 Sixth avenue to 157 Chambers street. The company's telephone number is now Barclay 7-5129 and 5130.

H. N. Ragland, assignee for the late John B. Swift, former chairman of the board of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, reported the probate court in Cincinnati, April 25, that total claims against the assets of the state amounted to $1,176,436.69, and that he had a balance on hand of $59,881.73. The assignee asked authority to pay a 4-percent dividend to the claimants.

Obituaries

J. C. Mellor

Joseph C. Mellor, president of the C. A. Willey Company, manufacturer of automobile lacquers, varnishes and enamels, Long Island City, N. Y., died of arteriosclerosis April 21 at his home in Great Neck, L. I. Mr. Mellor was born in Chelsea, Mass., October 13, 1885, and after completing his schooling entered the employ of his uncle, C. A. Willey, in 1902, starting in the factory where he learned production methods. He rose steadily until he became president of the company in 1923, in which position he was instrumental in extending the international scope of the business. He remained active until approximately a year ago.

J. C. Mellor

Mr. Mellor was a member of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, Queens Chamber of Commerce, Cornucopia Lodge, F. & A. M.; Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the North Hempstead Country Club.

His wife, the former Ethel Spier; two sons, Curtis and Robert; his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Mellor; a brother, Charles H. Mellor, vice-president of C. A. Willey Company; and a sister, Mrs. Carl S. Van Name, survive. Funeral services were held in the home on April 24 and burial was in Cabot Cemetery, Cabot, Vt.

J. E. Harris

J. E. Harris, president of the J. E. Harris Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Wooster, Ohio, died unexpectedly April 24 while seated at his desk in the company's office. He was seventy-two years old and had been engaged in the paint industry for most of his business career. The company, prior to moving to Wooster, was located in Cleveland and held membership in the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club. Two sons, J. E. Harris, Jr., and George Harris, survive.

G. A. Henshaw, Jr.

George A. Henshaw, jr., president of the Henshaw Oil Corporation of Texas, died April 23 at his home in San Angelo, Texas. He had failed to recover from injuries received in an automobile accident last September. Mr. Henshaw was thirty-eight years old and a native of Oklahoma. Last year he was campaign manager for Governor Murray, of Oklahoma, for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. He was a former Oklahoma State Corporation Commissioner. Mr. Henshaw entered the petroleum industry ten years ago and in 1928 sold part of his company's holdings for $3,000,000. His wife and two daughters survive.

Lionel Barsalou, president of J. Barsalou & Co., soap manufacturer, Montreal, died unexpectedly April 26 after an illness of several days. He was forty-six years old, native of Montreal, and graduate of Mount St. Louis College, Montreal. He entered the employ of the company owned by the family, after his graduation from college. He was a member of the Montreal Board of Trade. A widow and two daughters survive.

Charles H. Ridgely, founder of the Caldwell Syrup of Pepsin Company, Monticello, Ill., and one of the best-known owners of blooded horse in the Midwest, died unexpectedly in his home in Decatur, Ill., on April 16. He was seventy-two years old and a native of Santagomon township, Piatt county, Ill. A wife and a foster daughter, and one brother are survivors.

(Continued on page 47)

Chemical Employment Was Steady in March

Group Record Shows Decline of But 0.1 Percent—Payrolls Drop 2 Percent

Factory employment in the chemical industries in March retained practically all of the gain made in the preceding month, the government records showing a change of but 0.1 percent, downward. Payroll totals, however, declined 2 percent. Last year, employment declined 0.5 percent in March, and payroll totals, 1.3 percent. In comparison with March, 1932, employment this year showed a decline of 4.4 percent, and payroll totals were off 16.1 percent.

The index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for employment in factories manufacturing chemicals and related products was 76.4 for March (100=monthly average in 1926), compared with 76.5 in February and 79.9 in March, 1932. The bureau's index number for payroll totals (same basis) was 58.5 for March, compared with 59.7 for February and 69.7 for March, 1932.

The bureau's March index numbers for all manufacturing industries show the following comparisons:—

	Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Mar., 1932.
Employment	55.1	57.5	64.5
Payroll totals	33.4	36.4	48.2

Employment in the chemical industries remained above the average in March and showed less decline in comparison with February. The same is true with respect to payroll totals. The business index numbers for general manufacturing dropped to new low levels in March.

Detailed Comparisons

Details for the several divisions included in the calculation of the bureau's index numbers for the chemical industries show the following comparisons for March:—

Employment

	Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Mar., 1932.
Chemicals	86.4	86.8	88.9
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	38.4	40.6	46.5
Druggists' preparations	69.8	70.5	79.6
Explosives	75.7	76.2	77.9
Fertilizers	67.4	56.7	63.9
Paints and varnishes	63.3	64.2	74.2
Petroleum refining	62.8	62.7	65.2
Rayon and related products	142.0	149.1	143.7
Soap	93.7	95.1	96.8

Payroll Totals

	Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Mar., 1932.
Chemicals	60.2	61.4	70.9
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	33.0	34.1	45.3
Druggists' preparations	66.5	70.0	79.7
Explosives	47.7	47.0	56.4
Fertilizers	36.3	32.6	42.7
Paints and varnishes	43.5	47.3	65.0
Petroleum refining	53.2	53.0	60.1
Rayon and related products	114.5	121.0	133.1
Soap	76.3	78.0	89.4

Decline in New York

Employment in factories in New York State, manufacturing chemicals and related products declined 1.9 percent in March, in comparison with the preceding month, according to the report of the State industrial commissioner. The change in New York City was a decline of 1.6 percent. General factory employment dropped 3.6 percent in the State, and payroll totals declined 5.3 percent. Over the year from March, 1932, general employment dropped 16 percent, and payroll totals, 28 percent.

Changes in employment in the various divisions of the chemical group were reported as follows:—

	March compared with February (percentages) State.	City.
Drugs and industrial chemicals	—3.8	—4.7
Oil products	—2.3	—0.2
Paints and colors	—2.0	—2.4
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	—0.3	+3.4

Canada Reduces Duties

MONTREAL, Apr. 27, 1933.

Several modifications in the Canadian budget duties brought down March 21 were announced today by the Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes.

The rate on alcohol used in the manufacture of perfume was cut from $2.50 to $1.50 per gallon. That on toilet soaps was made 5 percent ad valorem instead of 10 percent, the full rate on cosmetics.

At the time the budget was announced, these taxes drew a storm of protest from the trade.

Are You Moving?

If you have moved or are about to move to new quarters, notify the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER promptly of your new address. With prices on many articles showing great activity in fluctuations, you should not permit your copy of the REPORTER to be delayed.

Alcohol Motor Fuel Bill in Hand

Measure May Take Form This Week of Amendment to Proposal to Extend Gasoline Tax

WASHINGTON ,Apr. 28, 1933.

The alcohol-gasoline fuel bill will probably be introduced before the end of this week. The measure will not have the active support of the President, but probably will not be opposed by him.

At present the planned procedure is to ask the senate finance committee at the hearing, next Tuesday, to add the alcohol proposal to the house bill extending the Federal gasoline tax for another year.

Economists of the Department of Agriculture have put the finishing touches on their report on the plan's effectiveness for farm relief and its cost to the public. The petroleum industry mobilized to fight the proposal and maneuvered to have the legislation come up in Congress in a regular way, subject to careful debate, and not as an administration emergency farm relief matter. While Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is known to favor the idea of using corn alcohol in motor fuel as a new outlet for surplus crops, it is not known how far the department's experts will go in furnishing demonstrable and scientific supporting data in behalf of the scheme.

The bill which has been drafted with the hope of compromising the views of all concerned, would require all gasoline refiners to purchase alcohol to the extent of a certain percentage of their total sales of gasoline. This would be 1 percent for the remainder of 1933, 2 percent during 1934, and 5 percent thereafter. Such purchases would be enforced by a Federal tax of 2 cents per gallon on unblended gasoline during 1933 and 1934, and of 3 cents thereafter, while blended gasoline would be taxed the present rate of 1 cent per gallon.

If a refiner purchased the required proportion of alcohol, all his gasoline would be considered blended for tax purposes, leaving the refiner free to put the alcohol in the fuel or not as he saw fit, and permitting the marketing of blends of different alcohol percentages in different localities or different climates or seasons. The bill would permit the use, in continental United States, only of 199 proof ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural commodities grown within continental United States, and in Territories, alcohol produced from products of the Territories. Denaturants in the alcohol would be counted as alcohol.

The petroleum industry is expected to present a united front in opposition through the American Petroleum Institute. Because some oil companies have been threatened with virtual farmers' boycotts because of opposition to the plan, while others have sought corresponding favor through its sponsorship, individual oil companies will largely remain out of the picture. The industry at large, however, is preparing to contend that enforced alcohol fuel will not aid agriculture generally but will impose a heavy penalty on the oil industry and the motoring public.

A.A.A. Tests Alcohol Fuel

In keeping with its stated purpose "to conduct investigations in behalf of the motor-car owners of the country whose pocketbook and car operations would be affected by any radical change in the fuel content used in the motor cars of today," the American Automobile Association has conducted road tests to determine the cost and efficiency of the proposed alcohol-gasoline motor fuels. The results of this test, which, the association characterizes as "somewhat astonishing," have been published as follows:—

Conditions of Test

In the development of data regarding results from using a fuel consisting of 90 percent of gasoline and 10 percent of anhydrous alcohol, road tests were conducted, using one of the most popular standard motor car units in which regular gasoline and the proposed blend were used. Operations were conducted over carefully surveyed roads that were very level. The measurements of the volume of fuel used were determined by the use of a battery of calibrated tubes whereby the consumption over a given distance or at a given speed could be measured to a fraction of one cubic centimeter. (One gallon=3,785 cubic centimeters.)

As alcohol is materially lower in heat value than gasoline, one may expect some adjusting of carburetors by service men in the endeavor to secure satisfactory or equal performance as compared with gasoline. Therefore, the test was conducted on the basis of the relative amount of the two fuels required to produce parallel power or speed—speed in this instance, of course, being a result of the power delivered.

A "stop" was arranged on the throttle valve whereby the maximum amount of throttle opening that could be secured by the driver would result in a speed of exceeding 50 M. P. H. on straight, level paving.

The approach to the surveyed distance was such that at the time the car crossed the starting line of the survey it was under the constant speed that would be used during the traversing of the surveyed distance. At the time the car crossed the line, measurements were started of the fuels from the measuring tubes and, of course, recorded after crossing the line at the end of the surveyed distance. A run in the opposite direction was then made for the purpose of correcting or compensating for any windage effect, the average of the two-way run being recorded for that particular section of the test.

Following this, repeat runs were made as a matter of check. The atmospheric temperatures were recorded owing to observations to the effect of atmospheric temperature upon results.

Exactly the same carburetor settings were used for both fuels. Changes in carburetor settings were made owing to the unquestionable probability of carburetor settings being involved in the endeavor to secure parallel or satisfactory performance of one fuel as compared with the other. Each carburetor setting was recorded in connection with the resultant speed or power and consumption. This setting was duplicated in use of the other fuel, and, of course, the power or speed attained was recorded along with consumption data. Therefore the information developed is based upon the relative performance or power using the same carburetor setting, or, in other words, the same amount of fuel, for the purpose of securing data of the amount of "work" to be secured from equal amounts of the two fuels.

A great many runs were made, extending over various days, during which it was found that within reasonable limitations increased atmospheric temperature produced better performance and improved the economical feature. The final check runs were conducted on the same day. However, there was a slight variation in temperature favoring the gasoline-alcohol blend, but as other differences are so appreciable, it is not necessary to comment further relative to the temperature feature.

Carburetor Problems

From a graphical study of the results of these road tests, certain deductions were made pertaining to the relative consumption differences associated with maximum or satisfactory performance, wherein it was revealed that increased consumption, owing to decreased power, certainly ought to be expected. It is a well-known fact, established by earlier investigations and experiences, that the motorists' carburetors are generally set for maximum performance to satisfy the demand of the motoring public for acceleration, "pep" or power. The decreased fuel value of gasoline containing alcohol automatically results in a tendency toward "leanness." To compensate or endeavor to correct that condition, it may be expected that as a consequence carburetor adjustments will be such that more fuel will necessarily have to be used in the attempt to secure the same performance.

During these tests with the carburetor adjustment customary on this test car, it was recorded that on a blend containing 10 percent of alcohol mixed with gasoline the speed of the car over the surveyed distance was 48.45 miles per hour at a consumption of 10.67 miles per gallon, whereas, with the undiluted gasoline the speed was 49.4 miles per hour at a consumption of 11.16 miles per gallon, or a total difference of power and consumption showing a deficiency of 6.5 percent encountered with the gasoline-alcohol blend.

The carburetor adjustments covered a range from what may be termed "very lean" to "very rich." The deductions mentioned in this report are based upon the more intermediate ranges as that would be more comparable to practical conditions encountered in general practice or operations. During the testing activity it was observed the gasoline-alcohol blend was somewhat more sensitive to carburetor settings than gasoline. This verified earlier experiences in the testing of gasoline-alcohol blends and also is in agreement with authentic data on the subject.

Referring to carburetor adjustments, it is of more importance to have as nearly complete combustion as possible with gasoline-alcohol blends as compared with gasoline. As the carburetor adjustment is enriched on the gasoline-alcohol blend, difficulties on the exhaust side are promoted owing to chemical features involved with combustion whereby the formation of acetic acid as one of the "products of combustion" is promoted due to lack of complete combustion. If complete combustion existed, this feature would not be involved. The motorist occasionally encounters rusting-out of mufflers owing to the effect of water which is also one of the "products of combustion" that collects in the cooler sections in the muffler. The formation of acetic acid would have a detrimental effect regarding muffler durability.

Operating Results

In the appendix will be found a descriptive diagram bearing on the following findings:—

"A"—The maximum speed or power obtained on the same throttle opening and the involved economy was 49.4 M. P. H. on gasoline on a consumption of 11.16 M. P. G. as compared with 48.45 M. P. H. on a gasoline-alcohol blend at the rate of 10.67 M. P. G. Decreased efficiency using gasoline-alcohol by this series of tests amounts to 6.5 percent.

"B"—Going to a somewhat more economical carburetor adjustment of 12.5 M. P. G. on both fuels resulted in 49 M. P. H. on gasoline compared with 47 M. P. H. on the gasoline-alcohol blend. Decreased efficiency using gasoline-alcohol blend by this series of tests amounts to 4.1 percent.

"C"—47.75 M. P. H. was the maximum power or speed obtained on the gasoline-alcohol blend in one series of tests. This resulted in a consumption at the rate of 11.5 M. P. G. At the same speed of par-

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Merck New Research Laboratory Dedicated

Chemical, Pharmacal, and Medical Callings Represented at Rahway Ceremony

In the presence of a large and representative gathering of scientific and executive members of the chemical and pharmacal industries and many representatives of the medical profession, the new research laboratory of Merck & Co. at Rahway, N. J., was dedicated April 25.

The dedicatory ceremony was held in a large tent adjoining the new building and filled to overflowing with friends of the House of Merck. George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., welcomed the guests. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service; Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; and Josiah K. Lilly, chairman of the board of Eli Lilly & Co. and a former president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. The dedicatory address was given by Sir Henry H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., director of the National Institute of Medical Research, England, whose subject was "The Relation of Research in Universities to Research Supported by Industry."

Welcome by Mr. Merck

In his welcoming address at the opening of the ceremony, Mr. Merck said:—

We believe that research work carried on with patience and persistence will bring to industry and commerce new life, and we have faith that here with the tools

George W. Merck

we have supplied science will be advanced, knowledge increased, and human life win ever a greater freedom from suffering and disease.

You will find the laboratory arranged to serve three general main divisions of research work:—First, the pure research division. As its name implies, this group of workers is not concerned with routine problems, but will devote itself to the study and preparation of new chemicals of therapeutic and scientific interest, particularly those wanted by research workers in medicine.

The second division is pharmacology—the stage between chemistry and medicine, as it were, and thus the step from laboratory to clinic. This division is operated as a separate foundation, the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, under special supervision of the authorities of the state who are charged with administering the laws relating to animal experimentation. You will see that our modest facilities compare favorably with those of the finest and newest medical centers or hospitals, and I can assure you that the treatment given in this institute is on a similar plane.

The work in these departments of pure research and pharmacology is fundamental research. The workers will have the greatest possible latitude and scope in pursuing their investigations, the utmost freedom to follow leads promising scientific results, no matter how unrelated to what one would call practical returns. Their findings when of scientific interest are presented to scientific meetings or published in scientific journals.

The third division we call, for lack of a more apt name, applied research. It concerns itself with perfecting known processes and developing new processes, especially for making new chemicals. Thus it has an assignment that many recognize as the most difficult of all—the step from laboratory to factory.

For these three divisions, the building houses several special laboratories, the micro-analytical, the physical, the optical laboratories; also a room with controlled atmosphere. But the principal feature for general use is the library, and truly the most important. In it is represented the sum total of knowledge in our field of endeavor, accumulated in the past, the past

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Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Thirtieth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the number of a patent in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Ethylenediamine

(Æthylendiamin, Etilendiamine, Etilenediamina, Ethylenediamin)

Analysis

Reagent in—
- Precipitating uranium salts

Chemical

Reagent in making—
- Intermediates
- Organic chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals

Reagent for—
- Protecting dissolved albumen against coagulation

Starting point in making—
- Camphor compound with camphoric acid anhydride (Ger. 408183)
- Compounds with various metallic salts
- Diethylenediamine
- Argentamine (with silver nitrate)
- Ethylenediamine-silver phosphate
- Ethylenediamine perchlorate
- Euphyllin (with theophyllin)
- Lycetol (dimethylpiperazin tartrate)
- Lysidine (ethylene-ethenyldiamine) (Ger. 78020)
- Mercury compounds (Ger. 496801)
- Pharmaceuticals for treating gout
- Pharmaceuticals with silver sulphate
- Sedative with alphabromoisovalerianic acid (French 543912)
- Sublamin
- Various mothproofing compounds, such as ethylenediamine selenite and ethylenediamine selenate (Brit. 340318)

Solvent for—

Albumen	Fibrin
Casein	Sulphur

Disinfectant

Ingredient of various disinfecting and germicidal compositions

Explosive

Starting point in making—
- Explosive compounds, such as ethylenediamine nitrate and ethylenediamine chlorate

Leather

Reagent in—
- Dehairing hides

Miscellaneous

Reagent in—
- Dehairing fur skins

Petroleum

Reagent in making—
- Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates

Pharmaceutical

Suggested as medicament in gout

Suggested as noncorrosive solvent for dissolving false diphtheritic membranes

Suggested for use with 10 percent solution of calcium chloride for intravenous injection to stop hemorrhages

Rubber

Accelerator in—
- Vulcanization (US 1503702) and 1592820)

Ethylene Oxide, Polymerized

(Oxyde d'Ethylene Polymerizee, Oxyde Ethylenique Polymerizee, Polymerisiertes Æthylenoxyd)

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsions of various hydrocarbons of the aromatic and aliphatic series
- Emulsions of alcohols, amines, esters
- Emulsions of cellulose derivatives
- Emulsions of asphalts
- Ketone emulsions
- Tar emulsions

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsified germicides and disinfectants

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Dyestuffs dispersions
- Emulsified color lakes, containing green earth and basic dyestuffs, used for making cheap paints, such as lime distempers
- Emulsified color lakes, containing aluminum sulphate, calcined soda, barium chloride, barytes, and Hansa green, used for printing wallpaper
- Emulsified color lakes, containing alizarin red, turkey red oil, aluminum sulphate, calcined soda, disodium phosphate, and barytes, used for printing wallpaper
- Emulsified color lakes, containing paranitranilin red and barytes, used for making paints
- Emulsified color lakes, containing autol red RLP, barytes, and aluminum hydrate, used for printing wallpaper
- Emulsified color lakes, containing tungstomolybdic compound of brilliant wool blue FFR extra and barytes, barium chloride, and aluminum sulphate
- Emulsified color lakes, containing lithol rubin B, used as a pigment in paint manufacture and for the manufacture of writing chalk
- Emulsified composition containing a dyestuff base and aluminum powder

Fats and Oils

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsions of various fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Pest-destroying compositions in emulsified form

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions, containing bleached montan wax and alcohol
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified preparations for impregnating leather
- Emulsified compositions for waterproofing leather goods

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Colored chalks for writing purposes
- Emulsified impregnating compositions
- Emulsified wetting compositions
- Emulsified softening agents, containing tricresyl phosphate
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified floor polishes, containing montan wax, carnauba, wax, and castor oil
- Emulsified shoes polishes, containing ozokerite, bleached montan wax, nigrosin base, stearin, and crude montan wax

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsified lacquers containing collodion cotton, benzylbutyl phthalate, lithol fast scarlet, ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether, and dimethylcellulose
- Emulsified paints
- Emulsified lacquers containing pyroxylin, ethyleneglycol monoethyl ether acetate, trinormal butyl phosphate, and butanol
- Emulsified pigment for paints made with oil and glue base, containing barytes, aluminum hydrate, lead acetate, and sodium bichromate

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsified size containing gum mastic or rosin
- Emulsified impregnating compositions for treating paper and pulp products
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified compositions for making waxed paper and pulp products

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Emulsions of mineral oils and distillates

Pharmaceutical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353926) in making—
- Salves and ointments

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 353926) in producing—
- Color vats containing developer and vat and sulphur dyestuffs

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Octadecenylaminesulphonic Acid

(Acide d'Octadecenylaminesulfonique, Acido de Octadecenilaminesulfonico, Acido d'Octadecenileaminosolfonico, Octadecenylaminsulfonsaure)

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Terpene emulsions

Starting point in making various derivatives

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified germicides and deodorants

Dye

Dispersing agent in making—
- Color lakes

Fats and Oils

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified boring oils
- Emulsified drilling oils
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Lubricating compositions in emulsified form containing animal or vegetable oils and fats
- Solvent for fats and oils in emulsified form
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Glues and Adhesives

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified adhesive preparations

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Printing and writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in—
- Coating compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Cleansing compositions for paint and metal surfaces
- Furniture polishes in emulsified form
- Metal polishes in emulsified form
- Scouring compositions in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form for treating paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Perfume

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified shampoos
- Emulsified toilet preparations

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified mineral cutting oils for various machine shop work
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Rayon oils in emulsified form
- Various emulsified textile oils

Plastics

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified plastic compositions

Resins and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsions of natural and artificial resins
- Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Rubber emulsions and compositions

Soap

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Fat-splitting agents
- Various cleansing agents containing soaps

Textile

Dyeing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified dye baths

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions for textile fabrics
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified washing compositions

Manufacture

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Dispersions for the carbonization of wool
- Dispersions for degreasing raw wool
- Dispersions for fulling operations
- Dispersions for washing wool
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsions for degumming silk
- Emulsions for soaking silks
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics

Printing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 353232) in making—
- Emulsified printing pastes

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Improves--Advance in Electrolytic Copper Causes Higher Prices for Copper Sulphate--Tin Derivatives Continue Strong--Nickel Salts Active

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

A broader demand was evident for the industrial chemicals during the week just closed. This more voluminous demand was inspired by the proposed inflation of the American price level and by the hysterical trend of foreign monetary exchange values. Therefore, as a matter of protection, spot market buyers to some extent relinquished the hand-to-mouth buying policy. Other factors contributing to an improved demand included the stepping up of production schedules in certain heavier industrial units. Unseasonal weather tended to slacken the call for many insecticides and fungicides. Strength in the metallic salts featured the market from a price standpoint.

Demand in the spot market indicated that the small-lot buyer was building up a fair-sized inventory of both domestic and imported chemicals because of the tendency of foreign exchange rates toward higher levels and the firm character of the price undertone for domestic products. Many importers were naming daily quotations based on the prevailing rate of monetary exchange. Last week imported prices were said to be nominally eight to fourteen percent higher than previous to the United States abandoning the gold standard. Contract buyers of domestic products continued to order out supplies for production wants only. However, increased shipments were noted in chemical releases from the steel, automobile and certain other heavier industrial units. The cold snap apparently slowed down the call for many insecticides, particularly lead arsenate, lime sulphur solution, and nicotine sulphate. Some early seasonal inquiries reached the market for calcium arsenate. Small amount of business transacted in those commodities resulted in a continuance of keen competitive market conditions, with prices unsettled.

A sharp advance was noted in copper sulphate as a result of the upward swing noted in the price for the basic metal. Tin crystals and anhydrous tin tetrachloride were quoted higher, being based on the daily fluctuations of the Straits tin price. Zinc salts noted a slightly firmer tone, and antimony metal was quoted nominally higher Copperas continued firm, despite the improvement in the steel industry. Textile chemicals reflected the in-between season in a number of units and slowing down was noted in the buying by the tanning trade. Chemicals entering the paper trade showed little improvement. Glass industry continued to order out a good amount of chemicals, but no change was disclosed in saltcake prices. Commodities utilized for water purification purposes were in good demand. Plating trade was also more active, causing a better demand from chromic acid and nickel salt.

Alums.—Business in the market for the alumina sulphate held up fairly well last week, with the paper trade supplying a good call and no change was disclosed in the quotations. Of the March exports of 3,996,909 pounds, Canada consumed 2,856,984 pounds; Panama, 947,400 pounds; Mexico, 3,015 pounds; Cuba, 144,140 pounds; Argentina, 2,000 pounds, and Colombia, 16,000 pounds.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—The unseasonal weather tended to slacken demand here last week, but the movement was of proportions sufficient to give the market a firm tone and prices were without change. Of the March exports of 79,827 pounds, Union of South Africa consumed 11,103 pounds; Philippine Islands, 5,000 pounds; Canada, 17,759 pounds; British Honduras, 1,262 pounds; Honduras, 1,235 pounds; Panama, 6,532 pounds; Mexico, 3,938 pounds; Cuba, 1,308 pounds; Venezuela, 1,210 pounds; British India, 2,000 pounds, and China, 20,000 pounds.

Ammonia Aqua.—Demand in this market mirrored the slackened condition of certain units of the textile trade, but the market maintained a firm tone and prices were in line with previous values.

Antimony.—The market for the metal noted a firm tone last week, although demand continued to lag. The slow call was due to the fact that consumers were withholding orders until the exchange rate trend becomes more settled and price was nominally listed at 5.60c. per pound.

Barium Salts.—This market showed little variation when compared with the previous week, with the call for the chloride rather slow and buying of the peroxide and hydrate articles was confined to covering for immediate wants only. Prices were without change.

Bleaching Powder.—Throughout the week buyers here continued to purchase on a conservative scale and leading producers reported the prices were firm. Of the March imports of 141,261 pounds, Germany shipped 123,151 pounds and United Kingdom, 18,000 pounds, with 110 pounds coming from Japan.

Blue Vitriol.—Sellers here advanced the quotations 25c. per 100 pounds, with the new schedule quoted on the basis of $3.25 per 100 pounds. Advance was due to the strength in the basic metal, coupled with a heavy seasonal demand.

Calcium Carbide.—Demand for this material came from divers directions, with orders concerned with small quantities, but prices were firmly held. Of the March exports of 420,485 pounds, Mexico consumed 176,900 pounds; Panama, 55,830 pounds; Honduras, 46,668 pounds; Phillipine Islands, 113,440 pounds, and Venezuela, 10,800 pounds.

Calcium Chloride.—There was a better inquiry noted here for forward shipments as a result of the lowering of the schedule in the previous week and prices appeared firm at the new levels. Of the March exports of 410,204 pounds, Canada consumed 280,606 pounds; Panama, 25,672 pounds; Mexico, 95,613 pounds; Bermudas, 7,000 pounds; Colombia, 513 pounds, and Republic of Haiti, 400 pounds.

Chlorine.—Prominent feature in this market was the firm character of the undercurrent, with leading producers naming previous prices and sellers reported demand for water purification purposes held up well, with an irregular request from the textile trade.

Copper.—A further fractional advance was noted in the market for electrolytic copper last week, with sellers asking 6½c. per pound, delivered, Connecticut Valley base. United States imports of copper during March totaled 7,254 short tons as against 6,802 tons in February, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States exports of copper in March amounted to 11,296 short tons, as compared with 11,749 tons in February.

Copper Salts.—Demand for the carbonate continued to move at a slow pace last week, and prices were about the same. However, a general firmer tendency was noted as a result of the strength in the basic metal. Prices for the chloride and cyanide materials were unchanged.

Copperas.—Demand was considered fair last week, and prices continued firm, although steel mill operations reached a higher level at 25 percent of capacity. In fact, the ratio of operations in the steel industry this week marks the highest level on record since March, 1932. Prices for copperas were without change.

Feldspar.—Business in this market failed to be enlivened, with the ceramic trade continuing to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, but prices were steady at $15 to $21 per ton.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Copper, electrolytic, ¼c. per lb.
sulphate, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Potash, caustic, imported, ⅝c. per lb.
Carbonate, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.1	152.1	152.2	151.0

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	99.2	99.2	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

ESTABLISHED 1815
ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
William H. Hayward, *Pres.* Edward M. Johnson, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.* Joseph A. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
HEAVY CHEMICALS
Sole Agents for BELLE ALKALI CO., BELLE, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

PHOSPHORUS
Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York City

NIACET PRODUCTS
Glacial Acetic Acid
U.S.P. Reagent Acetic Acid
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Crotonaldehyde
Paraldehyde
Fastan
IRON ACETATE LIQUOR
Known in the trade as Iron Liquor, Black Liquor and Black Mordant. **NIACET IRON ACETATE LIQUOR** sets a new high standard of **purity** and **uniformity.** Gives quicker and deeper penetration and jet black color.
Samples and specifications on request.
NIACET
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Sales Office and Plant - - Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

SOLVAY PRODUCTS

Nearly 50 years of unbroken contact with users of alkali have provided SOLVAY with a background of knowledge and experience that assures a standard quality product best suited to the requirements of the most exacting consumer.

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Modified Soda
Special Alkali
Sodium Nitrite
Liquid Chlorine
Calcium Chloride
Ammonium Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene
Caustic Potash Liquor
Ammonium Bicarbonate

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
61 Broadway New York
Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit
Philadelphia Kansas City St. Louis

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Glauber's Salt. — Demand from the textile trade was irregular last week, but prices were well sustained, with the call from other directions termed fair.

Lead Acetate.—Buying by the textile trade and the other usual sources of consumption amounted to a fair total last week, but it was clearly evident that consumers were holding shipments to actual wants. Prices were steady.

Lead Nitrate.—The market for this product was dull last week, and sellers were asking 10½c. to 18c. per pound, according to quantity.

Magnesite.—There was little activity in this market last week, with what buying was in evidence coming from routine sources and mostly for small-lot orders, and prices were unchanged at $46 to $50 per ton for the calcined material.

Nickel Salt. — This market experienced a slight pickup last week, with the plating trade improving operations as a result of the betterment in the automobile industry, and prices held without change. Likewise, prices for the chloride, oxide and sulphate were identical to those in force previously.

Phosphorus.—The market for the red and yellow articles moved through a comparatively slow week, and prices were about the same. Of the March imports of 6,000 pounds, Japan consigned 1,000 pounds and France, 5,000 pounds.

Potash Carbonate.—Cables from abroad listed all grades ½c. per pound higher, due to the variance in monetary exchange rates. Of the March imports of 758,396 pounds, Czechoslovakia shipped 111,507 pounds; Germany, 493,160 pounds, and Netherlands, 153,345 pounds.

Potash Caustic. — Importers were quoting the market ⅝c. per pound higher, due to difference in monetary exchange value. Of the 406,357 pounds imported in March, Belgium shipped 5,512 pounds; Germany, 366,601 pounds; Sweden, 24,050 pounds; Canada, 10,414 pounds, and United Kingdom, 280 pounds.

Potash Chlorate. — This market was also firmer, a result of the higher exchange rates, and prices were strictly nominal throughout the week. A more active demand was noted. Of the 705,340 pounds imported in March of perchlorate and chlorate, France shipped 136,667 pounds; Germany, 561,953 pounds, and Sweden, 6,720 pounds.

Saltcake. — Demand from the glass trade held up satisfactorily during the week, with a fair call also noted from the paper industry, and prices were well maintained. Of the 7,172 tons imported in March, 3,236 tons came from Belgium; 2,177 tons from Germany; 775 tons from Canada, and 984 tons from Chile.

Soda Ash.—Sizable shipments moved here against contracts, with the glass trade supplying a good demand. Soap manufacturers placed a representative demand. Prices were steadier at the levels in force for some time past.

Soda Caustic.—Slackened condition in a number of textile units tended to take the edge off the demand in this market last week, with the call from other directions indicative of hand-to-mouth buying, but no change in quotations was disclosed.

Soda Cyanide. — Business here was concerned with small-lot orders last week, and prices held unchanged. Of the March imports of 877,840 pounds, France shipped 197,800 pounds; Netherlands, 17,000 pounds, and Canada, 663,040 pounds.

Soda Fluoride.—Buying by the foodstuffs industry held up favorably here

SWANN
ELECTROTHERMAL DISTILLATION
PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES

Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 50%
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Mono Ammonium Phosphate
Di Ammoninum Phosphate
Mono Calcium Phosphate
Tri Calcium Phosphate

TO FIND A BETTER WAY

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Birmingham Pittsburgh New York Cincinnati Charlotte St. Louis Dallas
Division of THE SWANN CORPORATION

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Prompt, efficient service.
We offer our
Triangle Brand
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Refiners of Copper

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TRIANGLE BRAND

Works:
Laurel Hill, N. Y.
El Paso, Texas

during the week, and prices were in conformity with the schedule in force previously. An importation of 20,343 pounds from Germany made up the imports for March.

Soda Phosphate.— No improvement was registered in market for the dibasic material last week, and sellers were naming $1.80 per 100 pounds for car lot bag shipments at the works. The market for the tri-basic item noted a fairly good call and prices were without change.

Soda Sal. — The New York metropolitan market was stronger last week, with prices advanced 10c. per 100 pounds on the delivered basis. Of the 463,302 pounds exported in March, with a valuation of $6,834, Canada consumed 358,425 pounds; Panama, 14,000 pounds; Bermudas, 1,355 pounds; other British West Indies, 3,905 pounds; Cuba, 49,000 pounds; Netherland West Indies, 10,310 pounds, and Venezuela, 24,842 pounds.

Soda Silicofluoride.—The market for the imported material appeared firmer last week, reflecting the higher exchange value, but demand here was lagging. Of the March imports of 438,294 pounds, Denmark shipped 207,558 pounds; Germany, 43,125 pounds; Netherlands, 187,611 pounds.

Soda Stannate.—This market continued firm last week, reflecting the strength in the basic metal. And sellers were naming 21c. to 24½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soda Sulphide.—Demand here showed a tendency to move at a slow pace as result of the curtailment in certain consuming quarters, but prices held unaltered. Of the March imports of 92,983 pounds, Belgium shipped 11,490 pounds and Germany, 81,493 pounds.

Strontium Nitrate. — Leading producers reported a fair movement was in existence last week, and prices were unchanged. Germany shipped 50,306 pounds to the United States in March, constituting the total imports for that month.

Tin Salts.—The market for the tin crystals was slightly higher last week, with sellers quoting the market on the daily value of Straits tin, forsaking the usual procedure of establishing a price for a ten-day period. Tin tetrachloride was also higher. Straits tin was quoted at 30c. per pound in midweek. Tin oxide was firm at 35c. per pound.

Zinc Salts.—A firm tone continued in prominence here during the week, with a fair demand noted for the cyanide, chloride and sulphide materials. Routine buyers supplied the call for the sulphate product. All prices were unchanged.

Acids

(See also under Coaltar Chemicals and Drug and Fine Chemicals.)

Business in the market for the various acids was featured by a broader demand for sulphuric and chromic acids from a demand standpoint. This section of the industrial chemical market noted a steady to firm price tone. Improvement in the buying of sulphuric acid could be attributed to the pickup in the heavier industrial units, particularly the steel trade. Likewise the betterment in the buying of chromic acid was due to the broadening in plating industry as a result of the stepping up of production schedules in the automobile industry. Offseason buying was noted in acetic, formic and lactic acid. The leather industry was tapering off production schedules upon the termination of the active season. Boric acid was in fair demand, due to the buying by the pharmaceutical manufacturers. A good seasonal movement was noted in hydrocyanic acid and a firm tone governed the market for oxalic acid, although demand was inclined to lag.

Acetic.—The fact that certain consuming industries were operating at a comparatively low level resulted in this market experiencing a slow demand and prices were without change.

Boric.—A fairly good call was noted here last week, with the demand coming from the pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual sources of consumption and prices were unchanged. Of the March exports of 199,130 pounds, Australia purchased 52,976 pounds; New Zealand, 13,216 pounds; France, 45,200 pounds; Netherlands, 22,600 pounds; Spain, 1,000 pounds; United Kingdom, 23,602 pounds; Canada, 32,501 pounds; Brazil, 2,991 pounds, and Colombia, 4,250 pounds.

Chromic.—Shipments here indicated that some improvement had taken place in the plating trade, with the tone in the market steady and sellers were asking previous quotations.

Formic.—There was a fair amount of small-lot buying disclosed in this market last week, with the irregular call due to the mixed trend of production schedules in the textile trade and prices held unaltered.

Hydrocyanic.—A good seasonal demand was recorded in this direction, with some betterment looked for within the next month, and prices were well sustained at 80c. to $1.30 per pound, according to quantity.

Hydrofluoric.—A spotty call was reported for this material, due to the hand-to-mouth buying by the silverware trade, and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Lactic.—Further slackening in the call from the leather trade was noted last week, being due to the seasonal curtailment of operations in the shoe industry, but sellers here were quoting previously established prices.

Muriatic. — Adherence to hand-to-mouth buying policy resulted in a spotty call here, but leading producers reported a firm tone governed the dealings. Of the March exports of 503,719 pounds, Canada consumed 15,553 pounds; Honduras, 1,380 pounds; Panama, 1,980 pounds; Salvador, 1,070 pounds; Mexico, 3,335 pounds; Jamaica, 2,270 pounds; Cuba, 431,637 pounds; Dominican Republic, 25,490 pounds; Republic of Haiti, 10,062 pounds; Colombia, 4,485 pounds; Peru, 1,509 pounds; Venezuela, 2,477 pounds; Trinidad and Tobago, 1,500 pounds, and Philippine Islands, 667 pounds.

Nitric.—Price position of this market was unchanged last week, with a firm tone a prominent feature in the dealings. Demand, however, was inclined to lag at intervals.

Oxalic. — Textile trade and other channels of consumption continued to practice the policy of covering for actual production requirements, with the resultant factor the market had little to offer in the way of improvement over the preceding period and prices were firm.

Sulphuric.—Heavier industrial units continued to supply a good call for this material against contracts, with the sellers in all directions here quoting about the same prices as the preceding week. Demand coming from the lighter trades continued slow. Steel mill operations last week were estimated at 25 percent of capacity, representing the largest ratio in effect since March, 1932.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—To name quotations on sulphuric acid here is not easy, since ideas of prices vary, but especially for the reason that the business done in free acid does not exceed very small figures and may almost be regarded as negligible. Such prices as $7.50 to $8 per ton for 60-degree acid may be regarded as a fair estimate, with 66-degree acid about $3.50 per ton higher. The differences in price are not so much a matter of pyrites and brimstone acid as the strength of the material, with the lower grades called for by the fertilizer trade. The requirements of consumers have so far shown no important variation from the volume that has been noted. Oleum is very quiet, with transactions few and far between, and with the quotations merely nominal.

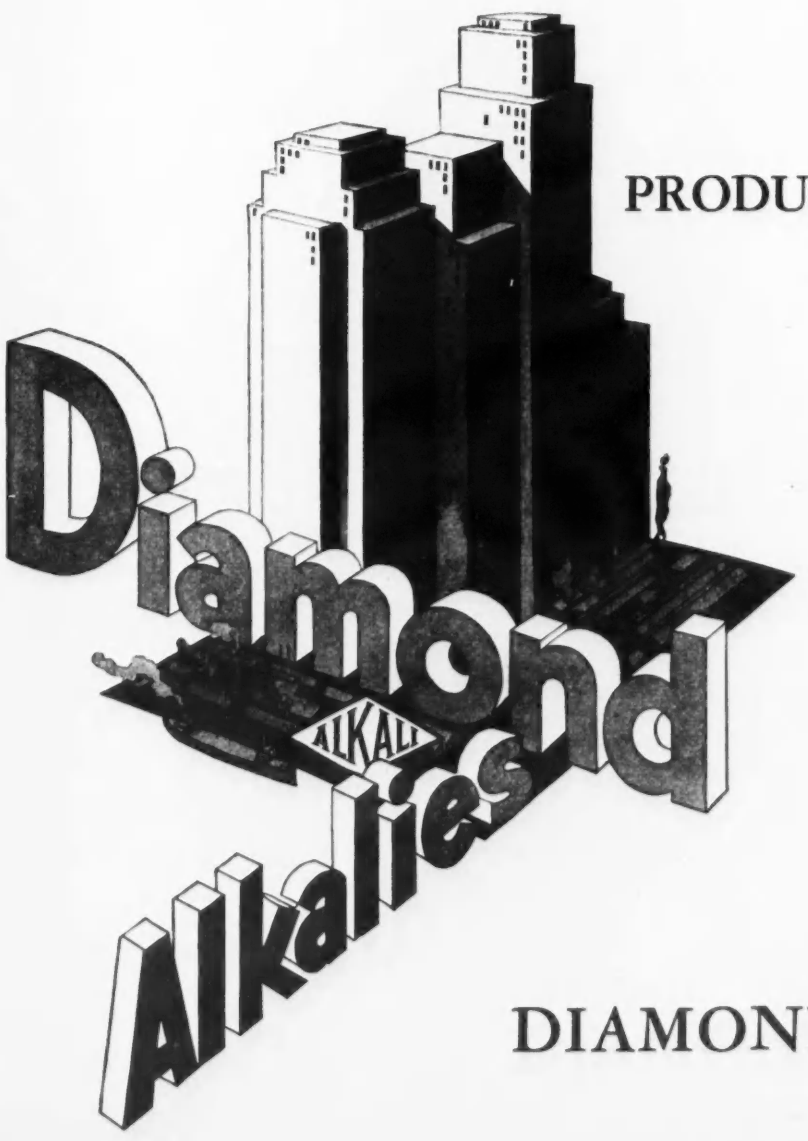
Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Insecticides

A slower demand was reported for lead arsenate, lime sulphur solution and nicotine sulphate in the market for fungicides and insecticides during the week just closed. Falling off in demand could be traced to the unseasonal weather. However, sellers reported that a few inquiries were reaching the market for calcium arsenate. The price tone was barely steady in the majority of the insecticides, with the unsettlement in some articles, due to the keenly competitive conditions arising as a result of a comparatively slow seasonal demand. Government weather report last week stated that planting of cotton is decidedly backward, with continued poor progress reported generally over the belt. In Texas germination of the early plant is slow, and in the northern half of the state seeding is awaiting more favorable weather. In the Central States of the belt progress of planting is slow and decidedly behind an average year. A release from the Department of Agriculture states that blue mold or downy mildew of tobacco, a disease which so seriously depleted the supply of tobacco plants in the bright tobacco belt last year, has already appeared in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina. Experiments are being conducted to develop a practical system of control, and many different kinds of spray, as well as other methods, are being tried.

Bordeaux Mixture. — A dull demand was registered in this direction last week, but prices held steady.

Calcium Arsenate.—Seasonal betterment was reported on the buying side of this market during the period under review, and prices were barely steady, due to the competitive condition of the market.



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BICARBONATE OF SODA
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DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PA., AND EVERYWHERE

Lead Arsenate.—Some slackening was shown in the call here, with the letdown in the buying attributed to the unseasonal weather, and prices were characterized as barely steady.

Lime Sulphur Solution. — Demand here revealed a further tapering off last week, and the price was barely steady, due to the keen competition for the small amount of business in the market.

Nicotine Sulphate. — There was a slowing down in the call here last week, but the slower call failed to be reflected in the market pricewise, with sellers naming previous prices.

Silica Gel Corp'n Goes Into Hands of a Receiver

BALTIMORE, April 24, 1933.

Following the Davison Chemical Company to a receivership, its affiliate, the Silica Gel Corporation was placed into the hands of a receiver last Saturday in the United States District Court by Judge Calvin W. Chestnut. Charles F. Hockley, named as one of the receivers with Henry Treide, the president of the Davison Company, as the other, were designated to take charge of the assets of the Silica Gel Corporation.

The complaint was filed by the Pyrites Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., the American branch of the Rio Tinto Corporation, which also was the plaintiff in the case of the Davison Company and which claimed that it is a creditor of Silica Gel in the sum of $25,626.46 and that the defendant is unable to pay its obligations as they mature in the ordinary course of business. The Silica Gel Corporation, through its attorney, William L. All, filed an answer admitting the allegations of the petitioner and consenting to the receivership. Mr. Hockley was directed to give bond in the amount of$25,000. Hersney, Donaldson, Williams & Stanley were attorneys for the Pyrites Company.

The Silica Gel Corporation was formed some eight or more years ago to develop collodial silica, and its relations to the Davison company were very close, various financial arrangements being entered into by one corporation or the other which had for their purpose a linking up of affairs. The Silica Gel Corporation has its plant at Curtis Bay, where the Davison company's big establishment is located, and special efforts were made to encourage the use of silica gel for purposes of refrigeration, refrigerator-car conditioning, the cooling of railroad passenger cars and diverse other purposes, and large contracts were reported to have been entered into. The receivers of the Davison company are now engaged in straightening out the affairs of that concern.

Chemical Freights Reduced

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced rates as follows: —

New York Central Railroad (East) on chemicals and toilet preparations, except perfumery, other than in carboys, carload minimum weight 40,000 pounds, in refrigerator cars acutal weight will apply, but not less than 30,000 pounds, rates per hundredweight from Rensselaer to Brooklyn stations and Long Island City (Pidgeon street Terminal), 27 cents to Forty-second street, Pier 34 East River, 60th street, 130th street, Kings Bridge to Melrose Junction inclusive, Westchester avenue, and Port Morris 25.5 cents; also from Albany and Rensselaer to Barclay street, New York lighterage, St. Johns Park and 33rd street, 23 cents; also from Geneva to Albany, 40 cents; reductions from class rates, effective May 15.

Stein-Brill Corp'n Moves

The Stein-Brill Corporation, dealer in machinery andt equipment, this city, is moving its offices and warehouses to 183 Varick street, where it has leased over 20,000 feet for the incorporation of warehouse and offices under one roof. The company will continue to occupy its warehouses in Jersey City in conjunction with the new warehouse until most of the machinery has been moved to the new premises. The company claims now to have the largest facilities of its kind in this city. The George G. Rodgers Company, associated with the Stein-Brill Corporation, manufacturer of filling and mixing machinery, will also be located at the Varick street address.

Trade News Briefs

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemists, has changed its laboratory and office address to 305 Washington, street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Formerly the corporation had its offices at 130 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

Edward Mallinckrodt, chairman of the board of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, has been named as a candidate for election as a member of the Harvard University Fund Council. Mr. Mallinckrodt is a graduate of the university in the class of 1900.

China has postponed until January 1, 1934, the enforcement of the regulations under which all imported goods, as well as their containers and packing, with certain exceptions, are to be required to be marked with the name of the primary country of origin in Chinese characters.

The Schuch Chemical Company, planning to manufacture products for the prevention of scale and corrosion in boilers and radiators, has established a plant and office in Norwood, Ohio. The offices of the company are: President, W. B. Hart; vice-president, L. E. Schuch; secretary-treasury, W. E. Schuch.

Aluminum, Ltd., (Canada) reported a net loss of $930,134 for the year 1932 after depreciation and interest. Current assets amounted to $17,086,273 at the end of the year and current liabilities were $6,949,742. Surplus of $1,110,-027 at the beginning of the year was reduced to a deficit of $107,714 at the end of the year.

The Beech-Nut Packing Company reported a net profit of $347,021 for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, after charges, Federal taxes and class A dividends. This was equal to 78 cents a share on 446,250 common shares and compared with $367,999, or $1.05 a common share in corresponding period last year.

The Oregon Mining Congress has started a free course of study for Oregon miners at the Chamber of Commerce, Eugene, Ore., for a period of ten weeks. It has obtained as teachers the services of Dr. Warren D. Smith, head of the department of Geology, University of Oregon; Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, Oregon State College, and Robert M. Betts, president of the Oregon Mining Congress.

Muscle Shoals Bill Passed by the House

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25, 1933.

The house today passed a bill to operate the government nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals for the commercial production of fertilizer as a part of a larger project for the development of the Tennessee River Valley.

The bill now goes to the senate, where there is pending a bill somewhat similar to the house measure, except for the fertilizer provisions, introduced by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. It is probable that the senate will substitute the Norris bill and that a compromise will be worked out in conference between the two houses.

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A.M.T.A. to Ask Trade Practice Meet

(Continued from page 15)

1.—It is an unfair trade practice for the manufacturer when advertising his products orally, by printed advertisements, circulars, or radio broadcasts to point out or infer that his competitor's products contain ingredients which are dangerous for personal use or cause certain effects when used not borne out by facts, or to make any other statements as to the merits of his own or the demerits of his competitor's products which are misleading or intended to mislead the consumer.

Example One—"Our face powder contains no white lead or arsenic." This statement may be literally true but the inference is that other powders do contain white lead or arsenic.

Example Two—Unwarranted claims made for depilatories that they will permanently remove hair when in fact no product has yet been discovered that will effect permanent removal of the hair except mechanical means. Also untrue claims as to the harmless character of preparations which contain in greater or less quantity dangerous chemicals, such as ammoniated mercury or thallium acetate.

2.—Advertising or representations printed, oral or by radio broadcast as to the nature, properties, origin, qualities or effect of the manufacturers or competitors merchandise which are false or intended to mislead, shall be considered to constitute unfair trade practice.

Example One—False or extravagant claims in advertising, advertising literature or radio broadcasts as to the beneficial, immediate and permanent results to be obtained when such claims cannot be substantiated.

Example Two—Statements by demonstrator representing manufacturers directly slandering competitor's products, or inferring the presence of harmful or dangerous ingredients in competitor's products.

Example Three—Demonstrators of manufacturers switching sales from competitor's products by inference or untruthful statements about the manufacturers or competitor's merchandise.

3. It is an unfair trade practice for the manufacturer or retailer to advertise or to make claims for a product on the basis of alleged new scientific discovery, when the manufacturer has actually no proper medical or scientific data based upon research for such claims; or where the retailer has made no attempt either to verify the claims of the manufacturer by investigation or test, or satisfy himself as to the authorities or reliability of the manufacturer for making such claims.

Example: Extravagant claims have been made about turtle oils, hormones and vitamins in toilet preparations which are not justified by any scientific authority or research.

4. It is an unfair trade practice for a manufacturer to pay for the services of special sales persons in a store to promote the sales of his products, and have it appear that such sales persons are employees of the store, where such payment is concealed either by granting extra discounts, free goods, advertising allowances, special allowance for counter, window display space or in any other manner.

5. It is an unfair trade practice to make any payment or promise of payment by way of money or special allowances, secret discounts, free goods, rebates, or advertising or other allowances where such payments are to be used for distribution to sales persons, for the purpose of promoting the sale of the products of the manufacturer making such payment.

Example: P. M.'s or commissions to store owners, to buyers, their assistants, or any employee handling the manufacturer's products for resale.

6. It is an unfair trade practice for the manufacturer or his agents directly or indirectly to engage or pay for the services of a demonstrator in a retail store, or to contract with the store owner or his representative to engage or appoint a demonstrator for the manufacturer or his agent unless the retailer shall in some way conspicuously identify said demonstrator in order to acquaint the public of the fact that said demonstrator is in the employment of and/or is representing the manufacturer or his agent.

As previously stated your committee has no power to direct or compel any manufacturer to adhere to or line up to its views or decisions. We have therefore felt that to accomplish the end sought for, the Federal Trade Commission should be asked to take the entire situation under consideration in a trade practice conference. We have therefore invited the Honorable William E. Humphrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to address you on the subject of Trade Practice Conferences so that a full and complete exposition of what the Conference is can be had.

Your committee recommends that due to its inability to secure mutual agreement of the members of this association, to start at a cure for our many troubles that the Federal Trade Commission be asked to call at its earliest convenience a trade practice conference at which the entire trade can be represented and also that the specifications of unfair trade practices set forth above be approved by this convention.

First Day's Session

April 25

The convention was formally opened with a luncheon at half-past twelve o'clock in the Empire Room and during the course of the meal some of the routine business was transacted, including the appointment of a nominating committee for officers and members of the executive board. Reports were received from several committees and the president, Cecil Smith, delivered his address, followed by the report of the secretary, Charles S. Welch.

Mr. Smith's presidential address was exceptionally brief and delivered extemporaneously. He stated that he appreciated the support of the members in the brief period in which he had held office and then he discussed the subject of trade practices, asserting

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that the association must do something about it in an active manner, rather than merely discuss it as the members have been doing for many months past. He spoke vigorously and his remarks were received with enthusiasm by a large proportion of the membership.

Mr. Welch's report was of a routine nature and devoted practically in its entirety to the work of the body during the year, which was principally the study of trade practice evils as stated before.

Following the luncheon, an open business meeting was started in the west ballroom of the hotel with about 250 members and guests present. Following a few remarks by President Smith, the principal speaker of the afternoon was introduced in the person of William Resor of the J. Walter Thompson Company, whose address on false advertising was received with great interest. Mr. Resor, using a number of charts and graphs, told how several advertising agencies had undertaken to drive out false advertising in newspapers, magazines and periodicals through a campaign of education of the consumer. Their efforts were being supplemented by five magazines which were donating the space for the copy prepared by the agencies in their campaign. Mr. Resor pointed out how it was to the advantage of the publication to get honest and sound advertising and to refuse to take untruthful or extravagant advertisements. He said slow but sure progress was being made in the education of the users of toiletry goods through the educational campaign as it was stressing the desirability of buying recognized, dependable goods put out by known and reputable manufacturer. The women of the country through these five magazines of national distribution were asking in increasingly large numbers for articles of recognized quality and standing, it has been shown by surveys made, he stated. In conclusion he urged the association membership to get behind the effort to drive out the fakirs and unprincipled manufacturers from the industry.

It had been intended to have an open forum for discussion of Mr. Resor's address, he being ready to answer any questions. However, no one had any questions to ask. The president then introduced Dudley F. Lum, president of the Chicago Perfume, Soap & Extract Association. Mr. Lum briefly endorsed Mr. Resor's statements and then invited the association to hold their next meeting in Chicago.

Second Day's Session

April 26

The second day's session was opened at 11 o'clock in the morning and reports were submitted by W. L. Crounse, the Washington representative of the association, and Abel I. Smith, counsel. Both of these reports were devoted largely to discussions of the proposed comprehensive revision of the food and drugs law, though each included statements as to activities of the association during the year.

Mr. Crounse, after referring to the swift march of events since President Roosevelt took office in Washington, reviewed some of the results which have thus far been achieved by the President's activities. He also stated that the excise taxes which were put into effect last July have produced little net revenue, despite the optimistic predictions made for the program when enacted. Only the gasoline tax has come anywhere near its expected total of revenue, he said. As to the excise tax on toilet goods, he stated, the Treasury Department had estimated it would bring in a total of $20,000,000 to the government, whereas it had actually produced only $8,000,000. He then discussed the question of tax refunds, and following that went into the subject of the proposed revision of the food and drug laws. With regard to the latter he stated as follows:—

Probably no development since the new administration assumed charge of the government at Washington has aroused more lively interest among our members than the press reports current during the past fortnight purporting to give the facts regarding a movement originating in the Department of Agriculture and having for its object the comprehensive revision of the pure food and drug law. The movement concededly has its origin with the director of the pure food and drug administration along the lines which he has pursued for many years. The advent of a new administration appears to have been seized upon by Dr. Campbell as affording an excellent opportunity for him to sell the new Secretary of Agriculture and, with the Secretary's aid, to sell to the President the plan for overhauling the machinery for pure food and drug enforcement in an exceedingly comprehensive manner.

From the standpoint of the Association of Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, the two most important items reported to be embraced in this amendatory project are a provision bringing cosmetics within the jurisdiction of the Federal food and drugs act and a drastic extension of the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to censor advertising of all kinds including newspapers, magazines, circulars and the radio in the same manner as he now supervises labels, cartons, circulars and other matter contained in the food and drug package as it goes to the consumer. In addition, it is rumored that amendments are proposed that will in effect cause the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary to come within control of the Department of Agriculture and thus make it practicable for the enforcement officials to revise these standard works from time to time instead of at decennial periods as at present. Another provision which it is reported will be incorporated in the amendatory measure will provide a system under which manufacturers of drugs will be required to introduce their products in interstate commerce.

I have referred merely to the highlights in this project as the general plan for obtaining this legislation appears to have been halted, temporarily at least; hence all published features of the proposed measure may be regarded at this time as merely tentative. Our members may accept it as a fact that a comprehensive bill revising the pure food and drug law and amendments thereto was recently drafted by the officials of the Food and Drug Administration, and after being informally approved by the Secretary of Agriculture was presented to President Roosevelt at a conference participated in by the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace; the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Tugwell; and Dr. Campbell. The President was urged to

D. J. Mulster
Treasurer

send the bill to Congress with a special message urging its introduction and early passage.

While no authoritative information is available on this point, it is generally understood that the President demurred to giving his endorsement to so comprehensive a project and pointed out certain constitutional objections to a censorship of newspaper advertising, the licensing of interstate commerce, etc. It is generally understood that the President suggested that the bill be studied at greater length and especially that the law officers of the Department of Agriculture give careful consideration to certain of its provisions. The bill is now undergoing further revision.

With a view to securing reliable information as to the provisions of the proposed measure in advance of its presentation to Congress, the executive committee of the National Drug Trade Conference recently obtained from Dr. Campbell, a promise that an opportunity would be afforded the committee to inspect the measure after its final revision and before it again goes to the White House. As the officials of the Department of Agriculture desire that this legislation should be laid before Congress at the earliest practical moment it is probable that the promised conference with Dr. Campbell will take place at a very early date.

Praise for J. M. Doran

Following his statements about the food and drug law revision plan, Mr. Crounse gave attention to the posisbility of changes in the administration of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol. He gave high praise to Director J. M. Doran and asserted that it would be a calamity if the government were to let Mr. Doran go for political or other reasons. His statement about Mr. Doran and his administration of the bureau to which he gave a separate title in his report, this being, "Outlook for Changes in the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol," was as follows:—

In view of the recent change in the administration and the comprehensive prohibition legislation enacted within the past few months it is not surprising that the air should be full of rumors suggesting important changes in the personnel and policies of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, which since its organization has been so ably conducted by that distinguished chemist, Dr. J. M. Doran. In the thirty years of his service in the government, Dr. Doran has weathered numerous political shake-ups but his fine scientific attainments and positive genius as an administrator have invariably retained him in the service, frequently with well deserved promotion. The attitude of our association toward Dr. Doran is so well known as to call for no comment here and I feel sure that we would all regard it as nothing less than a calamity if the new administration should fail to retain him in his present office or to take any action calculated to diminish the dignity and importance of his status.

It is a matter of current report, that in the interest of economy there is to be a merger of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol with the Prohibition Bureau of the Department of Justice. It is quite conceivable that this change can be made without affecting his position. Certainly any small economies that might be effected by the proposed merger would be dearly purchased if they involved depriving the alcohol-using industries of the official services of a scientist whose knowledge of American industry is without parallel in the government establishments.

Afternoon Meeting

During the luncheon period several annual routine matters, such as appointment of election inspectors, auditors for the treasurer's record and similar things were attended to.

The formal business meeting was opened on schedule at 2:30 p. m. with a deviation from the program in the presentation of John M. Sterling, of McCall's Magazine, as a special speaker. McCall's Magazine being one of the five referred to by Mr. Resor as a publication which has joined the movement to eliminate false and fraudulent advertising. Taking as his subject false advertising, Mr. Sterling in a masterly address, beginning and ending with a Greek phrase of Plato to the effect that "Carthage must be destroyed" showed how evil, false fraudulent and misleading advertising can be eliminated if there be a determination to bring that about.

Stating that there had been considerable doubt among the membership of the association as to when, how and why the Federal Trade Commission functioned with regard to the calling and carrying out of a trade practice conference. President Smith then introduced Commissioner William E. Humphrey, chairman of the commission, as one who could answer all of those questions.

Commissioner Humphrey then informed the meeting that the commission calls a trade practice conference only at the request of some group. A member of the commission presides at such a conference and while he suggests and advises wherever possible, he never directs what shall be done. The group at the conferences are at liberty, he stated, to discuss, pass or eliminate any rules they desire and when they have adopted a code of rules, the rules are reviewed by the commission. If submitted to it. The review by the commission, he pointed out, does not grant any special privileges, nor does it increase the burdens of the industry in question, and also it does not change the law in any manner, nor increase the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

Commissioner Humphrey then stated that the rules adopted are divided into two groups. Group one refers entirely

C. S. Welch
Secretary

to matters coming within the stated laws of the land and these are and will be enforced by the commission. Group two has to do with such ideas as the industry in question may deem desirable to bring about better conditions therein. He cited examples of industries adopting rules under group two which had been most efficacious. Also he stated that one industry, which had asked for and received a trade practice conference with the commission, had adopted only one rule and that one was under group two. This was the newspaper and periodical publishers group of 6,000 representatives. The rule adopted was to refuse to accept, false, misleading or fraudulent advertising. He also showed how statements may be made which are truthful on the surface, but mislead.

Invitation to Canada

President Smith introduced J. R. Kennedy, of the United Drug Company, Ltd., who is president of the Canadian Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Association. Mr. Kennedy, after felicitating the members on their excellent showing extended an invitation to the association to hold the next meeting in Toronto. He promised that if this were accepted, his association would arrange to hold its annual meeting at the same time so that there would be a joint meeting representing practically the entire toilet goods industry of America. In answer, Mr. Smith stated that this would be referred to the proper executives of the association for consideration. He also stated that the association also had been invited to hold its next convention in Quebec.

Third Day's Session

April 27

The third day's session began with a luncheon at 12:30 and while it had been intended to have Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, address the luncheon on "Relationships, Merchants and Manufacturers" the address was put over to the open business meeting, which started promptly at 2:30 p.m. as scheduled.

After some preliminary remarks, President Smith introduced J. M. Doran, director of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, who had been scheduled to speak on the previous day but had been unable to get to New York because of pressure of business in Washington. Mr. Doran was introduced as prepared to make an "address" to which statement he referred with the remark that he merely intended to say a few words. He quoted President Coolidge's answer to a request as to why he was so sparse with his speech. The Coolidge answer was to the effect that he had found that he never got in trouble for things he did not say. Therefore, Mr. Doran said he intended merely to thank the members for their invitation and co-operation. He said that he appreciated their problems and would be ready and willing at all times to assist in their solution if they involved questions coming under the jurisdiction of his bureau. His speech lasted exactly three minutes.

Mr. Filene was the next speaker, and after he had stated that he was not a public speaker, making the statement so that he would not be mistaken for his brother who is a prominent public speaker, he began his address which advocated the forming of a national council of trade relations to embrace the activities and needs of the manufacturer and the seller, with a view to arriving at a result which would be to the best interest of the ultimate consumer of the goods of industry. Such a council, he stated, would receive complaints of unfair practices, etc., and refer them to the trade group concerned with request for discipline. Accumulation of complaints against an individual firm would tend to show culpability. Failure to arrive at a solution of the complaints would be followed by reference of the dispute to the American Arbitration Society for decision. He said in part:—

The era of laissez faire, free competition and untrammeled private initiative is gone, and perhaps gone forever. Right now, under the press of the current emergency, the Federal Government is launching far-reaching programs of central management and control in rural and urban life, in banking, in industry and in international relationships. But do we want this way of doing things to continue? Or can business and industry organize themselves to achieve a degree of cooperation which will assure stability and security to the great masses of men?

Our suggestion takes the form of a National Council on Trade Relations, representative of manufacturers and retailers in various trades and directed at just one thing—the elimination of undesirable and unethical practices, which not only slow up the wheels of progress but add immeasurably to the price which must be paid by the ultimate consumer.

The idea of the council has been studied for a number of years. Mr. Filene added, but has never gotten out of the discussion into the active stage. Revival of efforts to create the council is now needed, he asserted.

At the conclusion of Mr. Filene's address there was a brief discussion and routine business again proceeded. This was the reception of several reports election of officers, and the adoption of resolutions. The officers elected have been heretofore mentioned in this story. The resolutions adopted, as stated heretofore, were largely of a stereotyped annual character with one or two exceptions. The routine resolutions had to do with the Capper-Kelly bill for price maintenance, repeal of excise taxes, and thanks to the hotel, the committees, and several trade publications. The exceptions were resolutions memorializing President Roosevelt to retain James M. Doran as director of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol and decision to ask the Federal Trade Commission to call a trade practice conference for the toilet goods and industry.

Medal for Bertram

In the evening there was a reception and banquet at which the Richard A. Hudnut gold medal was presented to H. Henry Bertram, former president of the association and now associated with Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn. The medal which has been established by the perfumery manufacturers of that name has been presented only once previously.: It may be annually awarded to the one selected as having performed the most meritorious services during the year or period of years for the toilet goods industry. The first

(Continued on page 47)

Coaltar Chemicals

Further Expansion in Benzene and Toluene Demand--Better Call for Solvent Naphtha -- Cresylic Acid Steadier--March By-Product Output Shows Decline

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Further expansion in the buying of benzene and toluene was noted in the market for the coaltar crudes during the week just closed. Buying of the other basic products was limited to routine shipments, but the price undertone held decidedly firm. With a number of the textile and tanning units experiencing the in-between season, demand for the intermediates and colors was highly irregular, but prices held steady to firm.

A broader demand from the rubber tire manufacturers, as a result of the improved production schedules in that industry by virtue of the seasonal demand from the automobile manufacturers for the finished articles, featured the market for benzene during the week. The market from a price standpoint held firm. Belated seasonal rise in automobile production brought about a better movement of toluene. Early estimates on the April output in the automobile industry indicates a total of approximately 100,000 units, with expectations that the May output would exceed that figure. However, the firm character of the general market could be largely attributed to the balance between production and the by-product ovens and consumption of the crudes. Statistics just released by the Department of Commerce reveals that the March production of by-product coke amounted to 1,666,035 tons, or 53,743 tons per day, as compared with the daily rate of 58,529 tons in February. Daily output at merchants plants declined only 4.3 percent, while that at furnace plants fell off 11.8 percent, practically the same decline that occurred in the rate of pig-iron production for the month. Stocks at by-product plants decreased from 2,831,248 tons to 2,702,905 tons, or 4.5 percent, during the month; all of the decrease occurred at merchant plants, there being a slight increase at furnace plants. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were equivalent to 50.3 days' production at the current rate. Iron Age reported that steel mill operations last week advanced to 25 percent of capacity from 23 percent in the preceding week and 15 percent at the start of the month. The rate of steel mill operations represents the highest ratio since March, 1932.

Coking coal charged in by-product ovens in March amounted to 2,407,962 tons as against 2,370,763 tons in February and 3,023,400 tons in March a year ago. Light oils recovered totaled 7,368,363 gallons in March as compared with 7,215,146 gallons in February and 9,251,604 gallons in March last year. Production of light oils for the first quarter of the current year totaled 22,617,105 gallons as against 27,372,321 gallons in the same period 1932. Output of tar in March aggregated 22,153,250 gallons as compared with 21,811,019 gallons in February and 27,815,280 gallons in March last year. Output of tar for the first three months of the current year amounted to 70,701,493 gallons as against 82,295,840 gallons in the corresponding quarter last year. Production of ammonia sulphate, or its equivalent, in March totaled 28,257 tons as against 27,823 tons in February and 35,480 tons in March, 1932. Production for the first quarter totaled 86,356 tons as compared with 104,473 tons in the similar period last year.

In connection with other items in this market it was reported that demand for creosote oil continued slow, with phenol in fairly good demand and naphthalene held strong. Solvent naphtha was in better request. Phthalic anhydride was in better demand, with a firm tone in evidence.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Increased demand from the rubber tire manufacturers featured the market last week. Better demand from the rubber tire manufacturers could be traced to the improved call for the finished articles of those manufacturers as a result of the pickup in the automobile industry. Chemical manufacturers were showing a good interest in shipments against contracts. A factor offsetting this good demand was the sharp rise in steel mill operations to 25 percent of capacity, as compared with 23 percent in the previous week and 15 percent at the beginning of the month. Iron Age reported that the rate of steel output was the highest for any week since March, 1932. Moreover, the volume of incoming business this month has been the largest for many steel companies in fully a year. Department of Commerce in statistics just released reveals a March production of 3,705,778 gallons of benzol, as against 3,687,535 gallons in February and 4,929,000 gallons in March last year, being estimated from the production of coke at the by-product ovens known to recover benzol. Prices last week for benzene were decidedly firm.

Creosote Oil.—This market appeared firmer last week, with sellers naming the quotations in order previously. Demand to some extent continued to lag, reflecting the small amount of replacement work being done by the public utility companies and major railroad systems. Of the March imports of 4,546,182 gallons, Belgium shipped 1,275,814 gallons; Netherlands, 2,849,924 gallons; United Kingdom, 271,303 gallons; Canada, 18,464 gallons, and Japan, 130,677 gallons.

Cresol.—Coaltar disinfectant manufacturers as well as chemical makers showed little inclination to relinquish the hand-to-mouth buying, with the result the market continued at a slow pace, but prices were well amintained.

Cresylic Acid.—Business coming into the market from the textile trade indicated that buyers were giving consideration to inventories before ordering out supplies, with the closer buying due to off-season operations, but the tone in the market for the market material appeared firmer, being occasioned by the strength shown in sterling. Of the March imports of 78,438 gallons, United Kingdom consigned 77,121 gallons and Netherlands, 1,317 gallons.

Naphthalene.—Business in the market for the imported material moved at a comparatively slow pace, but the tone in the market was strong as a result of the higher quotations on monetary exchange rates. Further seasonal expansion was shown in the buying of flake and ball items, and prices were held unchanged. Of the 2,244,065 pounds imported in March, 388,303 pounds came from Germany; 1,783,362 pounds from the United Kingdom and 72,400 pounds from Canada.

Phenol.—This market noted a representative buying movement again last week, with the domestic demand revealing a better call from the pharmaceutical manufacturers, but dyestuff intermediate makers were gauging purchases by actual production wants. Domestic prices were firmer as well as the export quotation.

Solvent Naphtha.—A broader demand was recorded here for the industrial water white commodity, with an improved demand coming from the lacquer manufacturers. All prices were unchanged.

Toluene (Toluol).—Movement of this product to the lacquer manufacturers and the automobile makers showed some improvement during the week just closed. Improved call from the automobile industry could be attributed to the belated seasonal rise in the production schedules of that industry. Early estimates indicate that the April output would approximate 100,000 units, with May output expected to show further seasonal expansion. Prices for toluene were firm.

Xylene (Xylol). — Comparatively small output, coupled with a slightly better demand, gave the market for the commercial article a firmer undertone and prices were in line with previous values.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS

With modern plants, unsurpassed laboratory facilities, a highly-trained technical staff and control of every step in manufacture from the coal mine to the finished product, the Koppers organization is in position to furnish uniform, reliable and standardized coal tar products of almost every description. Samples, prices and full information on request.

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TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT-NAPHTHA
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COAL TAR PRODUCTS

PHENOL (82% and 90% Purity)
U.S.P. CRESOL
3° META-PARA CRESOL
CRESOL (Resin and Plasticizer grades)
CRESYLIC ACID (98% pale, low-boiling Disinfectant grades) (98% pale, higher-boiling Insecticide grades)

LAMP BLACK OIL
SHINGLE STAIN OIL
CREOSOTE
REFINED TARS
NAPHTHALENE (Crude & Refined)
TAR ACID OILS
PITCH COKE
COAL TAR PITCHES (All Grades)

KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
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CHEMICALS

Alpha Naphtol
Alpha Naphtylamine
Benzidine Base distilled
G-Salt
R-Salt
Gamma Acid
H Acid
Sodium Hydrosulphite

GDC

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Apr. 27, 1933.

Coaltar bases appear reasonably firm in this market, although demand is only moderate in the open market, and with the bulk of material moving on contract. Supplies are slightly larger, due to increased steel industry operations. Benzene, 90 percent, is still available in some cases slightly below ruling prices of leading sellers. Other products are quiet. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 21c. to 22c. per pound; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c., exclusive of tax; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Color makers were ordering out material in a cautious manner last week, but prices were well maintained for both the technical and refined articles.

Benzoic.—Business in the market for the technical material failed to reveal an improvement, but no change in the quotations.

H. — This market continued dull throughout the week, with regular buyers holding down purchases to actual wants, but prices were unchanged at 65c to 70c per pound.

Malic.—Demand here was limited to the filling of small routine orders, but prices were firmly held at 45c to 60c per pound, according to quantity.

Picric.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual buyers were coming into the market at a rather slow pace, but the dealings were featured by a firm price position.

Salicylic.—Letdown in the production schedules of the textile industry tended to bring about a slowing down here, but prices were well sustained.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Demand here continued irregular, reflecting the mixed trend of operations in consuming quarters, but prices were firm.

Anthraquinone.—Demand here showed a tendency to slacken at times during the week, but sellers holding firmly to 45c. to 50c. per pound, according to quantity.

Betanaphthylamine. — Improvement in the buying was lacking here last week, but sellers termed the market steady, and prices of 53c. to 55c. per pound were repeated.

Dianisidin.—Demand here was confined to usual shpiments moving out to regular buyers, and prices continued unchanged at $2.35 to $2.45 per pound, according to quantity.

Dinitrophenol.—Orders coming into this market were concerned with small quantities, but the comparatively slow call failed to have an influence on the market from a price standpoint, with sellers naming 23c. to 24c. per pound.

Methylanthraquinone. — Quiet prevailed here during the week just closed, but the market was featured by a firm tone and prices held unaltered at 65c. to 67c. per pound.

Monethylanilin.—A fair demand was in evidence in this market at times last week, with the call being supplied by usual buyers, and prices held at 77c. to 79c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Improvement in the activities of the lacquer manufacturers tended to bring about a better demand here, and prices continued unchanged at 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Schaeffer's Salt.—There was little to report here last week, with the call slow and prices holding steady at 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Coaltar Intermediates

The market for the coaltar colors passed through a week marked by an irregular demand. However, the irregularity of the call failed to have an influence on the market from a price standpoint, with sellers reporting the undertone as steady to firm. Slower demand could be traced to the in-between season in a number of the textile and tanning units, and what tanning units had not been as yet affected by the seasonal letdown in buying were to some extent hampered by the continuance of labor difficulties in the New England district. Sellers reported a good movement of the browns, black and grays. Reports relative to the print cloth factories indicated that sales were running ahead of production. Many of the textile mills were unwilling to accept business for more than six weeks ahead because of the uncertainties of legislative action. Lighter industries continued to show interest in the proposed thirty-hour week bill.

The gasoline tax extension bill, passed by the house, will be given a hearing by the senate finance committee, beginning May 2.

Drug Law Revision Proposals Not Disclosed

(Continued from page 15)

Academic Revision Opposed

Thrown completely on the defensive, the trade generally took the position that the best defense is a vigorous offense, and proceeded to uphold the present law and build up a resistance to any alteration. At the close of the day, however, many of the representatives had the feeling that they had been fencing in the dark, getting in some good thrusts, but not knowing their effectiveness.

There was a general opposition to any attempts at an academic revision of the law looking toward a general protection of the public health and pocketbook through a rigid supervision of the trade, and to suggestions for controlling industry on the basis of laboratory findings or scholastic theory.

Control over advertising, believed to be one of the principal objectives of the department, was opposed. While some representatives were ready to admit that certain advertising in the food and drug fields is objectionable and harmful both to the public and to the trade, they were forced to take a position against government censorship to any extent in the absence of definite knowledge as to how far the department seeks to go.

Representatives of the United States Phamacopeia revision committee took occasion to defend their work and to oppose the suggestion that the enforcement officials be given authority to set aside the pharmacopeia or to go beyond its definitions and tests.

Vigorous opposition was entered to the supposed plan of the department to seek to prevent any deviation from U. S. P. standards. Under the present law any deviation must be indicated on the label. The trade contended that often preparations below the U. S. P. standard, when labeled to show the deviation are useful drugs and have a definite place, and without permission so to deviate and label these products could not be called by their right names. To prevent deviation above U. S. P. standards would, it was averred, prevent progress and the improvement of products and their standards.

Official Views Differed

The three days of hearings this weekend apparently were a compromise of divergent views within the department. Ever since it became known that revision of the law is being contemplated, the industries which might be affected have been clamoring for details. Knowing that hearings before committees of Congress would precede legislative action, the older enforcement officials advocated full publicity in the hope that some, at least, of the possible differences between the department and the trade could be straightened out before the matter is presented to Congress.

Higher officials, however, believed that such a precedure would be only dilatory, and favored completing a draft which would represent the department's final views and then asking Congress to enact it as written. This latter procedure has been followed by the Federal administration frequently since March 4, but all such legislation has been labeled emergency in character, with the result that Congress has quite generally approved administration bills with only limited hearings and few amendments.

Because of the flood of inquiries, protests, and suggestions, the department scheduled the hearings to give interested trade an opportunity to voice their feelings, but not to criticize the department's ideas.

Toiletries Trade Views

The representatives of the toiletries trade expressed some willingness to be submitted to advertising control, and wanted this control to extend to advertising agencies, newspapers and broadcasters. Others thought that, if the advertising responsibility goes beyond the advertiser, it should only be to the agency which prepares copy and publishers who refuse to stop advertising contracts after the manufacturer is convicted of false statements.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers popularizing their products through detail men to doctors were agreeable to censorship of advertising, but medicine interests vigorously insisted that public opinion is influenced in most subtle ways through salesmen.

The hope of officials apparently was to get prepared medicine manufacturers to admit that some strengthening of the law is desirable, but feeling that anything they might say would be used against them, these representatives on the whole remained silent.

It was the general feeling that the meeting was poorly handled, and that trade co-operation in the revision would have been secured if the department had put its cards on the table and asked the industry to write legislation to secure the ends desired by public opinion, instead of being put on the defensive in a czarist-type star chamber.

Appeals Board Favored

The reaction following the meeting was that some quasi judicial board of appeal must be created. Talk turned toward a provision of law that the secretaries of the treasury and commerce must co-operate in the regulations. Neither department was invited to the hearing, but the Department of Commerce sent an observer. A trade feeling is growing that these departments see the position of business better and should take more part in the enforcement, as well as standing between prosecuting officers and resort to the courts.

Dr. Tugwell's Views

In inviting the industries to the "hearings" on the proposed revision of the food and drugs act, Dr. Tugwell said:—

For the past several weeks, when it has been known that a revision of the act was under consideration, suggestions for improving the scope and character of the act have been pouring in to the department.

Most of these suggestions have been extremely helpful. Consequently it seemed to the department that it would be advantageous to have these suggestions presented in an organized way.

Our discussions in the department have covered practically every phase of remedial action to improve an act which is generally admitted to be inadequate at present for the protection of consumers. So far these ideas have not progressed to a point of adoption. The opinions of various groups directly or indirectly interested will, we expect, expedite the production of a draft that will be most practicable and that will, at the same time, accomplish the degree of consumer protection we want.

In addition to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the following were present at the "hearing" Thursday:—

J. G. Beard, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; Horace W. Bigelow, National Drug Trade Conference and American Drug Manufacturers Association; Frank A. Blair, Proprietary Association; E. Fullerton Cook; U. S. P. Revision Committee; W. L. Crounse, National Wholesale Druggists Association and National Drug Trade Conference; T. W. Delahanty, Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; A. G. Du Mez, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; Charles Wesley Dunn, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

E. G. Eberle, American Pharmaceutical Association; J. M. Ewing, United Medicine Manufacturers of America; Carson P. Frailey, National Drug Trade Conference and American Drug Manufacturers Association; Samuel W. Fraser, Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade; Philip I. Heuisler, National Drug Trade Conference and Proprietary Association; Samuel L. Hilton, National Formulary Revision Committee; W. P. Jacobs, Institute of Medicine Manufacturers; E. F. Kelly, American Pharmaceutical Association; M. Kiss, Ex-Lax, Inc.; W. L. LaPorte, Westwood Pharmacal Company.

Ellery W. Mann, Proprietary Association; G. P. McCabe, various drug manufacturers; F. J. McDonough, New York Quinine & Chemical Works and Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade; Hugo Mock, Perfumery Importers Association; S. B. Penick, National Drug Trade Conference and American Drug Manufacturers Association; W. Bruce Philip, National Association of Retail Druggists; H. W. Rhodehamel, American Drug Manufacturers Association; Clinton Robb, United Medicine Manufacturers of America.

Abel I. Smith, Associated Manufacturers of Toilet Articles; Robert L. Swain, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; Augustus C. Taylor, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; H. B. Thompson, Proprietary Association; J. B. Van Dyke, United Medicine Manufacturers of America; Northam Warren, Northam Warren Corporation; Warren N. Watson, Manufacturing Chemists Association.

(Continued on page 57)

Coaltar Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced rates as follows:—New York Central Railroad (East), crude coaltar in tankcars, car load minimum weight as per rule 35, from Rochester to Harriet and North Tonawanda, 7.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction from class rates; effective May 15.

Also New York Central Railroad (East):—Toilet preparations (except perfumery), other than in carboys, carload minimum weight 40,000 pounds (in refrigerator cars actual weight, but not less than 30,000 pounds), from Black Rock, Buffalo, and East Buffalo to New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, 45 cents per hundredweight; reduction from class rates, effective May 15.

CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale

AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.

180 MADISON AVE Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Alcohol

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 5, schedule 44, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 600,000 gallons of alcohol for smokeless powder.

Annealing Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted May 3, circular 384, by the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for 1 tank car, or approximately 8,000 gallons, of annealing oil.

Asphalt

Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted May 10, schedule 518, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 7,200 pounds of waterproofing asphalt.

Baking Soda

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 9, schedule 9996, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, for 600 pounds of baking soda for Boston, 400 pounds for Philadelphia, 4,000 pounds for Mare Island, and 2,500 pounds for Puget Sound.

Bids are wanted May 9, schedule 9998, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 38,000 pounds of baking soda for eastern and western yards.

Carbide

U. S. Engineer, Mobile

Bids are wanted May 2, circular 392, by the United States engineer office, Mobile, Ala., for carbide as required during the next fiscal year.

Carbon Black

Government Printing Office, Washington

Bids are wanted May 5, by the purchasing agent, Government Printing Office, Washington, for 3,000 pounds of carbon black.

Compressed Gas

U. S. Engineer, Mobile

Bids are wanted May 2, circular 391, by the U. S. engineer office, Mobile, Ala., for compressed gas as required during the next fiscal year.

Diphenylamine

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 2, schedule 5, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 8,000 pounds of diphenylamine.

Drugs and Chemicals

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted May 8, procurement 815, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 150 tubes of hypodermic tablets of piocarpine hydrochloride.

Bids are wanted May 9, procurement 822, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 100 bottles of codeine phosphate and 300 bottles of sodium perborate.

Bids are wanted May 10, procurement 829, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 2,200 bottles of hypodermic tablets and 550 tablets for oral administration.

Ether

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 2, schedule 16, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 60,000 pounds of ether for smokeless powder.

Gasoline and Oils

U. S. Engineer, Mobile

Bids are wanted May 11, circular 371, by the U. S. engineer office, Mobile, Ala., for gasoline, kerosene, grease, oil and other items for the period July 1 to December 31.

U. S. Engineer, Providence, R. I.

Bids are wanted May 2, circular 28, by the U. S. engineer office, Providence, R. I., for 150,000 gallons of fuel oil.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 12, schedule 9997, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 110,000 gallons of domestic aviation gasoline for delivery at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Bids are wanted May 16, circular 193, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for motor gasoline for various deliveries during the next fiscal year.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted May 19, schedule 9981, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of bunker A and C fuel oils and for diesel engine fuel oil.

The Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted May 8, schedule 2861, by the purchasing officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, for 40,000 barrels of diesel oil.

Inks

Quartermaster, Ft. Jay

Bids are wanted May 5, circular 54, by the purchasing and contracting officer, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., for printing inks as required during the next fiscal year.

Miscellaneous

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Bids are wanted May 20, circular 198, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for 1,960 pounds of naphthalene, 20,000 cans of caustic soda, 6,500 pounds of castile soap, 30,000 pounds of leather equipment soap, 8,000 pounds of white floating toilet soap, 5,000 pounds of carbonate of soda, 10,080 pounds of chip soap, 19,880 pounds of laundry soda, 2,000 pounds of chlorinated lime, 4,500 pounds of laundry starch, and 100,000 pounds of chloride of soda and other items for various deliveries.

(Continued on page 40)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Buyers Cover Under Contract at Brisk Rate--Imported Commodities Nominal--Casein Goes Higher--English Vermilion Up--Gums Subject to Exchange Moves

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Some of the confusion was removed from the market for paint, varnish and lacquer materials last week as the set-up of the President's program for a controlled currency inflation encountered Congressional delay. Many manufacturers were now willing to tender contracts for three to six-month periods, or until the end of the year, depending upon the commodity. Some sellers restricted future business to the amounts sold under usual credit limits, while importers were still mixed in their dealings with some indisposed to offer futures and others quoting base prices subject to fluctuations in the rate of exchange. Buyers manifested a close interest in the daily progress of the market, and inquiries greatly exceeded the actual demand. At the same time demand was considerably broader and the activity to cover on contracts was brisk. Sellers found it difficult to distinguish the so-called "cover" purchasing from that done for prompt needs, but from the frequency of orders for rush shipments they were of the opinion that a further, seasonal, gain in consumption had taken place over the week.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Casein, domestic, ½c. per lb.
Argentine, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Vermilion, English, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	131.2	131.2	133.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

With prices for imported articles in a nominal position and largely subject to individual negotiation, only two open changes in prices occurred last week. Casein and English quicksilver vermilion constituted the week's open advances. The mark-up in casein was the third in as many weeks, and higher prices for domestic were joined with a substantial rise in the Argentine product. Vermilion was also raised a week ago, and at the close of last week some sellers withdrew quotations until such time as they could learn their costs on the basis of metal replacements.

Lead and zinc rested in an even position last week. The lead oxide and pigment group displayed a similar tone of evenness and were featured with a heavy interest in forward position, but the corroders were not anxious to sell beyond moderate amounts. Varnish gums held at nominal advances of approximately ten percent above the prices listed in this issue, which sellers asked as a premium to cover conversion charges of currency into the gold demanded by primary market holders.

Comparing March with February there was only a fraction of one percent in the decrease of indicated expenditures for building operations, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports from 750 identical cities. Indicated expenditures were $24,102,247 in March, against $24,321,658 in February. There was an increase of 42.4 percent in the number of residential buildings, but a decrease of 8.6 percent in the indicated expenditures for this type of building. New non-residential buildings increased 45.2 percent in number but decreased 22.5 percent in estimated cost. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase of 71.3 percent, while indicated expenditures for this type of building operations increased 47.4 percent. The number of building operations increased 64 percent, although there was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 percent in indicated expenditures.

Comparing permits issued in 340 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over in March, 1933, there was a decrease of 55.7 per cent in the number and a decrease of 60.8 percent in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings decreased 33.9 percent in number and 67.7 percent in estimated cost. The number of additions, alterations and repairs decreased 16.0 percent, while indicated expenditures increased 6.9 percent. The number of building operations of all kinds decreased 9.2 percent, and indicated expenditures for all types of structures decreased 54.1 percent.

The following table shows total construction expenditures, including alterations and repairs, by geographical locations for March and February.

	March.	February.
New England	$2,503,583	$1,509,095
Middle Atlantic	8,363,084	10,682,343
East North Central	3,195,653	2,597,123
West North Central	958,130	840,948
South Atlantic	2,138,398	3,117,287
South Central	1,520,500	2,525,200
Mountain and Pacific	5,422,899	3,049,662
Totals	$24,102,247	$24,321,658

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead sales slowed down to a point of moderate activity after a brisk demand at the week's opening. The prices continued in a steady position, with 3⅝c. per pound quoted at East St. Louis and 3.50c. per pound in New York. Most of the inquiry and demand over the week was for June position. The trade was seemingly covered on May needs and the sellers were also satisfied with their May sales and were not pushing for spot sales. World lead production in March aggregated 103,603 tons, compared with 95,408 tons in February, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The daily average production thoughout the world in March was 3,342 tons, against 3,407 tons daily in the preceding months.

Prices for slab zinc held steady throughout most of last week under moderately active buying. Like lead, the purchasing interest was almost wholly focused upon forward position. After opening at the basis of 3.70c. per pound, basis East St. Louis, which was 5 points off from the preceding week's high, the market held steady until Thursday, when competitive quotations of 3.65c. per pound appeared. On Friday, however, the market returned to the 3.70c. position and at the close was firm and quiet. World zinc production for March was 83,826 tons, against 75,619 tons in February and 80,158 tons in March, 1932, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production for the first three months of the year was 238,667 tons, against 236,522 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from April 22 to April 28, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0350	$0.03375	.. .. ..
Monday	.0350	.03375	11 2 6
Tuesday	.0350	.03375	11 1 3
Wednesday	.0350	.03375	11 3 9
Thursday	.0350	.03375	11 0 0
Friday	.0350	.03375	11 1 3

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from April 22 to April 28, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0410	$0.0375	.. .. ..
Monday	.0405	.0370	15 5 0
Tuesday	.0405	.0370	15 7 6
Wednesday	.0405	.0370	15 6 3
Thursday	.0400	.0365	15 3 9
Friday	.0405	.0370	15 1 3

Pigment

Contracts takings and open market buying of pigments gained further last

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PITTSBURG
STEEL CONTAINERS

How Will You Meet It?

TODAY'S marketing requires all the "tools," all the strategy, that can be mustered behind a good product to meet uncertain competition.

Use Pittsburg Steel Containers as a "tool," as part of your sales strategy. Pittsburgs will help you make progress against the tide.

May we quote . . . for Lead, Zinc, Putty, Mixed Paint, Paste Paint, Printers' Ink, and other volatile materials . . . plain or lithographed.

PITTSBURG CAN COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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228 No. La Salle St. Chicago
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ULTRAMARINE COMPANY

ULTRAMARINE *and* COBALT BLUES *for* . . .

PAINTS
PRINTING INKS
PAPER
LINOLEUM
TEXTILE
Printing
Bleaching
RUBBER
SOAP
Miscellaneous uses
. . .

Selling Agents
The Calco Chemical Company, Inc.
Heller & Merz Corporation
BOUND BROOK, N. J.
New York — Chicago — Boston — Philadelphia — Charlotte

Pacific Coast Agents
C. L. Duncan & Co.
Los Angeles — San Francisco
Van Waters & Rogers
Seattle

Southern Agent
Kentucky Color and Chemical Company
Louisville

week. Investment buying on the probability of inflated national currency accounted largely for the gains in tonnage sold but several market factors believed that some of the increased activity resulted from a greater actual need for materials, based upon widening, seasonal, demands for mixed paint. Importers were in much the same position as a week ago, what with an active inquiry for futures and little desire to sell ahead. Most of last week's dealings in foreign products were sold "subject to exchange rates." Buyers of domestic products also sought to cover ahead, but most sellers were restricting purchasing to amounts allowed under usual credit terms. Pigments were entirely without change in price last week, and, quotations for imported zinc oxides and barytes were nominal.

White Lead.—The market held steady at 6c. per pound for basic carbonate and 5½c. per pound for basic sulphate while lead-in-oil also held at the prices established last December. Buyers were rather active although business subsided a little from the brisk days of Thursday and Friday in the preceding week.

Red Lead.—With pig lead in an even position at the advance of a week ago, the price of this derivative was held unchanged at the basis of 7c. per pound for dry in casks. This was the level established April 20. Inquiry was heavy, although actual business did not more than slightly exceed that of a week ago. March exports of 136,553 compared with 125,577 pounds in February, according to the Department of Commerce. Canada's larger purchases in March offset a large decrease in exports to Panama.

Litharge.—Quotations for commercial in casks continued steady and unchanged at the 6c. per pound basis which was established on April 20. Inquiry was active. A substantial improvement in export business took place in March, according to the Department of Commerce record which showed March foreign business at 228,884 pounds against 200,490 pounds in February. Canada took almost 30,000 pounds more in March and shipments to the Philippines were also larger.

Lithopone. — Buying registered a moderate gain over the past week. The probability of inflation has resulted in efforts on behalf of buyers to cover on contracts for six months. Because of the added activity during the final half of the month, April was understood to have exceeded March business. Canada was a heavy buyer in March, according to the export records of the Department of Commerce. March shipments to Canada were 143,35 pounds against 134,350 pounds in March.

Orange Mineral.—The market for American held steady at the advances made on April 20. Inquiry was heavy and actual buying improved also. The current price for material ex-white lead was 10¾c. per pound, while material made from red lead was quoted at 9½c. per pound.

Titanium Pigment. — Some buyers were still disposed to cover ahead and sellers were accepting contracts at current prices for requirements up to the end of the year. Demand during the final week of April was active and the month's business as a whole was considered good.

Zinc Oxide.—Domestic sellers reported a further gain in business over the week. The rubber trade bought in better fashion while the paint manufacturing industry also showed wider buying desires. Imported oxides were being offered in limited quantities, subject to fluctuations in currency exchange. Importers were not offering futures in a large way.

Barytes.—Importers of this commodity were also quoting for shipment, subject to rates of exchange. There was a close interest in behalf of the buying trade, but actual transactions did not exceed those of the preceding week. Domestic material was held in a steady position under added movement toward consumption.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Dry Colors

Sellers of chemical colors offered contracts for buyers' wants up to the end of the year, and there was an active movement to cover on behalf of those buyers that had formerly purchased in the open market. Protective buying which resulted from the indicated probability of inflated currency has given April an aggregate selling record better than any preceding month this year. Domestic earth colors sold well at unchanged but strong prices last week. Here, too, the sellers were not anxious to accept long-term contracts. Prices for imported colors were largely nominal. Some were sold subject to fluctuations in the rate of currency exchange and limitations were placed on the volume accepted for future position.

Carbon Black.—Demand improved over a week ago, with additional activity noted in Akron and other rubber tire manufacturing centers. The prices have been entirely without change both in the domestic and export divisions.

Chrome Yellows.—Sellers were accepting contracts for buyers' wants up to the end of the year, and there was a good activity to cover by those who formerly bought on the open market. No particular changes in prices are expected at this time, but in the event of broad inflation it was thought likely that higher prices would follow. Current quotations were 14c. per pound on contract and 15c. per pound on open order.

Iron Blues.—A similar condition was noted here as in the market for chrome colors. Open market buyers sought to cover against any possible advances in price by taking contracts which sellers were offering on requirements up to the end of the year. The prices were steady at 33½c. per pound on contract and 35c. per pound on open order.

Iron Oxides.—Imported colors were offered under limitations. There were virtually no future offerings except those tendered subject to exchange rates. Inquiry was heavy and actual buying was also larger than a week ago. Receipts of natural oxides from abroad during March were very heavy, with 753,030 pounds imported, against 444,667 pounds in February and 389,178 pounds in January, according to the Department of Commerce. Receipts of Spanish oxide in March were 642,820 pounds. Synthetic iron oxides imported in March totaled 383,731 pounds, against 245,179 pounds in February.

Ocher.—The imports of crude ocher in March were 55,935 pounds, an improvement over the 44,800 pounds brought in during February. As there were no imports in January, the first quarter imports totaled 107,035 pounds. French material was in a nominal position last week and offered in some directions subject to exchange fluctuations. Future offerings were limited and higher prices were expected.

Toner Reds.—Sellers offered contracts to cover buyers' needs over the balance of the year and buyers were readily signing agreements. The prices for para, lithol and toner reds were unchanged, but the buying trade sought protection against possible advances under indicated currency inflation. Spot activity was good last week.

Vermilion. — The market continued strong and higher. In midweek quotations for quantity lots were up 5c.

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per pound to the basis of $1.20 to $1.25 per pound, and smaller lots were priced at $1.25 to $1.35 per pound. The scarcity of the basic metal and possibilities of higher quicksilver costs placed the vermilion prices in a purely nominal position, and at this writing holders of stocks were not openly quoting until their costs are learned.

Colors in Oil

Buying improved over the past week largely on a precautionary movement against possible rises in price, which might result should the indicated currency inflation become broad. Many manufacturing users sought to cover ahead on their requirements, but the sellers were not offering more than amounts tendered under usual credit terms. The prices in the local zone were unchanged last week.

Varnish Gums

There was an active inquiry in the gum market last week as buyers sought to keep in touch with daily developments caused by the fluctuations in rates of exchange. Buying was better than a week ago, but was still limited and did not measure up to the active brand of inquiry shown. Gum importers were accepting business at advances of around 10 percent over former prices, which were quoted to cover the difference in exchange. Primary market prices are basically firm and have not actually advanced over those asked a fortnight ago. However, primary market factors insisted upon full gold payments and the landed prices here represented the unchanged asking price plus the cost of transfer payments.

Copals. — Both spot and shipment prices were quoted at an average of 10 percent higher than those listed in this issue and the quotations were entirely nominal or subject to negotiation because of the shifting rate of currency exchange. Buying improved but was still light. Inquiry, however, was heavy as the buying trade sought to keep in close touch with daily developments.

Dammar. — Batavia and Singapore gums were being offered subject to fluctuations in exchange rates. Buyers kept in close contact with daily workings of the exchange and showed a heavy inquiry in the spot market. Inquiry exceeded the actual purchasing, which was slightly better than a week ago, but still far from a point of briskness.

Kauri.—There was a slightly better interest last week as importers quoted prices at an average advance of 10 percent over former prices, depending upon fluctuations in exchange. Reports from Auckland indicated February production at 213 tons, while the exports during that month were 170 tons, of which 133½ tons went to England, 24½ tons to the Continent, 3 tons to Japan and 9¼ tons to United States. Very little 80-percent chips were to be had in Auckland.

Sandarac. — Another advance took place last week and sellers were quoting 23c. per pound on Friday. This was ½c. higher than a week ago and 2c. above the ruling market a fortnight ago.

Other Paint Materials

The position of imported mineral whites and miscellaneous paint materials of foreign origin was little different last week from the preceding week. Limitations were placed on trading in futures and some importers were not disposed to offer futures at all. There was a heavy spot call both for investment buying and also from the seasonal increases in actual manufacturing needs. The domestic products shared in the better buying as the trade sought to cover against possible higher prices, which should result on the appearance of the currency inflation that has been indicated.

Casein.—Prices advanced again last week. Domestic 20-30 was named at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound in car lots and the fine mesh product was named at 9c. to 10½c. per pound, dependent upon seller. Argentine moved up also with standard ground offered at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, duty paid, and the fine mesh at 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Spring production commenced in the East last week.

Talc. — Imported materials were nominal in price and provided a center for some keen interest on behalf of the consuming trades. The buyers sought to cover ahead, but sellers were reticent to offer more than immediately needed amounts. Some sellers offered talc at ruling prices subject to differences in exchange rates.

Wood Flour.—There was a tendency toward higher prices for import due to the exchange situation. Most of last week's buying of foreign flour, however, was against contracts taken at set prices. The domestic has been unchanged since the recent reductions.

Driers

There was a widespread drive among users of stearate drier to cover on their forward requirements, but the sellers were not offering contracts for more than three-month periods. The advance of ½c. per pound in stearic acid prices on Wednesday indicated that a similar mark-up in stearate prices might occur just as soon as the stearate manufacturers are forced to replace their current stocks of acid. At this writing, car lots are quoted as follows:—Aluminum, 12½c. per pound; calcium, 12½c. per pound; magnesium, 16½c. per pound; and technical zinc, 15c. per pound. Cobalt driers continued in a firm position, and the resinates were also slightly stronger than formerly, although no actual changes in price have been made.

Glues

The glue market occupied a strong position on heavy buying, particularly for forward position. There have been no open changes in price either in bone or hide glue, but the market has shown additional strength and there were no further reports of shaded quotations. Car-lot business was noted here and there over the past week, a type of business that has not been frequently noted during recent weeks. Sellers reported that the precautionary buying, which resulted following the indications of forthcoming currency inflation, has given April a better sales aggregate than any month so far this year.

Metal Leaf

Buying continued at the improved rate of the past few weeks, and as a result of the business spurt over the final half of the month, April business was considerably ahead of March. There were no current reports of shading on aluminum, silver or composition leaf, and leading sellers held for their full schedule prices. Gold leaf was steady.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer materials noted a slightly better demand as a result of the improvement in the automobile industry. Due to the improved demand sellers reported prices in general showed a slightly firmer tendency. Producers of butyl alcohol reported the market experienced a good demand last week, and a fair call was in evidence for butyl acetate. Ethyl acetate was firm. Automobile production in April was expected to aggregate 100,000 units and word from Detroit indicated sentiment last week was such that estimates on the May output continued optimistic, being placed at 125,000 units. However, the movement of chemicals in that direction continued on a hand-to-mouth basis. Triphenyl phosphate moved through a routine week, with

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prices steady and motion picture companies and other consumers of acetone were limiting orders to actual wants.

Acetone. — Restricted buying continued in force among the majority of consumers here, causing the market to have a dull appearance throughout the greater part of the week and prices were without change.

Butyl Acetate. — There was little activity here aside from the filling in of routine shipments, but a steady tone was a conspicuous factor in the dealings and prices were without change.

Butyl Alcohol.—Sellers here indicated that buyers were taking sizable quantities against contracts last week, with a steadier tone noted in the market and prices were in line with previously established levels.

Butyl Lactate.—Regular buyers provided what little activity was noted here, and were content to cover for actual wants only, but no change was uncovered in the quotations.

Ethyl Acetate.—A broader demand was noted here, with the better call coming from certain consuming channels as a result of the betterment in the automobile industry and prices appeared steadier.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—This situation was relatively unchanged from recent weeks, with demand maintaining an encouraging pace and sellers were naming previous prices.

Window Glass

Trade in window glass continued spotty last week and it failed to share in the buying improvement that was noted in other commodity markets. Orders received last week were mostly in small units to round out distributors' stocks. The price situation remained where it had been, with occasional weaknesses shown under competition.

Albert Burke has leased 5,000 square feet of floor space in the industrial building at 200 Cherry street, Buffalo, N. Y., and will shortly begin the manufacture of waterproofing compounds and materials at that address.

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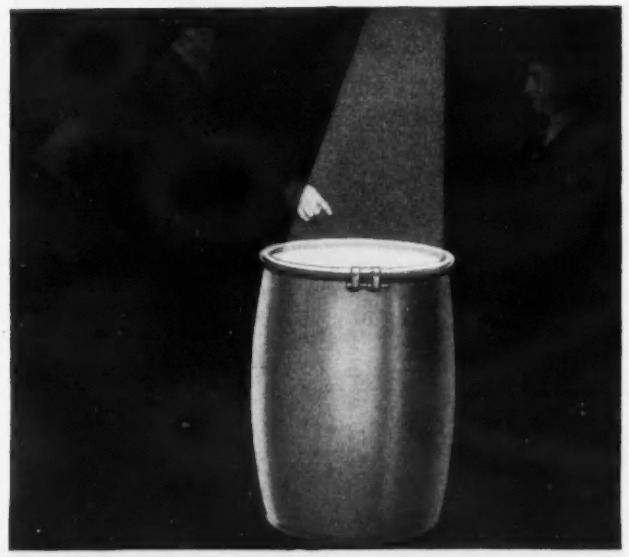

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CONTAINERS FOR GASES, LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

Baltimore Beautification Means Paint Up Activity

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1933.

In response to a call issued by the Baltimore Building Congress, an organization formed last December to serve as a means of working for the beautification and general improvement of the city, and including in its membership architects, builders, manufacturers and distributors of paints and other classes of business, a gathering which attracted about 125 persons was held last Thursday evening in the Baltimore Life Insurance Building, Charles and Saratoga streets. The special purpose of the gathering was to enable Edmund Krummell, secretary of the Home Mortgage Financing Commission of the Third Federal Reserve District, to explain what Philadelphia has done in the course of a renovizing campaign.

Mr. Kummell stated that committees were named for every district in the Quaker City to solicit pledges of improvements in the way of repainting and renovation generally. These committees worked without pay, solely to promote the welfare of the city, the only expense being for stationery and such other incidentals as the movement called for. The pledges aggregated not less than $21,000,000, this being the total of the estimated cost of the improvements promised. Up to the time of the meeting, Mr. Kummell went on, there had been expended more than $2,000,000, with a fair prospect that the final showing would come close to the pledges, though some defaults were to be expected because of the financial situation. The speaker outlined the methods used and gave other information of value in the event of Baltimore following the lead of the neighboring town.

It seemed to be the sentiment of those who listened to the discourse that only in the event of unified action, with the municipal authorities joining and a city appropriation could a campaign such as that suggested be successfully carried out here, and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that inquiries would be set afoot to ascertain just what can be done.

A special invitation to attend was extended to the manufacturers and the distributors of paints, oils and varnishes. Lucius R. White, Jr., a Baltimore architect, occupied the chair.

Cleveland Paint Men Arrange Summer Work

The Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production at its monthly meeting, April 21, at the Chamber of Commerce clubrooms, formally gave an invitation through C. A. Smith, chairman of the club's golf committee, to the members of the club to play with the Cleveland paint club this year. Committee reports followed the reading of the minutes and a technical paper, prepared by Guy Bartlett, of the General Electric Company, relative to the scientific matching of colors, was read by Ed Eberman.

It was the sense of the membership that due to conditions, the club as a body would not attend the meeting of the Toronto and Western New York clubs this year. It was expected that individual members would be likely to attend.

A paper, "Special Properties of Aluminum Paint for Wood," was presented by Robert I. Wray, of the Aluminum Company of America. The talk was illustrated with the use of slides and a general discussion followed Mr. Wray's talk.

'Fireproof' Advertising Subject of Stipulation

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed a complaint against the United States Gypsum Company, Chicago, involving use of the word "fireproof" in advertising gypsum wallboard, tileboard, lath, and sheathing. The case has been settled by stipulation. In the stipulation the company contended that its gypsum products are in fact fireproof and that the advertisement of them as such is true. The company reserved the right to continue to so advertise its products, but, without intending to imply or concede that it has heretofore so represented them, agreed that it will not hereafter represent that the use of its gypsum wallboard, tileboard, sheathing or lath, renders the building or buildings in which they are used fireproof, or that when applied to combustible partition studs they will make the building or buildings in which they are used fireproof.

Chi.-Namel Co. Has Sales Meeting

The Chi-Namel Company, successor to the Ohio Varnish Company, held a sales conference at Cleveland, April 21 and 22. All of the company's representatives were present, including Milton L. Smith, New England sales manager, and B. A. Buckmaster, western sales manager. The company's new merchandising and advertising plans were presented by W. L. Stensgaard of W. L. Stensgaard & Associates, who are directing the company's advertising. The new plans, which will be offered all Chi-Namel dealers, were enthusiastically received by the salesmen. Grover M. Hermann of Chicago, president of the company, addressed the sales organization on the outlook for the balance of this year. The meeting was in charge of E. Warren Michael, vice-president and general manager.

Zinc Institute Elects

Ralph M. Roosevelt, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, was re-elected president of the American Zinc Institute at the annual convention of that organization, April 18. H. S Wardner, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, was elected vice-president to succeed the late A. P. Cobb, of the same company. All other officers were re-elected, including Vice-presidents, J. O. Elton, of the International Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, and John A. Robinson, of the Commerce Mining & Royalty Company, Miami, Okla.; treasurer, Howard I. Young, of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, and secretary, Julian D. Conover, secretary. The meeting was featured by Mr. Conover's report on the progress of field work in the better galvanizing campaign.

Trade News Briefs

The plate glass tariff hearing by the United States Tariff Commission, after being postponed, has been set for May 22.

The Carborundum Company, manufacturer of abrasives, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has leased space in the Starrett-Lehigh building, this city, for a branch warehouse and sales office.

The McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, has appointed A. R. Du Charme as credit manager for the company's Western branch. James P. McCloskey also, has been appointed to the sales organization from the Los Angeles office, according to a statement issued by E. R. Edgeworth, Western manager for the company.

Turpentine leases in Alabama are the subject of new forms of leases which have been drawn up by the State Commission of Forestry. These new lease forms are intended to be fair to both the landowners and the turpentine operators and it has been stated that a copy of the new forms will be mailed on request to anyone interested.

The American Pipe & Supply Company of Casper and Denver has purchased from the Illinois Pipe Line, the pipe line from Pilot Butte field to Riverton, Wyoming. The purchase includes seven miles of three-inch pipe and twenty-three miles of four-inch pipe, field equipment, tanks and loading tracks. The Illinois abandoned the line as it was cheaper to truck the oil.

George W. Fortmeyer, former manager of the Atlantic branch of the National Lead Company, observed his ninety-fourth birthday April 20 at his home in Stony Point, N. Y. Members of the branch sent huge bouquets of flowers to mark his birthday. Mr. Fortmeyer, who is enjoying good health, retired from the company in December, 1925, having celebrated his seventieth anniversary of his connection with the company in October, 1925.

Detroit Graphite Executive Resigns

Lawrence Phillips, president of the Detroit Graphite Company, has announced the resignation of E. C. Roberts as sales manager, effective as of April 25. Norman W. Drescher, who, in addition to his duties as vice-president in charge of sales of Valentine & Co., has held a similar position in Detroit Graphite Company, will now assume active direction of all Detroit Graphite sales activities.

British Develop Scotch Barytes

Important developments have occurred in connection with the barytes industry which was established about four years ago in Scotland on the Isle of Arran. Already the Arran Barytes Company is supplying practically the whole of the Scottish market for this mineral, and efforts are now being made to find new markets in Britain and abroad. The barytes spar or ore is mined in Arran, an island in the Firth of Clyde, and ground in the company's mills in Glasgow.

Glycerin Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced rates of the New York Central Railroad (East) on glycerin, other than crude, in tank cars, carload minimum weight, as per rule 35, from New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, to Rensselaer 22.5 cents and to Rochester 28.5 cents per hundredweight; reductions from class rates, effective May 15, 1933.

Naval Stores

Primary Turpentine and Rosin Markets Retain Firm Tone--Offerings Continue Moderate Though Receipts Somewhat Larger -- Business Here Fairly Active

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

The local market for naval stores was rather more active last week, though there was little snap to business. Buying interest was stimulated to some extent, however, by recent developments in other commodities as well as in the general financial situation, and inquiries and orders for moderate quantities of turpentine and rosin as well as minor products were received in a somewhat larger volume. Prices moved in company with the course of quotations in the South.

The tone of primary markets was generally firm. Turpentine showed more or less irregularity at times, but changes in quotations from day to day were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Offerings of both turpentine and rosin were light or moderate as a rule, despite some increase in the movement from the woods of late, the larger arrivals being offset by the recent action of the markets for various commodities as well as strengthening developments in political and financial affairs.

Statistical news from the South continued to be scanned with interest. Owing to unfavorable weather the increase in the movement of turpentine and rosin during the first month of the new naval stores year was not as marked as some had expected. The belief still exists in some quarters that production this season will show a not unimportant increase as compared with the past season, but there are others who do not share in this view.

It is contended by one close student of the situation that unless weather conditions this season prove exceptionally favorable, the production may run very little, if any, ahead of last season, one factor which may operate against any increase of consequence in the output being the loss of cups through deterioration, this loss being estimated at about 10 percent. It is also pointed out that the average production of gum from February 23 to April 13 during the past five seasons was 3.2 percent, and that applying this average to the current season the indicated production would be about 424,000 units, or only about 9 percent more than last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 40c. per unit.
Rosin, wood, 25c. per unit.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
88.2	86.8	78.2	91.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

Turpentine prices showed irregularity in the local market last week in company with the course of quotations in the South, changes being within moderate limits. Trade here was somewhat more active, though purchasing was generally along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks. Offerings in Southern markets continued light or moderate, despite some increase recently in receipts. Sales to domestic buyers in primary centers were fair and there were reports of a better export inquiry. The Savannah and Jacksonville markets were closed on Wednesday, April 26, Confederate Memorial Day.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Business is much better in turpentine, and with a considerable rise in prices, feeling is more optimistic. Buying on the part of both wholesalers and retailers has picked up materially in the last few days. There is no longer that show of hesitancy and reluctance to place orders noted for so long and in general the whole market is displaying a more encouraged attitude. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 50c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 55c.; single drums, 53c.; single barrels, 58c.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, April 28, 1933.

Turpentine prices showed irregularity, but the tone of the market remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.30	$2.30	$2.35	...	$2.40	$2.40
D	2.40	2.40	2.45	...	2.50	2.50
E	2.70	2.70	2.75	...	2.85	2.90
F	2.85	2.85	2.97½	...	3.10	3.20
G	2.85	2.85	2.97½	...	3.10	3.20
H	2.85	2.85	2.97½	...	3.10	3.20
I	2.90	2.90	2.97½	...	3.10	3.25
K	3.20	3.20	3.25	...	3.30	3.50
M	3.20	3.20	3.30	...	3.35	3.55
N	3.45	3.45	3.50	...	3.60	3.75
W. G	3.55	3.55	3.60	...	3.65	3.85
W. W	3.75	3.75	3.75	...	3.75	4.10
X	3.75	3.75	3.75	...	3.75	4.10
	Barrels					
Sales	955	...	773	...	405	627
Receipts	1,252	856	2,796	...	1,146	2,171
Shipments	3,726	3,667	530	...	1,096	5
Stocks	99,184	96,373	98,639	....	98,689	100,855

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, April 27, 1933.

Offerings of turpentine were moderate. There was a fair demand, with the undertone of the market firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	41	151	412	133	37,179
Saturday	40¾	274	388	21	37,546
Monday	40¾	225	506	2,069	35,983
Tuesday	40¾	120	355	475	35,863
*Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday	41¾	220	644	186	36,321

* Holiday.

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, April 22, 1933.

The turpentine market was quiet, with the tone steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	62	297	18,531
Tuesday	97	241	18,387
Wednesday	79	123	18,343
Thursday	66	326	18,083
Friday	57	...	18,140
Saturday	100	700	17,540

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	61	6
Monday	61	7½
Tuesday	61	0
Wednesday	61	0
Thursday	61	0
Friday	61	0

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	April 28,	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	5,427	10,600	17,901

Rosin

Some improvement in business in rosin was noted in the local market last week. The increase was not very pronounced, many consumers being disposed to adhere to a conservative policy in making purchases, but the call for small or moderate lots was larger than in the previous week. The market had a firm tone, this being a reflection of developments in the South, where the trend of prices was upward at times, with trade fairly active. Although receipts have latterly shown an increase, the movement has not been as large as some had expected. Offerings in Southern markets were rather light.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, April 28, 1933.

The rosin market had a firm tone. Offerings were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	41	116	330	179	7,470
Monday	40¼	159	296	480	7,286
Tuesday	41	156	740	379	7,647
*Wednesday	...	...	...	...	....
Thursday	41¾	208	270	64	7,853
Friday	41	66	587	114	8,326

* Holiday.

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Rosin is showing much more life, along with related products, and in the last few days has been available to buyers in this market at considerably higher quotations. The holders are now taking a firmer attitude and are unwilling to consider many of the offers they are receiving currently. Buyers are taking larger quantities in their purchases. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.85 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $5.47½c.; M grade, $5.80; W. W. grade, $6.25.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, April 27, 1933.

The rosin market was firm though quiet. Offerings were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—					
	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thur.
B	$2.25	$2.30	$2.30	$2.35	...	$2.40
D	2.35	2.40	2.40	2.45	...	2.50
E	2.75	2.70	2.65	2.75	...	2.85
F	3.00	2.85	2.75	3.00	...	3.10
G	3.00	2.85	2.80	3.00	...	3.10
H	3.00	2.85	2.85	3.00	...	3.10
I	3.00	2.90	2.90	3.00	...	3.10
K	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.25	...	3.35
M	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.30	...	3.40
N	3.50	3.45	3.60	3.50	...	3.60
W. G	3.60	3.55	3.60	3.60	...	3.65
W. W	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.75	...	4.00
X	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.75	...	4.00
	Barrels					
Sales	296	564	509	372	...	814
Receipts	1,722	1,234	1,726	1,241	...	2,163
Shipments	409	83	1,867	1,465	...	328
Stocks	102,179	103,330	103,189	102,965	...	104,800

* Holiday.

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, April 22, 1933.

Receipts of rosin were moderate. The market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	176	330	201	197	169	222
Shipments	588	75	...	...	100	200
Stocks	7,625	8,080	8,281	8,478	8,547	8,569

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	3	22	9
Monday	14	3	22	9
Tuesday	14	3	22	9
Wednesday	14	3	22	3
Thursday	14	3	22	3
Friday	14	3	22	3

Minor Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—A fair inquiry for spot supplies was noted in some quarters, with the purchasing generally limited to moderate quantities to fill current requirements. Quotations were maintained.

Pitch.—Demand was rather quiet much of the time, consumers still being disinclined in many cases to purchase in advance of immediate needs. With offerings light, the market remained steady.

Rosin Oil.—There were reports of a better inquiry, buying interest being stimulated to some extent by recent developments in primary markets. The tone was firm.

Tar.—Business still lacked snap, but a fair inquiry was noted in some circles from local and outside buyers, and the market retained a steady tone.

Turpentine Plans in Maryland

Experiments are being carried on under the supervision of the Maryland State Forester on the Eastern Shore in the production of turpentine. Four years ago a 65-acre tract was planted with long-leaf trees under the supervision of State Forester F. W. Besley and a recent check has revealed that the trees are maturing in a normal manner and should produce crude turpentine when tapped. Virginia is the most northerly State in which the long-leaf pine, the source of turpentine, grows naturally. Several more years must elapse before it can be determined positively whether the long-leaf pines on the Eastern shore will be capable of yielding turpentine in commercial quantities, but plans are going ahead to take advantage of the situation if present expectations are realized.

Trade News Briefs

The main duty on matches imported into Great Britain has been raised to 4 shillings 9 pence by the new budget effective April 25.

Purboil Laboratories, Inc., is a newly incorporated manufacturer of proprietary medicines in Baltimore. It is capitalized at $100,000 and has its headquarters at Park avenue and Franklin street.

The Midcontinent Oil & Gas Association, elected J. D. Collett of Fort Worth, Texas, president, relieving W. N. Davis of Bartlesville, Okla. John R. Suman of Houston, Tex., was elected vice-president for Texas, and Tom Johnson of Wichita, vice-president for Kansas.

A pyrites cargo in the hold of the Italian steamer Voluntas, which arrived in Baltimore April 25, was partly ruined by ocean water that had entered the forward holds when the port ventilators were carried away during a storm. The gale became so severe and the danger to the vessel so great that she signalled for assistance on Sunday, the call being countermanded an hour later. The vessel came to the Davison Chemical Company from Huelva, Spain.

Leader Chemists, Inc., Brooklyn, has been chartered at Albany with $5,000 capital, to do a general drug business. Olga Sklarow, Fritzie Eidman and Frieda Strauss, 50 Broadway, New York city, were given as directors and subscribers.

Syndicate Drug Company, this city, has been chartered at Albany with a capital of 1,000 shares, no par. Reinhold Wilde, Thomas Kenny, of 961 McLean avenue, and Annie Baum, of 68 Glover avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., were named as directors and subscribers.

The R. S. Mueller Company, broker in fertilizer materials and heavy chemicals, has been made selling agent for the sulphuric acid turned out by the Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore, the arrangement being with the receivers. The Mueller Company, which has an office in the Garrett Building, Baltimore, will handle only the supplies of acid, being the sole agent of the corporation. The contract covers an indefinite period. The receivers were named last February 15 and have until the present time handled the marketing of the acid put out themselves. The Mueller Company is one of the leading brokerage firms in Baltimore.

Tung Tree Experiments In Mississippi Promising

JACKSON, Miss., Apr. 25, 1933.

If tung orchard experiments in South Mississippi are ultimately as successful as now indicated, it is probable that a paint and varnish industry will spring up in the South, in the opinion of C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the United States Department of Commerce, who inspected tung trees on the Lamont Rowland and other down-State tracts.

Highest grade varnishes are made from tung oil and rosin, and both are products of Mississippi and the South, he pointed out and, therefore, if the tung oil orchards develop to an extent where their oil will replace the millions of tons annually imported from China, the South ought to bring in paint factories. Mr. Concannon, however, warned that even Mr. Rowland's great orchard is still an experiment, and while he hopes for further experiments, he does not recommend that farmers try small tung oil plots unless they are well financed and can afford to do some experimenting of their own.

However, with the United States paying $4,000,000 to China last year for the smallest tung oil crop in recent years, and with the Chinese imports running up as high as $15,000,000 in 1929, he believes the Gulf Coast with climate, soil and rainfall ideally adapted to tung tree growth, can eventually produce enough oil to supply all American needs.

All revenue from the tung trees will mean absolutely new wealth to the nation, he asserted, and will not mean elimination of any other American source of revenue. At present, American paint manufacturers pay from $4,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually to China for tung oil, which is used in high grade paints—this in addition to the money spent for linseed and other domestic oils. If the South develops the tung oil market, it still need not interfere with the sale of other domestic oils, though tung oil uses are gradually being broadened.

One of the drawbacks to tung tree growth in the State at present, he said, is that the trees grow too quickly and consequently do not have the close-grained fibre they should have to be strong, firm trees. To offset this, Mr. Rowland is experimenting with potash to determine whether it will make a stronger stand and slow up the blossoming season, to avert any danger of late frost.

Samples of tung oil from Florida-grown trees and a few samples from Mr. Rowland's plot, show the American oil to be much finer and more uniform than the Chinese product, Mr. Concannon said.

He predicts there will be no question of a market for all the tung oil Mississippians can get from their trees "at least for the next 20 years," but discounts some of the wild tales of fabulous wealth to be obtained in a few years. The trees do not bear until four or five years old and need good cultivation, though no fertilization is needed in early years. An average yield of 1,000 pounds of oil per acre should be a fair average, he said, and at five cents per pound, the average current market price, this would mean a net of $50 per acre. The nickel-a-pound price is, however, the cheapest in history.

The problem of processing tung oil need not bother growers, he said, since the tung nuts need only be pressed, a simple process. Most of the hull and meal go back to the ground as fertilizer. Whether it is best to use large mills, serving a large territory, or decentralized mills for small patches, is not yet determined, but in either event, it will not present a big problem to growers.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Prices Advance in Domestic Markets -- Buenos Aires Also Firmer -- Northwestern Receipts Smaller Than Expected--Linseed Oil Prices Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

A further advance occurred in flaxseed prices in domestic markets last week, most of the improvement occurring early in the period. On the rise there was liquidation by recent buyers and part of the advance was lost, especially as the tendency of grain markets was reactionary at times. The Buenos Aires market was also firmer, a moderate advance in quotations being recorded at one time.

Owing to the advance in domestic prices, the crop movement at the Northwest was larger. The increase, however, was not as great as had been expected, in view of the extent of the advance in prices, and the movement on the whole was disappointing to buyers, especially crushers, some of whom are said to have comparatively small stocks of seed on hand.

Demand for seed for planting recently has been quiet. The condition of the soil in many parts of the Northwest is reported to be favorable but growers are said to have revised their ideas with respect to the flaxseed acreage owing to the sharp recovery in wheat prices.

Linseed oil was advanced by crushers. Cake and meal also higher.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	1,293,255
Last year	.....	2,439,445

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Apr. 28, 1933.

Soaring prices and a broad expansion in speculative interest have formed the rule in the flaxseed market here, with prices bounding upward to the highest levels since March, 1932. Statistical news has been lost sight of for the moment in favor of Washington plans for inflation. Reports from the West, however, indicate that grain seeding is two weeks late, which in turn may mean late sowing of the new flaxseed crop. Observers here also consider a larger acreage than first planned may be seeded because of the higher prices. Cash offerings have been limited, although prices have ruled strong with the futures.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.36	$1.35	$1.35½
Monday	1.38¾	1.37¾	1.38
Tuesday	1.36¼	1.35¼	1.35¼
Wednesday	1.33½	1.32½	1.32½
Thursday	1.33½	1.32½	1.32
Friday	1.30¼	1.29¾	1.29¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	5,826	6,513	....	....
Monday	2,406	2,363	....	....
Tuesday	.....	1,960	....	....
Wednesday	2,829	1,700	....	....
Thursday	2,285	1,783	....	....
Friday	4,715	2,219	....	....
Totals	18,052	17,544	....	....
Prev. week	13,008	29,277	....	....
From Aug. 1	3,893,067	3,892,559	3,431,915	3,205,660
In public warehouses	473,217	273,692	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 28, 1933.

A ten cent jump in flax prices naturally unloosed considerable cash stuff in the country and the market is beginning to feel the effect of the pressure, but not as freely as expected. In fact, even at 19c. advance the pressure of hedges is negligible. This is worying the crushers slightly because they are running low on oil and seed. Present stocks of same total well below the total reported a year ago at this time. The fact is, lack of important flax offers is interfering with oil trade because the crushers have run low on surplus stocks of raw material and cannot figure the replacement without enhancing values importantly.

Most of the seed received in the past few days came out of country storage positions. Quite a few of the shippers were able to buy in enough stuff to fill out small car loads for shipment. Mostly the farmers were indifferent and shippers had to take the initiative in trading and offer good prices for the seed they wanted because farmers are prone to take advantage of every moment of favorable weather to attend to seeding. They are about two weeks behind with their work and the prevailing wind at the equinox suggested a cold and backward spring.

So far there has been no particular call for seed flax. Seed houses report very limited interest and no sales of importance. A car of fancy quality sold today at 5c. over May for beauty shop purposes.

Virtually all of the reports coming from the country suggest a very good soil condition but many of the farmers are looking for a short season this year with late and early frosts menacing flax. In general there does not seem to be much desire to cultivate flax and there no doubt will be quite a drop in acreage unless prices ascend rapidly and encourage taking chances.

Today there was a 7c. range in the futures market with crushers buying aggressively at first. Speculative longs took their profits at the advance and found crushers' eagerness much subdued before lines were unloaded.

Receipts are fair and shipping advices are picking up gradually. Montana farmers apparently have nothing to sell. No. 1 seed on spot is quoted at 1½c. to 3c. over May. One crusher's bid of 4c. over noted today. Receivers of fancy seed try to sell at fancy prices to seed house buyers but so far have been unable to interest them. Offerings to arrive are very limited despite the extreme advance in prices.

Minneapolis September flax opened April 19, at $1.22¼ with trade moderate. Since then there has been a pretty fair speculative demand for offerings on acreage news, prices advancing to $1.40 today and dropping back to $1.34.

A liberal increase in elevator stocks last week was due to the fact that a private elevator, Kellogg B, was included in the total after becoming regular during the week. This elevator held about 124,000 bushels of seed at the time of the change. Altogether there was quite a decrease in total considering the loss in flax and oil stocks.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.35½	$1.33½	$1.33½
Monday	1.40	1.37	1.37½
Tuesday	1.37	1.34	1.33½
Wednesday	1.35¾	1.33¾	1.32½
Thursday	1.33½	1.30½	1.30½
Friday	1.31¾	1.28¾	1.28

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended April 28, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	4,640	8,160	4,650	....
Monday	15,000	8,190	....	2,000
Tuesday	9,000	2,340	12,000	....
Wednesday	12,000	3,510	4,500	....
Thursday	8,000	3,510	4,500	1,000
Friday	8,000	9,360	7,500	1,000
Totals	56,640	35,070	33,150	4,000
Prev. tot. From Sept. 1	2,889,920	3,318,340	1,494,640	853,530
	2,946,560	3,353,410	1,527,790	857,530
Pub. stocks	640,000	400,288	....	....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Apr. 28, 1933.

Trading in flaxseed futures was more active. Prices showed irregularity but sentiment was generally bullish. There was a fair cash trade. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.87½	$0.87¾	$0.89¾
Monday	.90	.90¼	.92¼
Tuesday	.88¾	.89	.91
Wednesday	.87⅞	.87½	.89¼
Thursday	.86⅞	.87	.88⅝
Friday	.87⅝	.87½	.89¼

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended April 21, and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	712,841
Churchill	92
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	146
Total	713,079

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	19,605
Churchill	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	19,605

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	.....
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1932:—	
Receipts	716,432
Shipments	1,037,894

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Linseed Oil for Lacquers

By S. R. Grovenstein and G. F. Beal
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company

(Excerpts from a paper presented before the New York and the Cleveland paint and varnish production clubs. The complete paper appears in the April issue of the *Official Digest* of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.)

It was believed that a superior lacquer would result if nitrocellulose was modified with a film-forming material rather than with agents, such as chemical plasticizers and nondrying and semidrying oils and resins. As past experience has proved that linseed oil is an excellent protective coating, it seems reasonable to expect that nitrocellulose modified with a properly treated linseed oil would produce a varnish superior to one composed of nitrocellulose modified with these agents which are not film-forming and which cannot be used alone as protective coatings.

However, varnishes made from nitrocellulose and the linseed oil used in the past have not proved highly successful, as these varnishes have been shown to possess serious weaknesses. These weaknesses are self-lifting, shrinking, sweating, lack of permanent elasticity, and incomplete compatibility.

It was recognized that it would be necessary to drastically change the drying mechanism of linseed oil to produce a linseed oil lacquer which would not have the weaknesses of the lacquers made with the older types of linseed oil. The fundamental knowledge of the chemistry of drying oils and mechanism of drying gained by the research program conducted by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company at Lehigh University, under the direction of Dr. Long, for a number of years suggested the development of a linseed lacquer oil.

The oil developed for lacquers, ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil, dries differently from other types of linseed oil. The oil is processed to solidity, melted and reduced with 15 percent of alcohol. The alcohol stabilizes the product and prevents polymerization to the insoluble rubbery-like state until applied as a film in the lacquer. The oil dries by evaporation of solvent and by molecular rearrangements to form a rubbery, elastic film. ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil on the alcohol-free basis gains in weight only about 3 percent or less by oxidation; whereas, kettle-bodied or blown oil gains 8 to 10 percent by oxidation. It is felt that this is very important, for, if nitrocellulose is modified with a product which undergoes a tremendous change in the lacquer film, strains and stresses are obliged to be set up within the film. This results in shrinkage, loss of luster, poor elasticity, and other defects. ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil changes so little by oxidation that these defects are overcome.

Solvent Properties Helpful

The oil is also a solvent for nitrocellulose. Ten or 15 parts of wet ½-second R. S. cotton may be mixed with 100 parts of ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil, and if the mixture is allowed to stand for three or four days and stirred occasionally, it will be found that the cotton will be dissolved. It is a solvent for nitrocellulose even in the presence of a certain amount of toluene. The fact that ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil is a solvent for cotton is responsible for the fact that lacquers made with it do not sweat or lose luster after rubbing and polishing, and may be partly responsible for the great film strength of ADM No. 100 oil lacquers.

Elaborate panel tests were made on ADM No. 100 oil lacquers, testing them for lifting, shrinkage, sweating, and loss of luster after rubbing and polishing. Lacquers made with ADM No. 100 oil were recoated after ageing 2, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 120, and 144 hours, and after ageing two and six months inside and six months Florida exposure, in no case obtaining lifting. Panels coated with ADM No. 100 oil lacquers, aged twelve months, show no shrinkage, sweating, or loss of luster.

Comprehensive exposure tests were made on ADM No. 100 oil lacquers by accelerated weathering machine, and roof exposure tests at Minneapolis and Florida indicated that the durability of these lacquers was very satisfactory.

Permeability tests were conducted on ADM No. 100 oil lacquers straight and ADM oil lacquers containing resins. These lacquers were compared with lacquers made from the common plasticizers and plasticizing oils and resins. Commercial outdoor lacquers representing the best that each company produced, as well as commercial furniture lacquers, were included in these tests as comparisons.

Comparing lacquers made with ADM No. 100 oil and nitrocellulose with the commercial furniture lacquers after twenty-four hours' ageing, the superiority of the ADM No. 100 oil lacquers are not indicated. But after these lacquers are aged seventy-two hours or longer, allowing the oil to set to the impervious state, the ADM No. 100 oil lacquers are as good as or better than the commercial products.

Comparing the straight ADM No. 100 oil lacquers with the lacquers made with plasticizers and resins and the commercial outdoor lacquers, it was found that the ADM No. 100 oil lacquers after ageing a sufficient length of time compared favorably with or were better than all but one of the comparative lacquers.

Effect of Added Resin

The addition of resin to the ADM No. 100 oil lacquer in judicious quantities produced a more impervious film than the straight oil lacquers, this impervious condition being reached in a shorter drying time. These ADM No. 100 oil lacquers containing some resin were less permeable to water vapor than any of the comparative lacquers, after ageing the films certain periods of time.

A study of the tensile strength and percent elongation was made of lacquers made with ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil and nitrocellulose straight and the same plus resin. These lacquers were compared with four commercial furniture lacquers and with lacquers made with nitrocellulose and resins and various plasticizers. The percent elongation and tensile strength of these films were determined after ageing the films three days, seven weeks, and eleven weeks. The results were studied, and ADM No. 100 oil evaluated as a plasticizer, as a resin, and from the standpoint of permanence of elasticity of ADM No. 100 oil lacquers.

The results indicated that substituting ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil for a plasticizer about 60 to 70 percent more should be used than these plasticizers, obtaining the same elongation and greatly increasing the tensile strength of the film. ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil has about the same plasticizing action on nitrocellulose as a 50/50 mixture of resin and plasticizer, excepting dibutyl phthalate, which is a stronger plasticizer than the others tested. A lacquer made with ADM No. 100 lacquer linseed oil and nitrocellulose, having the same percent elongation as a corresponding lacquer made from nitrocellulose and a 50/50 mixture of resin and plasticizer, has a great deal higher tensile strength. Lacquers made from nitrocellulose and ADM No. 100 oil are as permanently elastic as lacquers made from nitrocellulose and plasticizers and resins when sufficient of the ADM No. 100 oil is used to compensate for its resinous properties.

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

A firm tone prevailed in the flaxseed market. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.68⅝	$0.61¼
Monday	.69⅝	.61¼
Tuesday	.70½	.60½
Wednesday	.69⅛	.60⅜
Thursday	.70⅜	.60⅜
Friday	.70⅜	.59⅜

Exports

To—	Bushels. Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	260,000	8,000	610,000
United Kingdom	.....	31,000	20,000
Continent	504,000	283,000	83,000
Orders	272,000	496,000	488,000
Others	.....	16,000	16,000
Totals	1,036,000	834,000	1,217,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels. This year.	Last year.
United States	2,170,000	4,615,000
United Kingdom	717,000	994,000
Continent	9,103,000	7,386,000
Orders	13,076,000	18,368,000
Others	440,000	418,000
Totals	25,506,000	31,781,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,693,000
Previous week	6,693,000
Last year	7,874,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels. Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	60,000	8,000	16,000
Continent	24,000	.....	20,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Totals	84,000	8,000	36,000

Since April 1—	Bushels. This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	176,000	28,000
Continent	172,000	188,000
Others	.....	56,000
Totals	348,000	272,000

(Continued on page 42)

The Mintra Painters in the Western Bowling League, Denver, rolled 2,688, against Federal Reserve Bank, 2,790.

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Ozokerite Prices Advanced, Being First Change in Years -- Carnauba Sales Mount Sharply at Higher Quotations -- Severe Rise in Mastic for Shipment

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Advancing prices on many items and firmer to stronger ones for practically all the others prevailed in the gum and wax market last week. The advances were caused specifically and directly by higher import costs that have come into force parallel with the advance of foreign exchanges and the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. Demand for most articles showed improvement and that for materials actually higher on spot and for replacement was exceptionally active.

Carnauba wax was a market leader. Prominent importers declared that they had booked a larger number of orders involving a heavy tonnage of wax for later delivery at advancing prices. Furthermore, inquiry was extremely active and indications were that the consuming trade has been shaken from its lethargy by the sharply higher prices that they must pay if their future requirements are to be protected. For the first time in many weeks, reports of all houses were in agreement; all reported a highly satisfactory gain in sales volume and a very active interest on the part of buyers.

Cables advanced the replacement cost of mastic by 5c. per pound and local representatives of the shippers raised quotations conservatively, with demand showing a gain. Sandarac was in similar position. Much larger sales of gum olibanum were reported and higher spot quotations reflected the increase in the cost of goods to arrive later.

Camphor was also higher, though in this item there still remained more competition and tendency to shade market values than the replacement cost could justify. Demand was not especially active, though considering the time of year it might be called very good. Montan wax was advanced to cover the replacement cost of the merchandise on the basis of higher exchange. Ozokerite was advanced, the first change in quotations for hard green wax in several years.

Aloe was in better request on the basis of higher prices set in the previous week and the market was firm in undertone. Gamboge was in better demand and some looked for higher quotations to develop. More interest in asafetida was reported but prices were unchanged. Benzoin had an upward tendency, but sellers awaited further developments in the cost of replacement goods.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Beeswax, African, 1c. per lb.
Brazilian, 1c. per lb.
Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 1c. per lb.
No. 3 chalky, ½c. per lb.
No. 3 North Country, ½c. per lb.
Mastic, ¼c. per lb.
Montan, crude, 1½c. per lb.
Olibanum siftings, ½c. per lb.
tears, 1c. per lb.
Ozokerite, 66-68 deg. m.p., 4c. per lb.
70-72 deg. m.p., 4c. per lb.
74-76 deg. m.p., 4c. per lb.
Sandarac, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Japan wax, 1¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.4	64	63.7	83.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Firm undertones prevailed. A stronger position of all waxes in the primary markets was noted, a situation related to the decline in the purchasing power of the United States dollar. Demand has been somewhat more active. Buyers have been faced with a rising replacement market and have been disposed to cover needs more liberally. The tendency of prices was upward.

Arabic.—Fluctations in the value of the dollar in relation to sterling exchange rendered it difficult last week to establish a replacement cost for this article. Changes in exchange relations were rapid almost from hour to hour, though toward the close of the week the dollar showed strength and advanced considerably against the pound sterling, thus lowering the replacement cost of gum. Demand has freshened somewhat, but not to the extent that many had expected.

Asafetida.—The market was much firmer, and because of the upward trend in replacement costs because of the position of foreign exchange, higher quotations have been predicted for this market when demand showed the expansion that some expect to come shortly.

Benzoin.—The tendency of replacement prices to advance in keeping with higher foreign exchange communicated itself to the spot market in the form of much firmer quotations and a disposition of some factors to ask slightly higher prices even on orders of the conservative size and number that prevailed locally last week.

Camphor. — Prices were higher at 42c. to 43c. per pound for slabs or powder, and 47c. to 48c. per pound for tablets. This advance was related to the added cost to replace the material, caused by higher exchange on the primary market. Demand was not especially active and it appeared likely that any demand of attractive proportions would induce considerable competition in local circles.

Galbanum.—Demand was lacking to bring about a firmer and possibly higher market than the upward tendency in replacement costs might have justified. The market lacked more than jobbing request, but sellers maintained prices steadily and awaited further developments.

Gamboge.—Inquiry improved and increased considerably last week, giving strength to the local market and causing some sellers to consider the matter of asking higher prices than an increase in replacement costs would justify. Stocks were in firm hands.

Karaya.—Seasonable movement was in evidence and the market took on a somewhat more active and a considerably firmer undertone throughout the past week. Prices were free from the adverse influence of competition and there were some disposed to expect advances in the spot position of the material.

Mastic.—Shipment prices were 5c. per pound higher. Spot quotations were raised to 28⅜c. to 28½c. per pound on the basis of the higher replacement quotations. Strength in foreign exchange against the United States dollar caused the increase in shipment prices. Demand was said to have improved materially.

Sandarac.—Quotations on spot went to the basis of 23c. to 24c. per pound, being firm and well maintained late in the period in keeping with the higher replacement costs that faced importers. Demand was also somewhat more active.

Olibanum. — Importers reported a sharp gain in the sale of this article. Dealers were in the market for both spot and replacement commitments and the result was a much stronger market undertone and higher quotations at 6c. to 7c. per pound for siftings and 10c. to 20c. for tears.

Tragacanth. — Shipment quotations had a rising trend in keeping with the position of foreign exchange. Some manufacturing consumers showed more interest once they were convinced that in the future the spot market might be forced higher by reason of higher replacement costs having been paid by importers. The market was firmer and steadier.

Shellac

Although orders booked during the past week probably made a volume somewhat less than that in the previous trading period, business was still active and a fair-sized amount of merchandise was engaged for prompt and later deliveries. Local representatives of Calcutta houses reported further engagements of goods to come forward and the business in the primary market was booked under a price structure noted mainly for its firmness throughout the week. Spot quotations for T.N. shellac were 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound according to quantity; superfine, 10½c. to 11¼c., also as to quantity taken. Bonedry was minimum at 18c. per pound for 10 barrels or more, one delivery and the range as to quantity was to 20c. Shellac varnish was firm at unchanged levels.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York basis, sterling exchange at $4.88, as follows:—

	Per pound— April 28.	April 21.
May	9⅞c.	9½c.

The quotation in cents per pound was subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
April 21	9¾c.	Firm
April 22	10c.	Very firm
April 24	9⅞c.	Steady
April 25	9½c.	Quiet
April 26	9½c.	Steady
April 27	9⅝c.	Steadier
April 28	9⅞c.	Firm

London Shellac Prices

London quotations, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	April 28. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	April 21. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
May	45	9.7	45	9.7
August	47	10.1	47	10.1

Quotations in cents were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per pound— May.	August.
April 21	45s.	47s.
April 22	45s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
April 24	44s. 6d.	46s. 6d.
April 25	43s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
April 26	43s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
April 27	45s.	47s.
April 28	45s.	47s.

Waxes

Bees.—The higher replacement costs that came with the movement of sterling exchange against the dollar resulted in prices for African beeswax being advanced to the basis of 14½c. to 15c. per pound last week. Chilean and Brazilian waxes were also higher at 16c. to 17c. per pound and 17c. to 18c., respectively. Considerable business was done in African wax at the higher figure.

Candelilla. — The market held unchanged, lacked much demand, but was fairly steady in undertone on the basis of 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Carnauba.—All importers and dealers reported sharp increases in sales volume last week. The advancing primary and spot markets served to bring manufacturing consumers into the market for substantial quantities of both spot and primary market supplies. The booking of future deliveries by some concerns was far the greatest in many months. Furthermore, with so large an increase in business it might be supposed that a lull in interest would develop. The contrary was the case. Inquiries continued to come into the market and it was evident that the decline in dollar exchange that raised the import cost of wax was keeping keenly alive the interest of the manufacturing consumers. Quotations late last week were as follows:—No. 1, 23c. to 25c. per pound; No. 2 yellow, 22c. to 23½c.; No. 2 North Country, 16c. to 17c.; No. 3 North Country, 12½c. to 13c.; No. 3 chalky, 12½ to 13c.

Ceresin.—Leading importers held spot prices unchanged, but orders for future deliveries from abroad would be booked only on the basis of the gold dollar—which meant that the replacement prices would be from 8 percent to 10 percent higher. Demand was somewhat improved.

Japan.—Spot quotations became very firm once more and the market was found to be back to the basis of 5¾c. to 6c. per pound when sellers again offered. This was in contrast to higher replacement costs cabled from the primary market. Demand lagged locally.

Montan.—Quotations were raised to 4¼c. to 5c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. This rise covered the higher import cost of the article and on the advance considerable business for later delivery was placed on the books of the leading importers.

Ozokerite. — Agents for the leading producers in Central Europe advanced prices last week to the following basis: —Hard green, c.p., 66 to 68-degree m.p., 30c. per pound; 70 to 72-degree m.p., 32c.; 74 to 76-degree m.p., 34c. This rise reflected the advance in primary market exchange and was accompanied by very good demand for spot and import parcels.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Merck & Co. Reduces Bonded Indebtedness

At a meeting April 19 of the directors of Merck & Co. the first mortgage bonds of the company, were anticipated to the extent of $300,000, thus eliminating the total outstanding bonded indebtedness. The original first mortgage 6 percent serial gold bonds authorized and issued in 1927 amounted to $2,700,000, and the final maturity date was 1936.

The following officers were elected:—Chairman of the board, Frederic Rosengarten; president, George W. Merck; vice-president and treasurer, George W. Perkins; vice-president, J. H. Ambler, R. E. Gruber, James J. Kerrigan, Joseph Rosin; secretary, Oscar R. Ewing; assistant secretaries, P. McK. Garrison, S. W. Walker, H. R. Neilson; assistant treasurer, H. Stein.

At the request of Joseph G. Rosengarten, Jr., his resignation as vice-president was regretfully accepted by the board of directors.

Chain Store Tax Bill Is Passed by Florida Senate

The Florida senate has passed by a unanimous vote a bill establishing a heavy graduated tax on chain stores. For each store of chains of from two to fifteen, an annual fee of $15 was set; a $50 annual fee was provided for stores in chains from 16 to 30; $250 on chains with from 31 to 50 members; $450 on each store in chains numbering 51 to 75 stores, and $600 on each additional store from 76 up. In addition, the bill required payment of $3 a year on each $1,000 worth of stock carried in all stores, and would allow cities and counties to levy taxes up to 50 percent of the state tax.

The bill made drastic increases in tax rates imposed in the 1932 chain store tax bill, recently held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The bill did not contain a clause increasing the tax rate on chains which are operated in more than one county, which was a feature of the 1932 law held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Store Owners Must Display Their Names

ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1933.

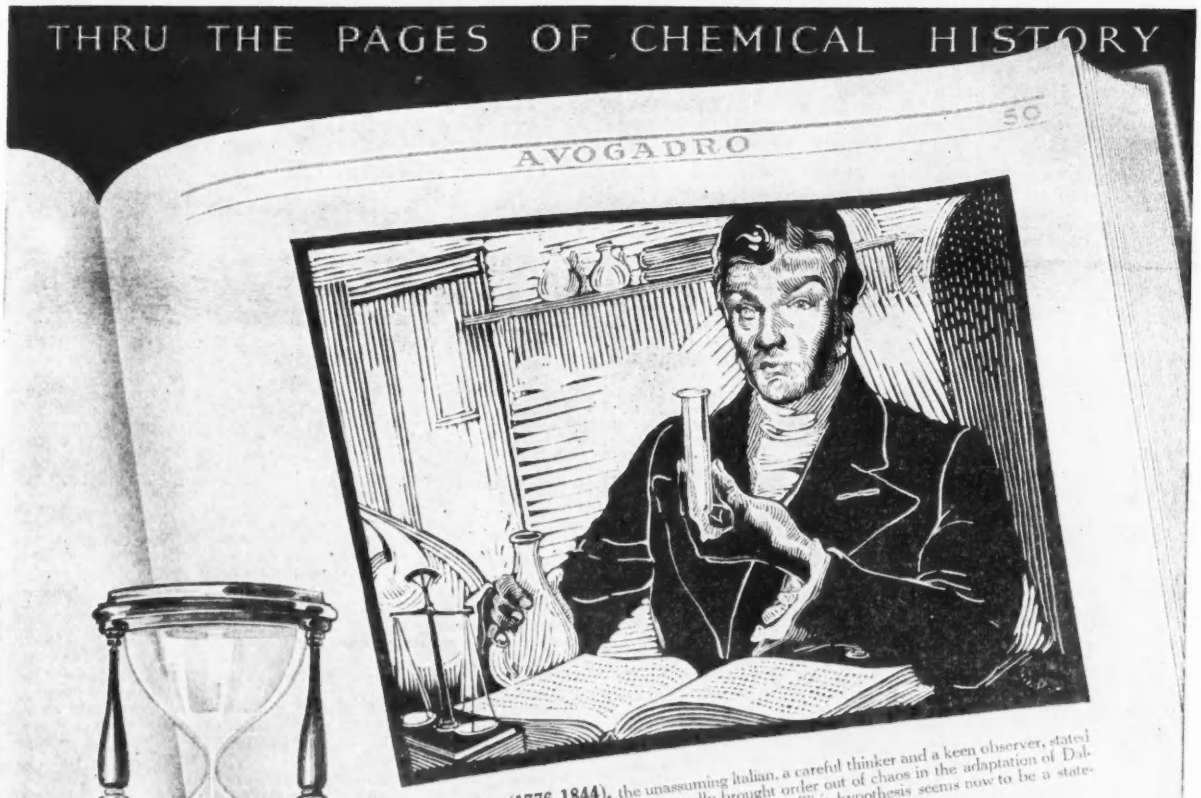
Governor Lehman has approved the Schanzer bill, as Chapter 421 of the Laws of New York, 1933, amending the penal law by providing that every person, partnership, association or corporation owning or conducting any shop, store or other establishment wherein the sale of merchandise at retail or wholesale is carried on or transacted as a business shall cause the true, full or legally registered trade name or names of the proprietor or owner or proprietors or owners of such shop, store or other establishment to be publicly revealed and prominently and legibly displayed in the English language either upon a window of such shop, store, or other establishment, or upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building containing the same. The new law takes effect September 1, 1933, and violations constitute a misdemeanor.

Aleppo and Persian
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM MAMRA
GUM SHIRAZ
QUINCE SEED
Sold Only Through Jobbers
CHAACHOU PRODUCTS COMPANY
Direct Importers
11 E. 31st Street, New York City

SUN BLEACHED
BEEHIVE BRAND BEESWAX
Finest Quality *Guaranteed Pure*
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. Established 1855
Spermaceti Ceresine Glycerine Stearic Acid Red Oil

LEADERSHIP

THRU THE PAGES OF CHEMICAL HISTORY



Avogadro (1776-1844), the unassuming Italian, a careful thinker and a keen observer, stated the hypothesis which eventually brought order out of chaos in the adaptation of Dalton's Atomic theory to observed facts. This hypothesis seems now to be a statement of truth and is used daily in industrial chemistry.

and to-day

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emphasizes a broad policy of continuous modern research to pave the way to new developments and improvements. In the lacquer, molded plastic and process industries, outstanding Monsanto products include:

Triphenyl Phosphate **Phthalic Anhydride**
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Your selection of Monsanto basic materials is the first step toward ultimate satisfaction.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

High Foreign Exchange Forced Rise in Price for Imported Tartaric Acid--Cream of Tartar Also Up Abroad -- Codliver Oil Production Drops Sharply

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Interest in the drug and fine chemical market last week continued to center on the international financial developments, more especially as related to movement of foreign exchanges with reference to dollar exchange. During the period under review, the dollar showed an accession of strength, advancing somewhat against foreign monies but still selling at a discount from the pound sterling, the mark, the florin, the lira, and the franc. The import cost of all foreign merchandise was higher in terms of the dollar but the changes in spot prices, caused by that condition, were few and far between. Leading buyers and sellers in this market were disposed to await further developments before altering their present price schedules, it being the thought of many that governments will seek stabilization of all exchanges and that the ultimate position of the dollar may be much improved over its present discount that averages about 10 percent as compared with foreign currencies.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cream of tartar, imported, ¾c. per lb.
Codliver oil, $1 per bbl.
Quicksilver, 50c. per flask.
Tartaric acid, imported, 2c. per lb.
Silver bullion, N. Y., ⅛c. per oz.
London, ¾ pence per oz.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
173.6	173.6	173.3	174.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Higher quotations prevailed for imported tartaric acid. The foreign shippers established a price in lire, refusing to quote in anything but gold and suggesting that sales be made here on the basis of gold dollars. The only dollars available here are "legal tender" dollars. The domestic producers had at least a 2c. price advantage over the foreign manufacturers and hence practically all business went to the domestic houses. Foreign made cream of tartar was advanced, too. In fact, all tartar products made abroad were higher for replacement.

Quicksilver was higher. Demand was very good and it was said that manufacturing consumers at this writing are dependent on foreign producers for supplies owing to the fact that domestic production has been nil for a long time past. The higher prices are expected to cause resumption of operations at the domestic mines. Mercurials were firm but unchanged as to price.

Narcotics tended to become firmer in keeping with the upward tendency in replacement costs for raw material. Codliver oil was in good request as concerned future deliveries but spot business was not so active as it had been. Production has dropped sharply in Norway, being the lowest since 1929, with the exception of the record low production in 1931.

Reports to the effect that a sharp advance in alcohol prices would come May 1 were found to be without foundation so far as the largest producers were concerned at a very late hour last week. The market was very firm, however.

Acid, Citric. — Extension of cold weather well into the Spring period has served to check the normal pick-up in interest on the part of manufacturing consumers of this material. Some gains have been noted but on the whole business was behind the normal seasonable call. Prices were steady.

Acid, Tartaric. — Foreign producers shipping this acid to the United States set a price of 240 lire per pound, in bond, c.i.f. New York last week. Late last week, the lire was 5.70c. with refence to its sight exchange value on the United States. On this basis, the in bond price in United States currency would be 13.68c. per pound. The duty is 8c. per pound. Hence, the duty paid price would be 21.68c. per pound. At least 22c. would probably have to be paid. This compared with the price of 20c. per pound quoted by the domestic producers and, of course, made it impossible for foreign goods to sell in competition with the domestic product. The domestic producers indicated that they were awaiting stabilization of foreign exchange with relation to the dollar before taking any action with regard to their prices. They did not indicate that even with a stabilized exchange would they change their present schedule. Demand was along quiet lines that registered a volume much less than the normal sale of the material.

Agar Agar. — While exchange was somewhat lower last week, the situation was still enough entangled with the element of continuous fluctuation in the value of the yen as compared with the domestic dollar. Hence, determination of replacement costs was difficult and made it all but impossible for local sellers to set up a price schedule on the basis of known costs for further supplies. Prices held unchanged and demand was irregular throughout the period.

Alcohol. — Information obtained late last week from the largest producers of alcohol was to the effect that there will be no change in prices on May 1. This was to set aside the reports that a 10c. rise in prices was to be made on that date. While the alcohol market is gradually strengthening because of natural conditions incident to the trend of raw material values, especially that of corn, the development has not reached a point where the normal play of supply and demand would be productive of a 10c. rise in prices. Demand was very fair and in line with the seasonable activities in the consuming trades. However, the hoped-for expansion has yet to come. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period April 1 to June 30, 1933, are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5 drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 9 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1 tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
9 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of car lots or more.

Aloin.—While raw material has been strengthened by the rise in replacement costs, the position of aloin has not been improved as yet. Competition of a keen sort prevailed and sales outlets were still few in number and quantities required were comparatively small.

Ambergris.—The tendency in replacement costs was upward because of the advance in exchange rates on countries supplying the article to the United States. However, in view of the fairly good supplies and the absence of pressing demand, replacement buying was in abeyance and spot quotations remained without change.

Ammonia Carbonate.—A very fair sized and steady demand for the U.S.P. material was reported and prices displayed additional stability for the reason that competition was negligible throughout the period. Production was reported to be conservative in size.

Amyl Salicylate.—Further reports of prices being shaded were noted but confirmation of definitely lower quotations was not obtainable on spot last week. Jobbing business was reported to have been very fair in size. Supplies were moderate.

Apomorphine.—In keeping with the position of all narcotics, this item was steady and in line with the prevailing cost of raw material and the cost to manufacture. Because of raw material production becoming a government monopoly in Turkey, some have expected that prices might be advanced ultimately and thus place derived products on a higher schedule.

Arecoline Hydrobromide. — Replacement costs would be higher on the basis of advanced exchange in the primary market. However, headquarters for this alkaloid failed to change the spot quotations last week. Demand was routine.

Atropine.—The replacement cost was advancing because of the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar in the primary market supplying this alkaloid. Spot quotations tended to become firmer but quotations were without change last week.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
10 EAST 40th STREET NEW YORK

Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Propyl Ketone

Secondary Amyl Alcohol
Secondary Amyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Manufactured by
SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
San Francisco

fine HEYDEN chemicals

Formaldehyde Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Sodium Benzoate Benzoic Acid
Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride
Bromides Creosote Guaiacol
Acetyl Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate Methyl Salicylate Minor Salicylates
Glycerophosphates Silver Salts

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK
180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago
Factories:
Garfield, N. J. Perth Amboy, N. J.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—With the dollar at a discount in comparison with foreign exchange, increase in export business may result. To date no signs of expansion in that respect have been noted. Spot prices for metal were very steady and consumption was well up to recent volume. Sales were competitive but unchanged.

Borax. — Domestic producers held prices steady. Demand was said not to have shown material improvement of late but, also, it was no smaller than it had been. Some gain in exports may result from the depressed value of the domestic dollar in comparison with foreign exchanges.

Bromine and Bromides.—Steady undertones prevailed and prices were well maintained both for the basic material and the salts derived therefrom. The position of foreign bromides was rendered more difficult by the advance in foreign exchange. Hence, competition from abroad is far less likely to be a problem in the immediate future. Demand in this market was in volume comparable with that in recent weeks.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Improvement in automobile production continued to have a tonic effect on sales of this group of materials. The planting interests have been in the market for additional quantities and a firmer undertone has been developed in all directions.

Caffeine Alkaloid. — Expansion of sales to the soft drink trade will be looked for this year in view of the uncertainty concerning requirements of manufacturers now that they have to encounter sharp competition from beer as against the sale of bottled beverages. Prices for alkaloid were steady last week. Business was not very active.

Calcium Glyconate. — Business was very fair. Leading sellers reported volume comparing satisfactorily with that in recent weeks and the situation appeared to be one of price stability and a fair consuming market for the immediate future.

Calcium Glycerophosphates.—Spring requirements have been covered fairly well and promptly. The market had a steady tone last week. Surplus stocks were not a problem as production and consumption have been brought closely into line. Competition was negligible.

Cantharides.—Advance in the cost of silver has increased the replacement cost of Chinese flies. The spot quotations have become firmer to stronger but the market has lacked the final element of demand that was needed to cause spot quotations into line with replacement costs.

Castor Oil.—Prices for raw material have been advanced as concerned material coming from India and South America. The advance was attributable to the depressed value of the dollar as against foreign exchanges. Demand for oil has varied little in this market but the situation seemed to be slightly firmer.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Castor oil is steady and firm. Prices are holding at unchanged levels, and material is moving to drug houses and other takers in moderately good volume. Orders appear slightly larger. Sellers are optimistic over the outlook. Ruling prices are:—No. 1 drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Cocoa Butter. — Prices held but the market lacked much support from the manufacturing consumers and hence quotations were slightly out of line with the position of raw material, which has been raised somewhat by the higher value of foreign exchanges. Stocks in this country were fairly large.

Codeine Salts. — Conditions abroad suggest a possible rise in the cost of raw material and a parallel advance in quotations for products derived therefrom. The situation was worth fairly close watching. Demand has become normal for the Spring period.

Codliver Oil. — Demand for spot goods has shown a decreased but for future requirements has been rather active. The interest in later deliveries was related to the fact that a sharp drop in production in Norway has come with the beginning of the fishing in Finmarken. According to the latest cabled advices, production for the whole of Norway totals 58,310 barrels this year as compared with 74,512 barrels a year ago for the corresponding period. It is felt here that underproduction will result in advances in prices. With the exception of production in 1931, the output this year is the smallest since 1929. Spot quotations were $21 to $22 per barrel.

Cream of Tartar. — Importations at New York totaled 60 casks from Genoa. Prices for foreign goods have been advanced by the rise in foreign exchange on Italy. The local quotation for imported goods became 16¼c. per pound as compared with 14½c. per pound named by the domestic producers.

Ephedrine. — Improvement in prices for this article may result if the cost to import raw material reflects ultimately the extremely sharp rise in silver; the raw material comes from China. Demand for ephedrine was reported to be fairly active, comparing well with the call in recent weeks.

Eserine. — Quotations had an upward tendency for the reason that the cost to replace the article will be higher on the basis of the premium commanded by primary market exchange over the American dollar. However, agents of the foreign producers held quotations without change last week. Demand remained moderate.

Formaldehyde. — A somewhat firmer market was reported in the process of development owing to the fact that a similar situation has come to raw material, though prices remain without change. Export business may show an increase owing to the advantage foreign buyers have in the matter of exchange.

Glycerin. — Prices for dynamite glycerin have been advanced to 8¼c. per pound in car lots and 8¾c. to 9c. in less than car lot quantities. Demand for chemically pure on forward contracts was reported to have been very good but an improvement in spot sales would be welcome. Crude had a firmer undertone and some attempt to work prices up was noted. However, in the main not a great deal of interest was shown in crude during the period and hence the situation was without new price development based on actual sales.

CHICAGO, April 27.—C.p. glycerin is extremely firm, in common with other grades of glycerin. While prices are no higher, few sellers are willing to take orders for future delivery on current quotations, in any substantial quantities, and general feeling is that the market will do better. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soap-lye crude, 80 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5¼c.; c.p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c.p., returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Homatropine.—Prices for replacement tended upward in keeping with the higher exchange prevailing in the primary market, with reference to the American dollar. However, agents of the foreign producers kept spot quotations free from change. Demand remained along quiet lines and was mainly on jobbing account.

Hyoscine.—Quotations were unchanged on the spot last week but the tendency was toward slightly higher levels because of the rising trend in replacemet costs. The advance in foreign exchange has increased the import price for this item. Call from buyers was on a hand-to-mouth basis last week.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MILK SUGAR

(LACTOSE)

Produced at Our Gustine, Cal. Plant

Powdered — Impalpable

Highest Quality — Best Prices

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES

109-115 North Fifth Street

PHILADELPHIA

"When you think of MILK SUGAR think of S-K-F"

MILK SUGAR

NATIONAL BRAND

National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.

Powdered Granular Impalpable

NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.

205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

White Mineral Oils

(Viscosity Range between 80 and 350)

U. S. P.—Technical Grades

Refined by Oelwerke Julius Schindler, Hamburg

Sole American Representatives:

S. SCHWABACHER & CO. INC.

59 Pearl Street New York

SILVER NITRATE

C. P.--U. S. P. and Reagent

FOR Glass and Mirror Makers, Platers, Photography and Medicinal use.

Supplied in 16 oz. or 100 oz. bottles

CHARLES COOPER & CO.

6 Mulberry Street New York

Works, Newark, N. J.; Established 1857

COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS

C/P

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE U. S. P.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

Largest Producers and Refiners of

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE

Packed in drums and cans

Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities

Gwynne Building Cincinnati, Ohio

205 East 42nd Street New York City

DISINFECTANTS

COAL TAR

Baird's

PINE OIL

CRESOL and CRESOL COMPOUNDS

for the Wholesale Drug Trade

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.

Manufacturing Chemists

HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Hyoscyamine.—Higher prices may result from the rising cost to replace the article; this movement is related to the movement of primary market exchange against the American dollar. Demand has yet to be stimulated by the upward tendency in values.

Iodine and Iodides.—Crude remained stable at £1 5s. per kilo. During the period, sterling exchange declines slightly and hence in terms of dollars, the price for crude iodine was about $2.11 per pound, as compared with $2.13 per pound late in the previous period. The actual cost to buyers here will fluctuate according to the movement of sterling exchange with reference to the dollar. However, it may be borne in mind that large stocks of iodine are held in this country, imported at a time when the price for crude was $1.95 per pound. Also, domestic production is caring well for numerous manufacturing requirements. Further importations of crude iodine are problematical. Potash iodide remained firm at the advance late last week. Other iodides have yet to change.

Magnesia.—The tendency in prices would be naturally upward in keeping with the higher exchange on the primary market. However, sellers in this market were awaiting further developments and advices from abroad before setting up any change in the existing schedule of quotations.

Menthol.—Some business was done and it was sufficient to bring confirmation of the market at $3 to $3.10 per pound. This position was maintained because of the higher import costs occasioned by the advance in Japanese exchange. However, the demand needed to emphasize the improvement in prices had yet to develop.

Quicksilver.—The consuming market in this country at this writing is almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for supplies. Production in the domestic mines has dropped to practically nothing. The spot market last week was $56.50 to $58 per flask and an excellent business was reported done. Under the stimulus of higher prices, it is expected that domestic production will be resumed, probably in a volume that may ultimately produce a surplus of stocks and a consequent drop in prices. Sales of quantities somewhat less than 100 flasks were made early last week at $56 per flask. The import price was $35.50, c.if., in bond.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Sellers of quicksilver last week advanced their price up to $60, where one lot of 25 flasks stood, but the other small lots of the material available in San Francisco were quoted from $56 to $57 at the close of the period under review. The supply situation remains unchanged, with the handicap of short stocks being the only factor in the way of active business. However, the readjustment of foreign exchange is deemed likely to raise the price of the imported metal to the point where California mines can once more operate on a commercial scale.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	27¼	35½	19¼
Monday	27¼	37¼	20 7/16
Tuesday	27¼	35¼	18½
Wednesday	27¼	35¼	18½
Thursday	27¼	33⅝	20 7/16
Friday	27¼	35⅝	20

Thymol.—The foreign market was still very firm on the basis of prices higher because of the advance in foreign exchange against the American dollar. Spot quotations were firm to strong and it was believed that a higher level would be established in the not far distant future.

N. Y. Q. Baseball Team Wins

In its first "big" game of the season, April 22, the baseball team of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, defeated the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works nine by a score of 11 to 4. The game was played at McCarron Park, Brooklyn. The features were a home-run by Cevasco and a "cireus catch" by Lewandowsky, both N. Y. Q. players. The N. Y. Q. team would like to get games with representatives of other houses in the drug and chemical trade.

Mercury Tablets Must Be Labeled as Poison

ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1933.

Governor Lehman has approved the Doyle bill as Chapter 416, laws of 1933, amending the penal law, in relation to the sale and manufacture of bichloride of mercury, by providing that it shall be unlawful for any person, to sell at retail or give away in tablet form bichloride of mercury, mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate, unless such articles, when so sold, or given away, shall conform to the provisions of the United States Pharmacopeia and shall be put up in bottles of a distinctive shape which shall be conspicuously labelled with the word "poison" in red letters. The act takes effect September 1, 1933. Violations constitute a misdemeanor.

Dutch Cinchona Trade

Imports of cinchona bark into the Netherlands in 1932 amounted to 5,442 tons, compared with 6,703 tons in 1931. Almost all of the bark came from Netherland India. Exports of bark, chiefly to Germany, France and the United States, amounted to 2,351 tons, compared with 3,371 tons in 1931.

Exports of quinine alkaloid and salts from the Netherlands dropped from 579 tons in 1931 to 372 tons in 1932. Exports of other cinchona alkaloids were 563 tons, against 680 tons. Exports of these products totaled 1,490 tons, against 1,727 tons.

Boston Drug Bowlers

The United Drug Bowling League, Boston, closed its season April 22 with a banquet at the Hotelt Westminster. President Harry G. Forden was toastmaster. George A. Larkin of the "Service" team was announced as winner of the high single with 145. Bernard Burns of the "Production" team was named as winner of high three strings with 365 and individual average with 101. The "Service" team won the league championship, with "Production" second, "Warehouse" third, and "Print-Shop" fourth. A cabaret show and some wrestling matches provided entertainment. Trophies were presented by Mr. Forden.

The election resulted in these re-elections:—President, Harry G. Forden; secretary, J. F. Wagner; treasurer, C. E. McCarthy; directors, the officers, and C. W. Barth, C. A. Bean, F. S. Chamberlain, C. A. Lanigan, M. A. Monk, H. M. Mudgett.

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, dean emeritus of the College of Pharmacy, of the city of New York, Columbia University, was seventy-eight years old **April 26.**

"Pattinson's" Magnesias

— Oxide
— Hydrate
— Carbonate

U. S. P. and Technical

Use

"Pattinson's" LEVISSIMA for Milk of Magnesia of superior quality. Fine suspension, pleasant taste, smooth texture and uniformity.

SCHOFIELD-DONALD COMPANY
INCORPORATED
154 Nassau Street
New York

Sole Agents for

The Washington Chemical Co.
England
"Pattinson's" Magnesias

The Western Chemical Co.
Scotland
"Thistle Brand" Magnesias

TIMELY FOR MAY

Acetphenetidin
Acid Acetylsalicylic
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Bismuth Subnitrate
Hexamethylenamine
Ichthymall
Quinine Sulphate
Sodium Salicylate

•

ALSO THE COMPLETE LINE OF MALLINCKRODT REAGENTS.

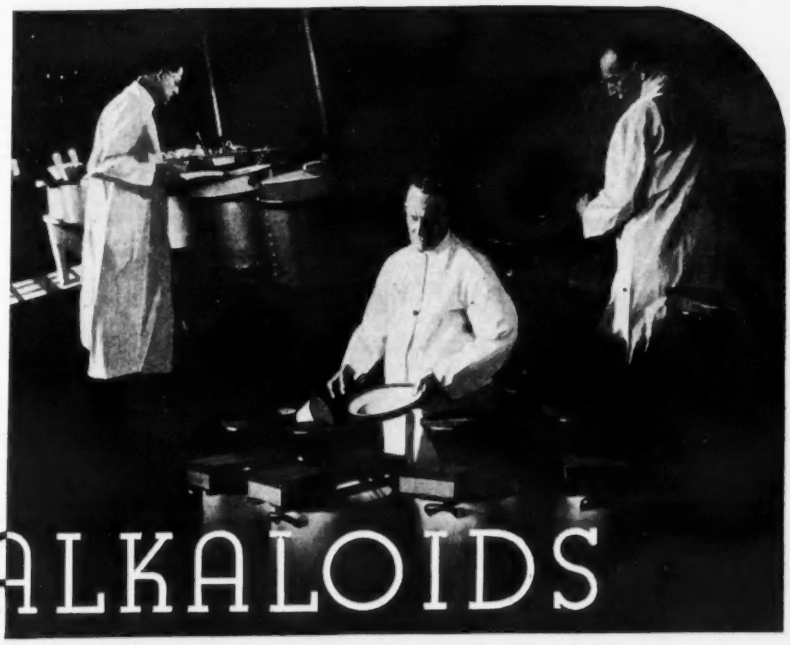
Maximum limits of impurities printed on label. A.C.S. items indicated on label.

•

CENTURY OF PROGRESS OPENS JUNE.

Don't miss the striking Mallinckrodt exhibit of step by step processes and uses of chemicals in medicine, surgery, pharmacy, photography and industry.

1933 A CENTURY OF PROGRESS CHICAGO
You will be interested in the Mallinckrodt EXHIBIT in the Hall of Science



ALKALOIDS

It has ever been the policy of Mallinckrodt to maintain an extensive line of fine chemicals, even of those which like many of the alkaloids, their salts and other medicinal principles of vegetable origin, are used in small quantities, and therefore necessitate accuracy of packaging in very small units with special treatment to prevent deterioration.

Thus we can at all times supply:

Agaricin
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine Alkaloid U.S.P.
Atropine Sulphate U.S.P.
Berberine Hydrochloride
Berberine Sulphate Acid
Berberine Sulphate Neutral
Brucine Sulphate
Cocaine Alkaloid U.S.P.
Cocaine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Codeine Alkaloid U.S.P.
Codeine Hydrochloride
Codeine Phosphate U.S.P.
Codeine Sulphate U.S.P.
Colchicine Alkaloid Amorphous U.S.P.
Digitalin
Elaterium
Emetine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Eserine Salicylate U.S.P.
Homatropine Alkaloid Crystals
Homatropine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Homatropine Hydrochloride
Hydrastine Hyarochloride N.F.
Hydrastine Alkaloid U.S.P. IX
Hydrastine Sulphate
Hyoscine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Hyoscine Hydrochloride
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate
Lobeline Sulphate
Morphine Acetate
Morphine Alkaloid U.S.P. IX
Morphine Hydrobromide
Morphine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Morphine Ethyl-Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Morphine Sulphate U.S.P.
Papaverine Hydrochloride
Pelletierine Tannate U.S.P.
Procaine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Picrotoxin
Piclocarpine Hydrobromide
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride U.S.P. Cryst.
Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P. Cryst.
Piperine Powd.
Salicin U.S.P.
Sanguinarine Nitrate
Santonin U.S.P. Cryst.
Santonin U.S.P. Powd.
Sparteine Sulphate U.S.P. IX
Strychnine Alkaloid N.F. Cryst.
Strychnine Alkaloid N.F. Powd.
Strychnine Nitrate U.S.P. Cryst.
Strychnine Nitrate U.S.P. Powd.
Strychnine Sulphate U.S.P. Cryst.
Strychnine Sulphate U.S.P. Powd.
Theobromine Alkaloid
Theobromine Salicylate
Theobromine & Sodium Acetate
Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Hyoscyamine Hydrochloride

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICAL WORKS
Makers of Fine Medicinal Chemicals

ST. LOUIS · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · TORONTO · MONTREAL · NEW YORK

Merck Laboratory Dedicated

(Continued from page 17)

of Rumford, Pasteur, Liebig, and the "only yesterday" of Langmuir, Dale, and Kettering. Today and tomorrow shall fill its shelves with records of further accomplishments.

But, my friends, all this—and the physical form of any research laboratory—is but an empty shell, a setting, however perfect; still incomplete; its vital purpose awaiting fulfillment. It is not this alone which we honor today, but that will to conquer the impossible—research itself, which here shall find still another mansion.

Dr. Cummings congratulating Merck & Co. for its valuable contribution to the advancement of pharmacal and medical knowledge, made a special plea for a better and broader understanding and appreciation of the value of research. He told why, not only science and industry, but the general public, as well, should evaluate research in terms of specific needs and everyday service.

In an outline of government research in the medical sciences, such as is carried on by the Public Health Service, Dr. Cummings sought to show the close relation of this activity to the proper and necessary functioning of government. This research, he said, contributes to the general welfare and performs an able service for the practice of medicine.

Mr. du Pont spoke in appreciation of the Merck research laboratory as a contribution to the progress of chemical science and industry in the United States. He pictured the services of research in three fields—the development of new processes and new uses with respect to existing materials; the development of new materials; and the general service of industry and the public in reducing costs of production and improving the commodities of commerce.

As examples of the general service of research, Mr. du Pont told briefly of the development and useful application of nitrocellulose lacquers, new accelerators and antioxidants used in the manufacture of rubber articles, and synthetic resins with a great variety of uses.

Mr. Lilly congratulated Merck & Co. on its latest evidence of individual progressiveness contributing to the advancement of the pharmacal industry. He told interestingly of his early acquaintance with the men and products of the House of Merck and its several units. He said that this acquaintance had continued; that his relations with the organization had pleasingly grown. He expressed the wish that Merck & Co. might add more and more usefulness to its long life.

Address by Sir Henry Dale

The dedicatory address given by Sir Harry H. Dale was a most able commentary on the progress and purpose of research in academic and industrial laboratories. He granted the workers in each field an important place in the advancement of knowledge, and he believed that co-ordination of their work has been and will be of excellent service. He said that it would be well that these workers at times transfer their activity from the one field to the other, as each group would benefit from certain conditions attending the pursuit of research in the other's surroundings.

Sir Henry commented briefly on the delicate subject of the patenting of research discoveries in the field of medicine. His view opposed the patenting of the results of such academic research, but he freely admitted the necessity that universities face with respect to the task of maintaining research work.

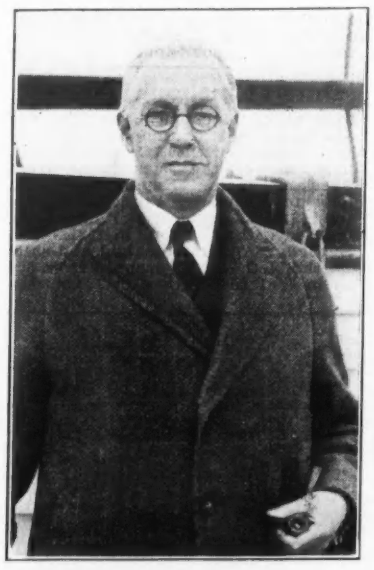
An interesting portion of Sir Henry's address was that which dealt with the discovery of acetylcholine in natural existence and the development of research demonstrating the existence of this substance as a natural constituent and functional control in the living body.

With direct reference to the relations of academic and industrial research, Sir Henry said:—

In the field of medical science, which is that of my own direct experience, I am inclined to doubt whether the ideal relationship has yet been everywhere established, between research in the universities and the hospitals on the one hand, and that associated with the pharmaceutical industry on the other. The finding and acceptance of a proper relationship, however, is vital to the progress of both alike, and to their union in an ordered advance, along the common front of medical science and its applications. It is a matter of special importance to an institution such as this, which starts today on its career, with the good wishes and the confident hope of us all. I hope, therefore, that I may be allowed to put briefly before you a few ideas as to the special kind of service which an organization such as this may render to medical science, and as to some of the difficulties which it may have to face.

Let us recognize, in the first place, that investigation in that group of sciences which contribute to medicine entails certain special obligations. The practitioners of medicine are bound, by a tradition of long and honorable history, to place any new knowledge, gained in the practice of their art, freely at the disposal of their professional brethren, without any concealment or any attempt to restrict its use for private advantage. This tradition has no connection with any formal code of professional etiquette governing medical practice. Its basis, I think, is a recognition of an essential condition for the advance of medical science; and in recent years, as such advances have come in increasing measure from the research laboratories, the workers in these, whether medically qualified or not, have in general shown themselves eager to embrace this great medical tradition, and to accept this freedom of the great medical brotherhood.

Without committing ourselves too hastily in advance to the details of its application over the whole field of enterprise, I think we must accept this tradition as embodying a true ideal, and one which we cannot afford to lose or to see obscured. For medical research differs from that in other fields in this respect, that its ultimate aim is the provision of knowledge which will find its application



Sir Henry H. Dale

in the relief, the cure, or the prevention of human sickness and suffering. Further, while all medical research, however remote from any immediate thought of such application, preserves this ultimate aim, no practical development of the results of medical research can be made, no therapeutic invention can be completed, without a full and frank co-operation with those engaged in clinical practice. Those who are engaged in the task, vitally important to the progress of medical science and practice, of translating the new knowledge of natural laws and principles into terms of practical therapeutics, as the workers in these laboratories will be, require the fullest confidence and co-operation of those, on the one hand, who are freely exploring new avenues of knowledge, without an immediately practical objective, and those, on the other hand, who are directly responsible for the care and the treatment of the sick. And in order that this frank and full co-operation and confidence may be established, between all those engaged in furthering medical discovery and its application at these different stages, they will need to convince one another that they are bound together in a common cause, and by loyalty to a common tradition.

Industrial Research Ideals

It will be your task, as it was mine, to show these colleagues that work in these laboratories, supported by industrial enterprise, though differing from theirs, perhaps, in the nature of its immediate objective, can be as genuinely inspired by the ideals of the advancement of medical science, and of service to suffering humanity; and that even in researches undertaken in the interests of some immediately practical development, the alert investigator, given such freedom as you will surely have here, will find the opportunity for making additions to the common fund of scientific knowledge, which may be as fundamentally important as those which come from the academic laboratories. They have had examples before them, indeed, for many years, from other laboratories established an maintained by great pharmaceutical houses in this country; and it must surely be generally recognized that some of the great advances in medical knowledge, which have in recent years come from American universities, have been made possible by the co-operation which only industrially supported research could give.

No invention in the medical field can be completed or brought to use without the co-operation of the physician and his patients. I believe that such co-operation will be readily and properly given so long as it is clear that the aim of industrial research is the real increase of knowledge for the ultimate benefit of mankind, and not the promotion of some narrow commercial aim.

The idea of co-operation involves some differentiation of function. It would not be in the general interest of science that the academic institutions and laboratories such as these should be following exactly similar lines of investigation, with the same kind of immediate objective. Broadly, we may distinguish their respective functions, I think, by saying that the primary task of those academic laboratories, which are concerned with the ultimate advancement of therapeutics, is the increase of our fundamental knowledge of the problems involved, without any immediate or insistent thought of its practical application. The function of science in the universities seems to me to be well expressed in the old formula, which, since its foundation in the seventeenth century, has defined the purpose of the Royal Society of London—"the improvement of natural knowledge by means of experiment." That tradition has not needed any artificial importation into the universities of this country. One of the first and greatest of American citizens, Benjamin Franklin, was himself a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society. Your primary task in these laboratories, on the other hand, will be to find aplications for the laws governing therapeutic action, as fundamental inquiry reveals them, and to translate them into the practical terms of remedies ready for the treatment of the sick.

When Michael Faraday, patiently seeking the improvement of natural knowledge, with an inspired curiosity, discovered the phenomenon of electro-magnetic induction, he probably had little thought that it would find any practical application; if he had had any prevision of the kind of civilization which, a hundred years later, would have arisen on his discovery, the thought probably would have appalled him. It will surely happen in the future, as in the past, that free and fundamental researches will often lead to the most important practical discoveries; and we need not grudge his good fortune to the academic invesigator whose work has such a result. I do think, however, that there is a definite danger lest he should be diverted by it from his proper task of further free inquiry, and should devote his interest to the practical development and application of a discovery already made, which, in many cases, he had better leave to others. The concentration of popular enthusiasm, on discoveries which are immediately applicable in therapeutics, is natural and intelligible. We need have no fear of its effect, provided that a proper balance of recognition is preserved within the universities themselves, between the achievement of a practical success, and the fundamental advancement of knowledge.

Inspection of Laboratory

At the close of the dedicatory ceremony, the guests were conducted on a tour of inspection through the new laboratory. The facilities, the special equipment, and particularly the library elicited many appreciative comments. Chemists voiced the wish that they might work in such surroundings. Industrialists commented on the precision and expedition which the laboratory would make possible. Physicians spoke appreciatively of the evidence of service in their needs. Pharmacists found new assurance of the reliability of Merck products. All inspected the books in the library with the desire that such a wealth of knowledge might be available to them.

Following the inspection, tea was served in the library, and Mr. Merck and his associates were complimented in an informal reception.

London Drug and Oil Data

LONDON, April 18, 1933.

Stocks of drugs, gums and certain oils in London public warehouses at the close of March, 1933 and 1932, and the inward and outward movement of these warehoused articles in March, 1933, were as follows:—

	Land-ed.	De-livery.	—Stocks— 1932.	1931.
Shellac orange, cs.	5,307	2,478	34,699	28,652
garnet, cs.	241	254	1,078	1,396
button, cs.	342	293	525	1,232
Totals	5,890	3,025	36,302	31,280
Quinine sulphate, lbs.	...	...	...	...
Cinchona bark, South American, cs.	...	...	...	...
bales, etc.	14	49	5	180
East India, Ceylon, and Java— cases	...	...	...	...
bales	...	...	105	303
Totals	14	49	110	483
Aloe, cwts.	306	115	632	307
Anise, Star, cwts.	3	3	32	30
Arrowroot, bbls.	840	526	3,127	4,835
boxes and tins	...	...	...	...
Balsam, cwts.	27	24	9	46
Cascara sagrada, tons	...	9	14	25
Tanners' bark, tons	...	...	2	3
Beeswax, pkgs.	378	533	1,652	2,031
Japan wax, cases, etc.	109	140	484	145
Camphor, pkgs.	288	302	511	739
Cardamom, cwts.	145	131	400	743
Cochineal, bgs.	14	7	48	47
Coculus indicus, bgs.	...	...	...	...
Colombo root, bgs.	...	60	1,105	680
Cubebs, bgs.	10	10	223	2
Dragon's blood, cs.	...	11	...	251
Nutgalls, China and Japan, cs.	432	203	483	310
Turkey and Persian, bags	...	14	31	179
Gum, ammoniac, pkgs.	...	...	33	42
animi, pkgs.	68	107	579	759
copal, pkgs.	2,219	2,617	11,871	18,063
arabic (all descriptions), pkgs.	1,163	1,219	7,708	7,040
assafetida, cwts.	...	41	208	224
benzoin, cwts.	57	63	545	363
dammar, pkgs.	1,038	748	3,644	3,429
gamboge, cwts.	...	12	29	95
guaiac, cwts.	17	12	94	72
elemi, pkgs.	...	...	...	...
kauri, tons, net	58	91	237	592
mastic, pkgs.	40	23	191	89
myrrh, East India, pkgs.	99	5	242	125
olibanum, pkgs.	18	19	412	490
sandarac, pkgs.	13	30	78	201
tragacanth, pkgs.	356	1,050	10,427	13,194
Ipecac, Mattogrosso, cwts.	58	59	125	330
Minas, cwts.				
Carthagena, cwts.				
E. I., cwts.				
Jalap, cwts.	5	8	70	46
Myrabolans, tons	...	...	3	2
Nux vomica, cwts.	419	24	449	67
Oils, castor, cwts.	393	402	346	414
palm, tons	...	...	...	...
cocoanut, tons	35	26	84	141
olive, casks, etc.	1,360	961	1,259	1,199
*aniseed, cwts.	13	10	53	52
*cassia, cwts.	21	5	10	12
Rhubarb, Chinese rhapontica, cwts.	...	86	180	642
Saltpeter, tons	...	3	...	53
Soda nitrate, tons	...	1,295	3,539	6,210
Sarsaparilla, cwts.	30	51	203	202
Senna, bls.	597	345	4,815	2,723
Sticklac, cs.	948	679	2,426	1,455
Gambier, tons	17	20	23	18
Cutch, tons	...	...	15	10
Turmeric, Bengal, tons	5	2	25	26
Madras, Cochin, etc. tons	51	28	52	26
Total tons	56	30	77	52

* Stocks at certain wharves not included.

Abbott Makes R.E.Horn General Sales Manager

R. E. Horn has been appointed general sales manager for Abbott Laboratories, pharmaceutical manufacturer, North Chicago, Ill. Dr. F. B. Kirby, formerly sales manager, has been made educational director for the company.

Mr. Horn has been associated with Abbott Laboratories since 1922, when the company acquired the Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia, for which he was sales manager. Mr. Horn was born in Baltimore, November 12, 1886. He was graduated from National University, Washington, with the degree of master of laws, and subsequently served as confidential secretary to George W. Wickersham during his term as Attorney-General. Later, for four years, Mr. Horn was assistant chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice. Early during the war, he had charge of the military and naval intelligence offices in Pittsburgh. Later, until the end of the war, he was supervising inspector and manager of naval intelligence at Washington. He is a lieutenant-commander in the naval reserve and president of the Naval Reserve Intelligence Association for the Great Lakes area. After the war, Mr. Horn took up sales work and eventualy became associated with the Dermatological Research Laboratories.

R. E. Horn

Henry S. Drake, formerly manager of the St. Louis office of Abbott Laboratories, has been appointed assistant sales manager for the company. He was formerly associated with John T. Milliken & Co. and was made manager of the St. Louis branch when the Milliken business was acquired by Abbott Laboratories. E. F. Gillis, formerly manager of the drug trade division, succeeds Mr. Drake as manager at St. Louis.

The remaining personnel of the Abbott sales department, as confirmed by the board of directors, April 24, is as follows:—A. D. Brush, director of sales research and planning; F. K. Thayer, chemical sales division; Dr. E. E. Sweebe, dental and veterinary sales; H. K. Young, quotation and pricing section; F. P. Campbell, traffic manager.

The Dermatological Research Laboratories sales division will be merged with the general sales force of Abbott Laboratories under the direction of Mr. Horn. The Sterilac Company, formerly a subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories, which manufactured "Sterilac," a disinfectant, deodorizer, and germicide, has been merged with the parent company, and the product will be marketed by the general sales force.

Cellophane Suits Settled

A settlement out of court has been reached in the suits brought by the DuPont Cellophane Company against the Sylvania Industrial Corporation in the Federal district courts in Delaware and Virginia, alleging infringement of patents owned by the cellophane company and covering the moistureproofing of cellophane. The Sylvania corporation has taken a license under the DuPont Cellophane Company's patents for the manufacture and sale of moistureproof regenerated cellulose.

The Cellophane company's patents as granted by the United States Patent Office are said to cover broadly the new moistureproof articles and also the process and apparatus for making them. In view of the novelty and utility of the invention, the patents are considered to represent a valuable asset to the DuPont Cellophane Company and its licensee, the Sylvania Industrial Corporation.

Franklin T. Hickox, was elected president and general manager of the Consolidated Mercury Mining Company, Morton, Wash., relieving F. B. Prescott.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Premium of Foreign Exchanges Over the U. S. Dollar Forces Rise in Spot Prices for Numerous Botanicals--Demand Fails to Expand Immediately--Stocks Reduced

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

A sharp and clearly defined change in price trend came in the market for botanical drugs last week. After months of almost uninterrupted decline in values, the market turned around and a large number of advances changed the entire picture of the price situation in local circles. The advances in price were mainly of a protective character, put into force in order to cover in part, at least, the increased cost to import further supplies of materials originating in foreign countries and sold on the basis of foreign exchange at a sharply higher position in relation to the dollar, as compared with exchange values prevailing prior to the United States stopping free export of gold.

Viewed from a broad point of view, the cost to replace foreign botanicals has been increased about 10 percent by the decline in the purchasing power of the United States dollar. Shippers abroad have become reserved. Those formerly quoting shipment prices in United States currency have abandoned that in favor of quoting in the currency of the country in which the shipper has his business. Where that has not been done, the price in United States money has been advanced sufficiently to offset the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar in foreign exchange. Taken altogether, the market has become lighter, more responsive to trade currents, and generally upward in tendency.

It cannot be said accurately that the advance in prices has been accompanied by a generally broader and heavier demand from manufacturing consumers. Buyers have remained somewhat aloof from the market, taking goods about as needed and in but a few instances taking a step to cover future requirements liberally at current prices, in fear that still higher values would be forced on the market in the not far distant future. Many have not forgotten that in the past replacement prices rose sharply, only to recede later on, when demand failed to support the development. Hence, the decision of numerous buyers to await further developments.

There is excellent reason to believe that ultimately the dollar and foreign exchanges will settle to a parity in keeping with the financial situation in the several countries affected. Numerous signs point in that direction, among them the conferences held in Washington between the President and represetnatives of foreign nations preparatory to the International Economic Conference slated to be held in London.

Entries at the Port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20 and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Entered.	Detained.
Anise	2,951	1,256
Caraway	34,486	19,266
Celery	3,270	17,981
Coriander	7,664	.....
Cumin	1,731	1,306
Dill	1,078	240
Fennel	894	667
Mustard	27,188	3,701
Poppy	43,980	3,955
Psyllium	28,586	14
Sesame	.....	3,263
Totals	154,390	34,872

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Star, ½c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, ½c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 1c. per lb.
root, 1c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, ½c. per lb.
Canella alba, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, ½c. per lb.
Cinchona bark, long quill, 5c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
chips, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¾c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ¾c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
bleached, ¼c. per lb.
Derris root, 1c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 1c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 1c. per lb.
ground, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ¼c. per lb.
Jamaica, medium bold, ½c. per lb.
dark grinding, ¼c. per lb.
bright grinding, ¼c. per lb.
Hops, domestic, 1931 crop, 1c. per lb.
1932, 3c. per lb.
imported, 9c. per lb.
Juniper berries, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 2c. per lb.
Siauw, 3c. per lb.
Malva, blue, 8c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
German, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ¼c. per lb.
Chinese yellow, ¼c. per lb.
English yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Sicilian brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ⅝c. per lb.
red, Japanese chillies, 1c. per lb.
Birdseye, ½c. per lb.
white, Java Muntok, ¾c. per lb.
Singapore Muntok, ¾c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ⅝c. per lb.
Hungarian; ¾c. per lb.
Sage leaves, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Tonka beans, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Grains of Paradise, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
62.6	62.4	62.4	68.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Peru.—Because of the situation in foreign exchange, the tendency in replacement prices was upward last week. That contributed to the firmer undertones prevailing locally and resulted in some disposition to advance spot quotations moderately should demand show improvement.

Tolu.—Prices were firm and some tendency toward higher levels were noted. The replacement costs of the article had a rising tendency also, and that was a factor in the improved position of the article in this market.

Barks

Angostura.—With conditions suggesting a possible increase in manufacturing demand for this article, which had been in exceptionally dull position for many months, the undertones on spot have become somewhat firmer and sellers were not disposed to shade prices in the least.

Canella. — The cost to replace this article had a rising tendency, though there has been little need to pay higher prices as yet; spot stocks have been fully equal to demands. Quotations have become steadier, however, and the market was firmly held at 25c to 26c per pound.

Cinchona. — Because of the sharply higher price of primary market exchange, replacement costs on this article has been advanced substantially. Spot quotations for long quill were higher at 50c to 55c per pound and broken quill was also up slightly to the basis of 15c to 16c per pound.

Dogwood. — Although the upward tendency in replacement costs was noted, spot dealers held quotations unchanged in view of the very light demand for the imported variety of this material. Domestic bark was dull but steady.

Soap.—With prices for cut and sifted bark higher in Germany by reason of the premium of marks over the dollar in exchange circles, spot quotations have become firmer and the tendency upward has become quite pronounced. A movement to higher levels would come with expansion in consuming request.

Wild Cherry.—Leading sellers of this article stated last week that the consuming season as a whole had been disappointing and that the carryover of a substantial in size seemed to be the prospect. This in turn was expected to reduce the buying of new peel this year.

Beans

Tonka.—The demand for this article remained light but because of the tendency of replacement costs to advance in keeping with the decline in purchasing power of the dollar in exchange transactions, the spot position of Angostura beans became much firmer last week. Quotations were $1.45 to $1.50 per pound, being a slightly higher position.

Vanilla.—Bourbon beans held their recent advance and the market was

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
ANALYZED - STANDARIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
PHYSIOLOGICALLY TESTED
Aconite Root
Cannabis
Digitalis
Ergot, Spanish
Red Rat Squill
Squill Root
Strophanthus

CHEMICALLY TESTED
Asafoetida
Belladonna
Cinchona
Derris Root
Goldenseal
Ipecac Root
Rhubarb Root
CRUDE J. L. HOPKINS & CO. NEW YORK DRUGS

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
PEEK & VELSOR, INC., NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
• STANDARDIZED • POWDERED
• HIGHEST TOXIC VALUE • GRANULATED
• CONSTANT UNIFORMITY • CONCENTRATED OIL EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION
261 Fifth Avenue New York City
IMPORTERS FROM U. S. S. R. (RUSSIA)
of Various Botanicals, Chemicals, Essential Oils
STOCKS AVAILABLE
Lycopodium Quince Seed Gum Tragacanth
Coriander Seed Isinglass Wormseed, Levant
Valerian Root Santonin Oil Sage, Clary
Oil of Coriander Nicotine Sulphate 40%
Anabasine Sulphate 40%
ORDERS TAKEN FOR FUTURE DELIVERIES
Juniper Berries Elecampane Root Poke Root
Soap Root

PENICK'S Double-tested
PYRETHRUM POWDER
•
PYREFUME SUPER 30
A PYRETHRUM CONCENTRATE OF IDEAL STRENGTH
Representing 30 Pounds of Assayed, Tested Pyrethrum Flowers to the gallon, with 3.375 gms. Pyrethrins to each 100 ccs.
•
DERRIS ROOT
IN FINE POWDER
ROTENONE
ROTENOYDS EXTRACTS
POWDERED AND LIQUID
Write for particulars
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

still subject to the fluctuations of French exchange. The latter was slightly lower at times last week but the fact was that it cost more money to import this article than it did prior to the gold export embargo. Mexican beans were steady but have not undergone price improvement. Demand for vanilla was very fair, some consumers of quality merchandise being disposed to cover requirements somewhat more liberally.

Berries

Cubeb.—Replacement costs were rising in keeping with the premium commanded by primary market exchange over the dollar. Spot prices were more strongly maintained as sellers can not replace present stocks at former prices. Demand has not expanded in the least.

Juniper.—Spot quotations were higher at 5c to 5½c per pound for higher quality merchandise, representing an advance in the replacement costs based on the present exchange on the primary market. Demand remained within conservative lines that covered jobbing needs in most instances.

Flowers

Arnica.—Although the market lacked support of buyers, the fact that replacement charges were advancing in keeping with German exchange served to put spot quotations a fraction higher on the basis of 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, remaining there in a firmer position than had existed on spot for some time past.

Chamomile.—Offerings of Roman flowers from abroad were light and prices were uniformly higher in keeping with the low stocks in the primary market and the advance in Belgian exchange. Hungarian flowers were firmer locally and replacement cost had a rising trend.

Insect (Pyrethrum).—Conditions as related to cost of replacements were much unsettled owing to exchange conditions between the United States and Japan, as well as Europe. The prospect was that further supplies would cost more money unless conditions shall undergo a material change from those prevailing at present. Prices for powder were firmer on the spot.

Malva.—Blue flowers were higher at 60c. to 65c. per pound, the spot supply being very small and the very limited stocks abroad having a higher replacement cost. Black flowers were unchanged. Demand was along quiet lines no more active than in the recent past.

Saffron.—Advances in Spanish exchange have raised the cost to import further quantities of this article and hence the recent price shading tendency on spot has all but disappeared. Demand has also freshened somewhat, giving the market a more active aspect. Stocks were moderate in size.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Spot values were up slightly to the basis of 11c. to 14c. per pound, depending on test of the material offered. Replacement costs were somewhat higher in keeping with the rise in German exchange.

Buchu.—The sharp rise in value of the pound sterling has raised the import cost of this article, giving spot prices a firmer tone and putting the market forward to the basis of 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Demand remained moderate and without sign of early expansion.

Digitalis.—The market had a strong tone and quotations at 22c. to 23c. per pound were strong based on small stocks and an increase in the replacement cost. Exchange on the primary market maintained most of its advance that came with the gold export embargo in this country.

Lobelia.—The future promised substantially higher prices as the unsold stocks here and in the primary market would hardly be sufficient to care for demand in the moderate volume prevalent during the past year. A return of normal request would create a crisis in prices and supplies.

Marjoram.—A 2c advance in prices reflected the advance in foreign exchange, a development that increased the replacement cost of this article. Quotations became 22c to 23c per pound and were firm notwithstanding the absence of an expansive inquiry for either variety of the material.

Sage.—Quotations were up a fraction to the basis of 4½c to 5¼c per pound and were very firm on the basis of a rising replacement cost. Demand was somewhat broader and steady throughout the period.

Savory. — Quotations were advanced sufficiently to cover the higher replacement cost caused by higher primary market exchange. Quotations were established on the basis of 4½c to 5c per pound, firmly and supported by fair sized demand.

Thyme.—Cost to import from France was higher and spot quotations rose to cover the increasing cost for replacement supplies. Quotations became 7¼c to 7½c per pound and the tendency was toward a firmer and somewhat more active spot market.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—The market was very firm. Stocks now current in this market must care for demand until another crop has been grown and prepared for shipment in the primary market. Sellers took a firm to strong view of the situation and held quotations to the basis of 9½c to 10c per pound.

Ergot.—The tendency in the cost to replace Spanish material was upward in keeping with stronger and higher exchange on the primary market. However, demand has yet to broaden sufficiently on spot to force a rise in local quotations. The tendency was upward, none the less.

Grains of Paradise.—The market was lower at 7½c to 8c per pound, the movement reflecting the landing of replacement supplies and the absence of a normal consuming requirements for the material. On a large order held firm in hand, even slightly less might be done.

Hops.—Sales of domestic hops in the Pacific Coast production areas has been heavy. According to latest reports from Oregon, stocks are now about 7,000 bales as compared with 14,000 bales a week ago. All markets in the Far West were very active and prices were advanced. The growers were reported to have received 30c to 31c per pound. A contract involving 1933 production was said to have been written at 25c per pound in California. Quotations were raised to 30c to 33c per pound for 1931 crop and 38c to 42c for material grown in 1932. Imported hops were about nominal in the absence of shipment offerings and prices here were higher at 95c to $1.05 per pound.

Roots

Belladonna.—Quotations were higher at 11c. to 13c. per pound and demand gained moderately under the rising tendency of replacement costs. The undertones locally were quite a deal firmer than they had been.

Dandelion.—The balance of the 1932 crop held in Germany was reported to be moderate in size and in firm hands. The tendency in shipment costs was upward in keeping with the advance in German exchange. Demand on spot was fairly good, though it was less than normal.

Derris.—Replacement costs were firmer and somewhat higher in a few instances. Spot quotations were very firm at 20c. to 21c. per pound following a slight rise in local asking prices. Demand was well maintained and the future was said to promise expanding consumption.

Gentian.—Stocks were very small and cannot be replaced readily. Prices were almost nominal at 18c. to 19c. per pound for whole goods. Powder and granular material was 20c. to 21c., and 19c. to 20c., respectively, and the tendency still was upward. Demands of numerous consumers have been filled only in part.

Ipecac.—Some have looked for an improvement in the market for this article but a considerable stock of root remains unsold in this market. So long as that supply remained over the market a warranted improvement in values will be difficult to secure regardless of the improvement in primary market exchange.

Jalap.—A firmer market and one less subject to competitive changing of quotations when orders were in sight was reported last week. The primary market position of the material was also somewhat improved. Demand was moderately active in local circles but it was still under satisfactory volume.

Squill.—Red squill sold freely and in good volume at firm prices. White squill was in limited consuming request as the principal season had passed. Stocks remaining unsold were said to provide a fair sized carryover and hence purchase of replacements is likely to be smaller than usual.

Valerian.—The replacement cost was higher in keeping with advancing exchange in the primary market. Also, stocks were so small there as to constitute an element of added strength. On spot, the tendency was upward also.

Seeds

Anise.—Shipment quotations were advanced and spot prices followed. The market became 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound for Spanish, and 10c. to 10½c. for the star material from China. Demand freshened and held up well throughout the period.

Canary.—Morocco seed was firmer in the primary market and the Turkish goods were higher. Spot quotations were subject to a stronger undertone but lack of demand kept prices unchanged.

Caraway.—The market was marked up to 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound to care for the higher replacement costs incident to the rise in exchange of primary market exchange. Some quarters noted a gain in inquiry.

Celery. — Quotations eased back slightly to 35½c. to 36½c. per pound, though some quarters were very firm at the outside figure in keeping with the situation surrounding the purchase of replacement supplies in the primary market.

Coriander.—Replacement costs on a higher level caused local sellers to advance prices for Morocco seed to the basis of 6c. to 6½c. per pound, and 7¼c. to 7¾c. for the bleached variety. Demand was still light.

Fennel.—Quotations were firmer to stronger, and some sellers were inclined to advance prices in keeping with the certainty that replacement supplies bought now will cost more than they would have a month ago. However, lack of important demand has failed to support the tendency to increase spot asking prices.

Mustard.—Mustard seed of all varieties was stronger and most of them were higher in response to the advancing cost of replacements at the sources of supply. The rise was related to higher primary market exchanges. Quotations were:—Bari brown, 10c. to 10½c. per pound; California brown, 7¼c. to 7¾c.; Duth yellow, 7½c. to 8c.; English yellow, 8c. to 8½c.; German yellow, 7½c. to 8c.; Roumanian yellow, 7c. to 7½c.; Sicilian brown, 8c. to 8½c.; Bombay brown, 6c. to 6½c.; Chinese yellow, 5¼c. to 5¾c.

Poppy.—Prices for spot poppy seed were below primary market parity. However, they were higher than they were a week ago, and the market was noted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound for either Dutch or Hungarian material. Prices for new crop goods were about 50 percent less than those for prompt shipment goods. Thus has the prospective increase in production been discounted.

Spices

Cassia.—Batavia goods were advanced to 8c. to 8¼c. per pound for No. 1 and 7c. to 7¼c. for shortstick; No. 3 was unchanged. China goods were a deal firmer, but competition kept spot prices unaltered.

Clove.—Advance in primary market exchange has caused revaluation of spot holdings of this item. Quotations became 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, and even this rise did not offset entirely the higher replacement costs incident to advances in exchange. Demand has gained moderately.

Ginger.—African root was a fraction higher at 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound. Jamaica root reacted upward, in keeping with higer primary market exchange. Medium bold was revalued at 12½c. to 13c. per pound; bright grinding, 9¼c. to 9¾c.; dark grinding, 8¾c. to 9¼c. Fancy bold was unchanged. Demand was somewhat more active and the market showed a tendency toward improvement. It was sensitive to shifting foreign exchange values.

Mace.—After a considerably extended period of inactivity the market for this article showed recovery in terms of consuming demand. Quotations were advanced to 35c. to 36c. per pound for Banda and to 32c. to 34c. per pound for Siauw No. 2.

Pepper.—Black Lampong was advanced to 7¼c. to 7¼c. per pound. White Java Muntok rose to 9½c. to 9¾c. and Singapore Muntok went to the same figure. Japanese chillies recovered from the recently downward trend in price, being higher last week at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound. Birdseye was also advanced, being noted at 23c. to 24c. per pound late in the period.

McCormick Estate Appraised

According to an inventory filed last Monday in the Orphans' Court, Baltimore, Willoughby M. McCormick, president of the McCormick & Co., Inc., who died some months ago, left an estate of $245,021. The bulk of this amount is made up of shares of the corporation of which the deceased was the head. In the corpus of the estate are 10,334 shares of common stock valued at $206,680 and 263 shares of preferred appraised at $26,300. An automobile appraised at $600, $95 in jewelry, a patent on an apparatus for cleaning food products, vauled at $1, and other items make up the rest. Among the securities are 10 shares of Gulf Stream Food Products, 880 shares of Gordshell Chemical Company, 3,247 shares of McCormick Electric Roaster Sales Corporation and some other issues marked as of no value.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Miscellaneous

(Continued from page 26)

Benecia Arsenal, Calif

Bids are wanted May 19, circular 77, by the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, Calif., for 8,000 pounds of soda ash, 2,400 pounds of caustic soda, 200 gallons of neatsfoot oil, 2,400 gallons of linseed oil, 500 pints of lacquer, 1,000 quarts of red paint, 7,200 quarts of turpentine, 720 gallons of spar varnish, 800 pints of spar varnish, 200 pounds of putty, 3,000 gallons of black paint, 1,800 gallons of turpentine, 1,320 marking brushes, 120 marking brushes, 500 artists brushes, 120 artists brushes, 480 mottling brushes, 60 stencil brushes, 480 flowing brushes, 240 cans of red enamel, 240 cans of white enamel.

Nitrocellulose Dope

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted May 5, requisition 1048 Aero, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 1,050 gallons of nitrocellulose dope, and 350 gallons of nitrocellulose lacquer, enamel, varnish, etc.

Paints

Quartermaster, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Bids are wanted May 2, circular 118, by the quartermaster, Fort Hoyle, Md., for 550 gallons of exterior paint, 100 gallons of turpentine, and 100 gallons of paint thinner.

Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

Bids are wanted May 4, circular 112, by the quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., for paint remover, shellac, putty, varnish, colors in oil, 20,000 pounds of white lead 1,000 gallons of turpentine, quantities of window glass and of japan drier.

Quartermaster, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Bids are wanted May 3, circular 52, by the post quartermaster, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., for 1,850 gallons of ready-mixed paint.

The Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted May 9, schedule 2862, by the general purchasing agent, The Panama Canal, Washington, for 500 pounds of ultramarine blue, 1,000 pounds of chrome green, and other items.

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bids are wanted May 5, procurement 43385, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for 8,000 gallons of white paint, 4,000 gallons of red enamel, and 4,000 gallons of brown enamel.

Bids are wanted May 4, procurement 43382, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for 100,000 pounds of red lead.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted May 2, circular 146, by the quartermaster supply officer, Army base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for white and red lead, linseed oil, acid-proof paint, turpentine, varnish, paints, pigments, paint remover, calcium hypochlorite, and denatured alcohol.

Plaster of Paris

Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted May 8, schedule 526, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 1,610 pounds of plaster of paris.

Smoke Mixture

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bids are wanted May 1, circular 53, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 100,000 pounds of sulphur trioxide-chlorsulphonic acid smoke mixture.

Soda Ash

Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted May 10, schedule 527, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 6,000 tons of soda ash.

Soybean Meal

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted May 2, procurement 4197, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 15 tons of soybean meal for Beltsville, Md.

Sulphuric Acid

Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted May 8, schedule 521, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 540 pounds of sulphuric acid.

Contracts Awarded

Asphalt

U. S. Engineer, Detroit

The Texas Company, Chicago, circular 47, April 11, 85,000 pounds of paving asphalt, 8814.30.

Carbon Tetrachloride

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, procurement 357, April 17, 300 gallons of carbon tetrachloride, 78.9 cents a gallon; 1 percent.

Cellulose Acetate Dope

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia, requisition 1074, April 18, 900 gallons of cellulose acetate dope, $2.51 a gallon.

Cyanide of Soda

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Grasselli Chemical Company, procurement 364, April 18, 1,200 pounds of cyanide of soda, in 25-pound cans, 19.6 cents a pound less 1 percent.

Gasoline

Quartermaster, West Point

Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation, New York, procurement 38, March 28, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 6.09 cents a gallon.

Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

G. Whitfield Richards, Philadelphia, procurement 348, April 13, 1,200 gallons of mineral lard oil, 16.95 cents a gallon; 2 percent.

Springfield Armory, Mass.

Swift & Co., procurement 29, April 5, 7,000 gallons of lard oil, f.o.b. express siding, 31.42 cents a gallon; ½ of 1 percent.

Nitrate Dope Thinner

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Sherwin-Williams Co., Philadelphia, requisition 1075, April 18, 5,000 gallons of nitrate dope thinner, 71.75 cents a gallon.

Paints

Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Sherwin-Williams Company, New York, procurement 172, April 7, 150 gallons of acidproof house paint, 64 cents a gallon; 1 percent.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, procurement 172, April 7, 1,400 gallons of acidproof house paint, 29 cents.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Strong Tone Locally Caused by Premiums on Foreign Exchange -- Many Dealers Refuse to Contract -- Domestic Oils Firmer--Inquiries Increase--Sales Up

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

The maintenance of foreign exchanges at a premium over the United States dollar continued to agitate the prices for essential oils on spot and in the replacement markets. The tendency was mainly upward, though the fluctuations of exchange from hour to hour was so sharp at times as to make it almost impossible to do business on the basis of replacement costs clearly defined and known. Much guesswork as to replacement costs was the result and the tendency among local dealers was to protect themselves at all times against losses entailed by the advance in replacement values.

Protection has taken two forms on spot. First, quantities sold have been kept strictly in line with the normal requirements of most buyers and prices set for spot goods have been with a view to preventing losses by an adverse replacement market. This led to some sellers quoting exceptionally high when the inquiries suggested speculative trading and slightly lower ones when the demands came from old customers. Buyers changing their usual sources of supply found it difficult to make new connections save at prices which many were not inclined to pay.

The second form of protective measures taken on spot was the adoption of an extremely conservative sales policy when it came to contract business. In numerous instances, salesmen have been advised not to accept contracts but to refer all such business to the home office for disposal. In others, absolutely no contracts were being entered. Long term contracts were tabu in practically all instances. Until replacement costs shall have been determined with a certainty far more reliable than that possible last week, manufacturing consumers with a disposition to cover term requirements now lest they have to pay higher prices later on will have but moderate success in accomplishing their desire.

Domestic oils showed remarkable strength when it is considered that the basic strength of the market rested mainly on the prices for imported merchandise. Leading producers of peppermint and spearmint have stopped making unsolicited offerings. When prices have been obtained in the middlewest through the medium of inquiry, they have been but nominal and always higher. Tansy and pennyroyal tended toward stronger position, the former having been advanced on the spot. Citrous oils were potentially stronger but absence of normal demand and the fact that some agents of foreign shippers continued to quote in dollars checked a rising tendency. Declines were noted in the instance of apricot kernel, hemlock, and spruce oils.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Capsicum oleoresin, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, 10c. per lb.
Clove, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, 2c. per lb.
Orange, Weet Indian, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 30c. per lb.
redistilled, 30c. per lb.
Spearmint, 20c. per lb.
Tansy, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Apricot kernel, 1c. per lb.
Hemlock, 5c. per lb.
Spruce, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
53.3	52.2	51.6	60.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet true oil remained very firm on the basis of the advance in prices scored during the previous week. The higher replacement values have been about covered by the local advance. Demand was not especially active during the past week.

Anise.—Cables received late in the week carried higher replacement cost for this item and gave much support to the spot market. Some sellers advanced prices still further, but at a late hour in the week spot quotations still ranged 35c. to 37c. per pound, as to seller.

Apricot Kernel.—A slightly "closer" price was obtained last week, the market being 19c. to 22c. per pound. However, so far as the immediate situation was concerned, the prospect was for a steady position while sellers awaited better demand.

Bay.—Sellers confirmed $1.30 to $1.80 per pound, according to phenol test of the merchandise quoted. The undertone was very steady and a wider call was expected to bring about some improvement in quotations.

Bois de Rose.—The advance noted in the previous week was consolidated, reinforced, and solidified by an improvement in demand from manufacturing consumers. Replacement costs were firm to strong, with added tendency toward further rise.

Cade.—Some sellers advanced the market sharply, but others found no reason for an immediate rise in values and continued to quote the market 24c. per pound minimum. The range as to seller was to 30c. Demand remained along quiet lines that covered prompt requirements only.

Cajeput.—Technical ranged 45c. to 48c. per pound. USP IX was 47c. to 62c. per pound, as to seller. USP X was noted at 65c. to 95c., same terms. Some quarters advanced minimum quotations to protect themselves against higher replacement costs, but actual consumption failed to support the move generally.

Camphor.—The market was firmer, in keeping with the higher cost of the Japanese yen following the decline in purchasing power of the dollar. However, the local dealers merely took a firmer view on the market while awaiting further developments as to replacement cost abroad and consuming demand here.

Cananga.—The weaker tendency noted in recent weeks has been supplanted by a firmer undertone, in keeping with the rising tendency of replacement costs caused by the decline in purchasing power of the dollar. Movement into consuming channels has improved slightly, adding to the development of firmer market prices on spot.

Capsicum.—Raw material turned against buyers last week, advancing considerably and showing a stronger tone, in keeping with the advance in foreign exchange. Oleoresin on the spot was firmer and higher at $1.95 to $2.15 per pound.

Cardamom.—The downward trend in values has been stopped, prices becoming more firmly established, in keeping with the rising cost of raw material in the replacement market. Spot trade was conservative, yet some sellers reported more inquiry.

Cassia.—Cables received late in the week carried news of higher replacement cost. Local sellers of USP oil were firmer on their market, and quoted higher at 90c. to $1.00 per pound. The tendency was to make 95c. minimum with the aid of some support from buyers for consumption.

Citronella.—Spot quotations for Ceylon oil in drums ranged 32c. to 35c. per pound, as to seller; in cans, 34c. to 37c. The market was firm in keeping with the replacement cost of the article, which was based on higher exchange prevailing on the primary market. However, the primary market did not offer last week. A better feeling prevailed locally and some gain in sales was expected.

Clove.—Spice advanced in keeping with higher exchange, and makers of oil raised their limits to 70c. per pound minimum. The range as to seller was to 75c. The tone was firm to strong, with sellers showing some reserve in taking contract orders for long-term deliveries.

Croton.—A steadier tone but no concrete improvement in the local market prices or conditions prevailed during the past week. Stocks were in excess of demand, and hence values were still

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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CONCENTRATED OILS
Twofold — Fivefold — Tenfold
Lemon, Orange, Lime
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y.
The integrity of the house is reflected in the quality of its products. © 1933

mainly favorable for buyers on consumption account.

Cubeb.—Raw material had a rising tendency in keeping with the higher primary market exchange. Oil was higher and firmer at $2.50 to $2.85 per pound. More inquiry was noted, and some disposition to further advance values prevailed in a few directions.

Eucalyptus.—Higher exchange has brought higher sales prices on spot, and business was done in confirmation of quotations noted at 21c. to 23c. per pound for oil in drums and 23c. to 24c. in cases. Considering the time of year movement into consuming channels was very fair.

Geranium.—Holders of oil crop merchandise were steady in their views, competition being little of a factor in trade during the past week. The holdings on spot were not excessive in size. Replacement costs had an upward trend in keeping with the cost of foreign exchange.

Ginger.—Some quoted as low as $3 per pound on spot last week, while others wanted upwards of $4.75. Raw material advanced a fraction during the period reviewed. Demand remained but moderately active.

Hemlock.—Quotations were slightly lower at 60c. per pound in some quarters, the range being to 70c. per pound according to seller and quantity. Hand-to-mouth demand prevailed and induced a more competitive spirit among local dealers.

Lemon.—Some domestic producers of this oil have advised their manufacturing consumers to be prepared for a rise in price should quotations for the Messina article advance. Other domestic producers offered freely at 65c. per pound and did some fair-sized business thereat. Messina oils were unchanged. Some agents quoted only in lire, but others continued to quote in dollars.

Lemongrass—Prices averaged higher in the replacement market, but the fluctuation was rather wide owing to changing value of the pound sterling. Some business was done for import during the period. News on the new crop has been lacking; it is produced during May-June-July.

Lime.—Summer requirements of numerous consumers have been covered fairly well during the past two months. Last week not a great deal of interest was shown, but prices remained very steady in keeping with the upward tendency in replacement costs parallel with higher exchange.

Orange.—The market has had a firmer tone in keeping with the relatively higher cost of the foreign exchange as compared with the exchange value of the United States dollar. West Indian oil was higher on spot at $1.10 to $1.15, but the position of Italian and California was unchanged. African oil was firmer, but spot prices were unaltered. However, leading sellers of that article refused to book contracts over a long term. This was caused by the fact that exchange has advanced about 10 percent, thus increasing replacement costs and rendering the booking of large orders on term contracts highly hazardous.

Patchouli.—Prices held at the recent advance and a firm undertone prevailed. However, demand was not very active, as buyers as a whole were not disposed to pay the higher prices asked and held aloof while awaiting possible declines should exchange move materially in favor of the dollar.

Pennyroyal.—Imported was priced as low as $1.10 per pound, and as high as $1.30. Domestic was firm at $1.65 to $1.75 per pound, but little trading was reported. Stocks were moderate in size and in firm hands.

Peppermint.—Prices advanced further last week. Natural was noted at $2.10 to $2.30 per pound, while the redistilled was $2.30 to $2.55. In some quarters, the margin between prices for natural and redistilled oils has narrowed to 15c. per pound, as against the normal differential of 25c. Primary market holders have withdrawn from the market in most instances, no offerings having been reported during the period under review. Demand was more active here.

Petitgrain.—Quotations were higher at 90c. to $1 per pound owing to some sellers having anticipated paying higher prices for their future supplies and being determined on a policy of self protection. Demand was for jobbing account and gave but little added strength to the market.

Sandalwood.—Following sales made at $4.50 per pound for the U.S.P. oil sold under some labels, prices were raised to a much firmer position at $4.75 to $5 per pound. Mysore oil was firmer at $5.50 to $5.75 per pound, being without change, but also being subject to possible advances should replacement costs force the issue. No new contract business in Mysore oil was written last week and it was doubtful that contracts would be written at the moment owing to the uncertainties of exchange.

Sassafras.—Artificial oil tended to become somewhat firmer in keeping with the movement of Japanese exchange against the dollar. However, prices were unchanged, though the tendency was upward. Natural oil was dull but steady.

Spearmint.—Quotations were advanced to $1.05 to $1.25 per pound, this reflecting the absence of offerings from the primary market produces and being a protective measure adopted by the local trade against the possibility of having to pay higher replacement costs when offerings shall be resumed. Demand was for prompt needs, but was somewhat improved over its recent volume.

Spruce.—Competition and a very narrow consuming outlet led to quotations dropping to a new low of 60c. per pound. As to seller, the range was to 70c.

Tansy.—Quotations were advanced to $1.65 to $2.10 per pound, the range ruling according to seller and quantity. This was a development reflecting a stronger tone in the primary market rather than any important increase in demand from manufacturing consumers.

Vetiver.—Bourbon oil was firmer to stronger in view of the 10-percent rise in foreign exchange against the American dollar. However, local sellers in some instances continued to book orders at the minimum quotation of $4 per pound as the sales outlet was still narrow.

Wormseed.—Prices were somewhat steadier. Primary market holders were disposed to expect an advance in values should inflation get underway in this country. As yet, manufacturing consumers have not taken hold of offerings with a view to covering their future requirements in liberal fashion. Hence, the market was still $1.60 to $1.85 per pound on the spot.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Raw material advanced again last week and spot quotations for anethol were raised to the basis of 90c. to $1 per pound according to seller and quantity. Somewhat larger inquiry was noted in a market of firmer undertones.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Prices held unchanged but in view of the further advance in raw material costs, quotations had a pronounced upward tendency last week. The development of higher levels appeared to await on an increase in consuming request.

Linalyl Acetate.—Very good demand prevailed last week, sales showing improvement in four quarters while others reported them to have been at least well maintained. Prices were firm and free from competitive influences.

Methyl Salicylate.—Demand should normally show some improvement at this season in preparation for the larger consuming requirements incident to the summer period. However, the movement gained little last week, though the market remained in well-stablized position.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

make— quality

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INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

(Continued from Page 32)

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton—La Plata.	Per ton—Calcutta.
Saturday	£8¼	£9⅝
Monday	8¼	9⅝
Tuesday	8½	10
Wednesday	8½	10
Thursday	8½	10
Friday	8¾	10¼

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market was stronger, higher prices being named on spot for both cake and meal with the former quoted at $19 per ton and the latter at $28 to $28.50 per ton. There were reports of a better domestic inquiry for meal, the purchasing apparently being limited to moderate quantities. A fairly active export inquiry was reported for cake.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 28, 1933.

There is no particular force to the demand for linseed meal but buying is heavy enough to maintain the market as quoted last week and the undertone is strong. There has been some improvement in the price of butterfat, enough to encourage buying of high protein rations for cattle.

Stocks of soya bean and cottonseed meal were cleaned up sometime back and shippers failed to review them so there is no local competition to hold back the meal market. Shipping instructions are prompt and stocks are decreasing quite rapidly, which encourages firmer holding by crushers. Altogether the situation is more favorable for sellers than it has been for a long time past.

Quotations on car load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 30 percent protein, $21 to $21.50, 34 to 37 percent protein $24 to $24.50, mixed $26 to $26.50.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended April 28, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	441,720	161,200
Monday	540,088	292,175
Tuesday	413,075	262,530
Wednesday	413,075	86,645
Thursday	120,900	132,775
Friday	334,460	80,600
Totals	2,263,318	1,015,925
Previous totals	72,967,381	88,981,910
Totals to date	75,230,699	89,997,835

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Apr. 28, 1933.

Improvement in flaxseed markets noted recently is having some effect in boosting linseed meal market values, and buyers are beginning to take a little more interest in the product. Most of the buying is still in comparatively limited quantities, but the tone of the market is better and the pace of business has been somewhat stimulated. Resale material is still reported in some quarters. The round lot buying is still somewhat restricted. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $24 per ton, partly nominal; car lots, $24 to $25; less than car lots, $26 to $26.50.

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil continued to be characterized by a firm tone much of the time last week although there was some slackening of buying interest due to irregularity in the flaxseed prices, the latter commodity being influenced by a reactionary tendency in grain prices. A sharp rise occurred in flaxseed early in the week, however, and linseed oil quotations were advanced further by crushers to the basis of 8.4c per lb. for car lots in cooperage and 7.8c per lb. in tankcars.

Competition among sellers was somewhat keener as a result of the slowing down of trade and it was intimated that list prices could be shaded by about 2 points on a bid though some sellers were not inclined to push matters in view of recent strengthening developments in the general financial and business situation and the action of the markets for various commodities, in advancing sharply, notably the strength of products which compete with linseed oil.

The volume of business closed in oil in some quarters for the week said to have been fair, however, and the improvement in sentiment in selling quarters noted in the previous week was still in evidence.

Demand for cash seed in domestic markets was fairly active. Receipts were larger owing to the advance in prices but the increase in the movement was not as large as some buyers had expected in view of the extent of the upturn in seed value. Rather bullish reports were received from the Northwest concerning prospects for the flaxseed crop.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 28, 1933.

Trade in oil during the past week was good and currently is fair with buyers taking supplies for near and deferred delivery. Sales were made for shipment up to and including the month of September. Small and round lots were involved and the business of the last week was perhaps the best in a year or more. Small lot buying spread to northwestern states, stimulated by improvement in grain prices and a spell of real spring weather. This small lots trade has assumed almost normal proportions and most of the business is written for quick shipment.

Inflation news from Washington has been a big factor in the situation, although most of the buyers have no concrete idea as to what will happen in the future. There is a well defined notion that inflation will mean higher cost of raw material and oil buyers are not slow in making contracts. Just how much difference the change will be is not clear as yet but until the whole matter is clarified there will be a tendency to anticipate higher markets.

Shipping instructions are good and during the past two weeks the out movement has been liberal, to the extent that stocks on hand have decreased rapidly and crushers now face the probability of reopening their mills sooner than they planned on.

Quotations on car load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 8.4c. per pound, tanks 7.8c. per pound and warehouse lots 8.8c. per pound. There were two advances during the week with another in prospect but a sharp reaction in futures today changed the minds of the crushers.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended April 28, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	248,190	93,768
Monday	299,251	438,284
Tuesday	400,928	505,830
Wednesday	431,240	389,142
Thursday	384,648	127,876
Friday	755,036	345,185
Totals	2,519,293	1,900,085
Previous totals	34,287,525	38,261,952
Totals to date	36,806,818	40,162,037

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Apr. 28, 1933.

Linseed oil continues firm and strong, with prices showing a considerable advance generally. The volume of business has shown some slight improvement, although it is still below what sellers would like to see. Some buyers are holding back until they can learn whether the current strength is more than temporary. Offerings are not very plentiful, most material being firmly held. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Tankcar, 7.8c. per pound; barrels, 8.4c.; warehouse delivered, 8.8c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 24, 1933.

Linseed oil ended the week quietly, but the days intervening up to that time saw brisk buying, amounting to sizeable proportions, accompanied by a sharp increase in price. Contracts did not go much beyond mid-summer. Quotations are:—Tankcars, 7.8c., f.o.b. Pacific Coast; drum car lots, 8.4c. ex-mill; small drum lots, 9c. ex-warehouse. Meal is quoted at $24 per ton, ex-mill.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	15	1½
Monday	15	3
Tuesday	15	6
Wednesday	15	7½
Thursday	15	10½
Friday	16	9

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Coconut and peanut oils and fats:—Purchase, Berlin (4042).

Dental preparations:—Purchase, Toronto (3998).

Fats, and beef and mutton tallow:—Purchase, Berlin (4042).

Packaging machinery for soaps, etc.; and bottle filling machines for pharmaceuticals:—Agency, Toronto (4010).

Paints:—Purchase, Aruba, Netherlands West Indies (3990).

Perfumes and toilet preparations:—Purchase, Pernambuco (4026).

Pharmaceutical specialties:—Purchase and agency, San Juan, Porto Rico (3982).

Pharmaceutical machinery:—Purchase or agency, Milan (3993).

Pine oil and creosote:—Agency, Brussels (3984).

Poison, rat; in cans or barrels:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (4021).

Prophylactic ointments:—Purchase or agency, Lima, Peru (4020).

Rosin:—Agency, Stockholm (3983).

Spray guns for disinfectants:—Purchase, Stockholm (4022).

Albert G. Davis, vice president of the General Electric Company in charge of patents, will retire on May 1, according to a statement issued by Gerard Swope, president of the company.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Prices Continue to Rise with Business Expanding--Offerings Generally Light -- Sales of Tallow at a Further Sharp Advance--Stearic Acid Slightly Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

The drift of quotations on animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases continued upward last week, increases in prices in some instances being sharp. Business was more active and in not a few cases quantities desired showed an increase over recent preceding weeks. Offerings of many products, both foreign and domestic, were light late in the week, and sentiment in trade circles regarding the outlook for business and prices was much more optimistic than for some time past.

Chinawood oil remained firm in domestic markets. Price movements were narrow during the week but the tendency was upward at times as the inquiry was more active, buying interest being stimulated by the action of other commodities and strengthening developments in the situation abroad. Offerings from importers and dealers were light owing to uncertainty concerning replacement costs.

Coconut oil was firmer with a better inquiry, sales being reported on the coast at an advance. Here offerings were limited with quotations more or less nominal. Offerings of copra were scarce owing to the frequent fluctuation in silver and quotations were generally nominal. Higher prices prevailed for soybean, corn, perilla, palm, peanut and rapeseed oils.

Trade in greases was more active and the market was firm at a further advance in prices. Cash lard met with a better inquiry and the market had a firm tone in the main although prices showed irregularity at times in company with the Chicago market for futures. There were reports of an increase in the export movement of lard. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were larger than recently. Tallow was firm at a further advance with the inquiry more active and offerings light.

At an auction of tallow in London on Wednesday prices were lower. A better inquiry was noted for lard and neatsfoot oils and quotations on some grades of the latter product were higher. Sperm oil was firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Cod oil was firmer with a better inquiry.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood, oil, spot, drums, ⅜c. per lb.
tanks, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, spot, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
bbls, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Cod oil, British, 3c. per gal.
Newfoundland, 1c. per gal.
Norwegian, 3c. per gal.
Copra, Pacific Coast, 15/16c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, tanks, mills, ⅜c. per lb.
Grease, ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, City, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Western, 20c. to 30c. per 100 lbs.
Neatsfoot oil, cold pressed, 50c. per 100 lbs.
pure, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Oleo oil, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Olive oil, denatured, 1c. per gal.
foots, ⅛c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, mills, ⅜c. per lb.
Perilla oil, spot, drums, ⅜c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Poppyseed oil, 15c. per gal.
Rapeseed oil, denatured, 1c. per gal.
blown, 2c. per gal.
Red oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Stearin, oleo, ⅛c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
76.8	**70.2**	**64.9**	**67.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A firm tone prevailed much of the time last week in domestic markets although prices did not undergo wide changes during the interval. The trend of the primary market was upward at times, however, and offerings here and on the coast were light, some sellers still being inclined to hold aloof, especially as silver and exchange continued to show irregularity. There was a rather good inquiry noted in some quarters and the volume of business closed for the week would have been larger than it was, according to some reports, but for the reserved attitude of sellers. Sentiment in trade circles concerning the outlook was more optimistic, this being attributed to the upward trend of competing products as well as to recent encouraging developments in the general financial and business situation. Local quotations at the close of the week were about ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound higher.

Coconut. — Domestic markets were firmer last week with a better inquiry noted. On the coast sales were reported at 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound for prompt shipment in tankcars with offerings light at the advance, some sellers being inclined to hold aloof for further developments in the situation abroad as well as in competing products here. In the local market offerings were limited and the quotation was apparently more or less nominal at 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound in tankcars. On the Coast the volume of business for the week, although apparently not of great importance, was said to have been larger than in recent preceding weeks. Quotations on futures were slightly above those named for spot oil but buyers did not manifest much interest in forward positions. On the other hand, however, offerings of futures were reported as small, sellers being disinclined to push matters in view of recent developments in other commodities.

Corn.—The market for crude continued to be characterized by a firm tone owing to the action of other commodities. Buying interest was stimulated by the strength of competing product, and prices were about ½c. per pound higher than in the previous week, with offerings light in all positions.

Mustard.—There was a fair inquiry and the market was steady at recently prevailing prices.

Olive.—A better inquiry was noted for foots, though actual business was apparently limited to moderate lots as a rule, consumers still being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent. The market was firmer, however, prices being about ⅛c. per pound higher on spot. Offerings for arrival were light, sellers being inclined to hold off for further developments. Denatured oil also met with a somewhat better inquiry, and the market was about 1c. per gallon higher, with offerings light.

Palm.—Inquiries were more numerous, but business was hampered by the fluctuations in exchange and the small supplies available, importers and dealers being disinclined to offer in view of uncertainty concerning replacement costs. The market was firm. Some business was reported to have been closed in Niger early in the week at 3c. per pound in casks on spot and at 2¾c. per pound for shipment, but higher prices were named later on, with the quotations largely nominal.

Peanut.—The strength of competing product was reflected in firmer markets for crude peanut oil, the trend of prices being upward in the South, quotations showing an advance of about ⅜c. as compared with the previous week, with the figures largely nominal owing to the reserved attitude of sellers.

Perilla.—A firm tone prevailed in domestic markets last week, with quotations here and on the coast maintained or advanced about ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound as compared with the previous week, the prices being largely nominal in view of the uncertainty concerning replacement costs and the strength of competing products. There was a fair inquiry, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities, buyers and sellers being apart in their views as to values.

Poppyseed.—The market was stronger, $1.70 per gallon being quoted in barrels on spot.

Rapeseed.—A stronger tone developed, prices being about 1c. per gallon higher on spot, with offerings light. There was a somewhat better inquiry, though business was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to April 13 were 21,700 tons, against 54,500 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean.—The market was stronger, producers announcing an advance in crude to 4½c. per pound in tankcars. There was a better inquiry, buying interest being stimulated by the upward trend of competing product and the increasing strength of the statistical position of beans and oil, unsold supplies being reported as comparatively small and diminishing.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	**Oil meal.**
Tuesday	4,089,650	....
Wednesday	200,000	....
Thursday	1,069,950	....
Totals	5,959,600	....
Since January 1:—		
This year	64,811,956	....
Last year	77,988,500	2,353,008

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1933.

Vegetable oils showed an abrupt upward turn as the announcement of the gold standard abandonment was made last week, resulting in an influx of orders and inquiries from almost every direction into this market. As usual, chinawood, perilla and coconut drew the most interest, but users of rapeseed oil and other materials were hurrying to cover. It was noted in a number of instances contracts made were of a longer period of duration and called for later positions than has been averaging here lately. However, there remains a cautious element in some quarters of the buying end, the opinion being advanced that the increases last week were too quickly made, and call for a reaction. In any event, the market has a degree of nervousness, and is in the need of a stabilizing factor.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT — Futures to December quoted at 3c. per pound in tankcars, with spot and nearby quoted at 2⅞c., f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast. Sellers are inclined to hold off. Refined edible oil quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, ex warehouse.

CHINAWOOD—Firm at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast ports, for shipment from the Orient. Some offerings of nearby material were noted at 4¾c.

SOYBEAN—Domestic crude in tankcars quoted at 4¾c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points for shipment from Middle Western mills. Crude bulk Oriental oil quoted at 3¾c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Drum lots quoted at 6c. per pound, ex warehouse, San Francisco.

PEANUT—Basis crude, quoted at 5¾c. per pound in tankcars, Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment. Oriental peanut oil is quoted at 4¼c. per pound in bulk, steamers' tanks, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment.

PERILLA—Strong and active at from 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, for prompt and deferred shipment.

HEMPSEED — Imported is quoted at 4¾c. per pound in drums, duty paid, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; small spot lots quoted at 6c. per pound in drums. Domestically crushed oil in tankcars quoted at 4¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast.

RAPESEED—Denatured refined quoted at 4¾c. per pound in tankcars in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Blown rapeseed oil quoted at 58c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME—Firm, with sellers reporting offerings from Orient difficult to obtain. Quoted at $41 per ton, nominally, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment. Crude sesame seed oil is quoted at 5⅜c.

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VEGETABLE TALLOW—Quoted nominally at 3⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Vegetable oils have shown considerable improvement recently, in both price and tone of the market. Meanwhile, takings have shown some tendency to step up, in both total volume and size of individual orders. There is as yet no real buying wave, but purchasers are more interested and shipments look somewhat improved. Coconut is steady to strong. Corn is showing improvement as are Chinawood and soybean. Peanut remains quiet, firm. On the whole, the outlook of the market is encouraging to sellers.

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 3c. per pound, sales, prompt shipment, Pacific Coast, and 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound, nominal, deferred shipment. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3½c., prompt. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3¾c. per pound, sales, outside, and the same price bid, Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, car lots; and 6¼c. to 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling around 5.5c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and at 6.2c., Chicago, drums.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 3.9c. per pound. Refined, 4.9c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¼c. to 10c.

Copra

Nominal conditions prevailed much of the time in domestic markets last week, sellers being disinclined to offer owing to the frequent fluctuations in silver. Nominal quotations on the coast ranged from 1.70c. to 1.80c. per pound. There was a better inquiry from consumers, but few transactions were reported.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1933.

Copra market firm. Sellers holding off anticipating higher prices. Arrivals in thousand sacks:—Manila, 36.6; Cebu, 58.9. Small sales copra cake ex mill 17 pesos ($8.50). Two mills operating. Nominal Saturday closing prices as follows:—

	1933		1932	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila ...	5.1	1.16	7.2	1.64
Cebu	5.2@5.25	1.18@1.19	7.9	1.79
Legaspi ..	5.3	1.20	7.7	1.75
Hondagua.	5.0@5.1	1.14@1.16	7.3	1.66

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, April 22, 1933, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1933.

The position of copra remained indefinite after the middle of last week, owing to the difficulty of arranging exchange. The market basis is reported at 1.6c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, with buyers undecided. Meals are quoted unchanged, with domestic at $19 per ton, ex mill; Japanese, May-June, duty paid, $18.50, and Manila, prompt, $18.50.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quotations were generally stationary during the week, but the market appeared to have a firmer tone, this being attributed to strengthening developments in other commodities. There was a somewhat better inquiry from local and outside buyers.

Lard.—The market was more active last week. An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received, and in some quarters sales included larger lots than were moved in recent preceding weeks. The market had a firm tone.

Neatsfoot.—Demand showed some improvement last week, buying interest being stimulated by recent developments in various other commodities. Purchasing was generally limited to moderate quantities, but the market was firm with prices unchanged to 50c. per 100 pounds higher.

Oleo.—The market was stronger, quotations being advanced 50c. per 100 pounds. There was a better inquiry from local and outside buyers.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	....	74
Saturday	140	80
Monday	....	680
Tuesday	930	....
Wednesday	75	....
Thursday	355	100
Totals	1,500	934
Since January 1:—		
This year.....	22,234	13,543
Last year.....	36,616	16,803

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

A firmer note is noticeable in the animal oils, although prices do not seem to be making further headway on the upside for the present. Demand is fairly good, and the offerings of material in the market are not such as to over-burden the latter, although in the past the supplies were quite plentiful. Lard and oleo are in moderate call, while tallow is moving fairly well.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 2¾c. to 3c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7¼c. to 7½c.

LARD—No. 1, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 5¾c.; extra, 6¾c. to 7c.

OLEO—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; No. 2, 5¼c. to 5½c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The tone here was firmer last week with a rather better inquiry, buying interest being stimulated to some extent by the action of the markets for various commodities as well as by strengthening developments in the general financial and business situation. Offerings were reported as light, with primary market shippers firmer in their views as to values.

Menhaden.—Refined oil met with a somewhat better inquiry, though consumers did not show much disposition to purchase ahead. The strength of competing products stimulated interest in the situation on the part of consumers, however, and the same was apparently true of recent developments in general financial and business affairs. The market had a firm tone. Crude was quiet but firm in Southern markets, with offerings light.

Sperm.—There were no further developments in the way of price changes, the market being firm at the advance noted in the previous week, with trade quiet.

Whale.—The local market for refined was rather quiet so far as new business was concerned, though there were reports of a somewhat better inquiry at times. The actual movement for the week, however, appeared to be rather light. The market had a firm tone in company with various other commodities. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1933.

In company with the increase of activity in other oils and fats markets last week, fish oils were noted as coming back into play in the market here, but the range of volume was limited to not over a tankcar or two, so far as could be learned. The important factor, however, was the establishment of the price for the California oil, which for the past month or six weeks has only been quoted nominally, owing to the absence of interest and the consequent inability to test the market. The oil in this instance was understood to have moved at between thirteen and one-half and fourteen cents, f.o.b. San Francisco. A dearth of activity has followed fish oils on this Coast since towards the closing of the fishing seasons here, owing to a broad differential existing in buyers' and sellers' ideas. The attitude of the latter has been that inasmuch as the closed season for commercial fishing was in existence, the oils, presenting a factor of scarcity, would quite possibly prove of some increased value. However, potential buyers have evidently been able to see better value in other products. With the supply of fish oils now proven to be small, and all markets rising, talk of 20c. per gallon was heard at the close of the week, although stocks of the material are available at below this figure.

Ruling prices, as quoted, are:—

SARDINE — California sardine oil quoted at 15c. per gallon, in tankcars, f.o.b. Monterey and San Francisco for immediate shipment, with biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 45c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco in drums.

SALMON—Northern salmon oil quoted nominally at 15c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast source.

PILCHARD (Canadian)—Quoted nominally at 15c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING—Quoted nominally at 15c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, April 26, 1933.

Some ten more tanks of menhaden fish oil have been sold during the last week or ten days, with the result of reducing the stocks on hand at the plants of the fishing companies down the lower Chesapeake Bay and tributaries to about sixty tanks. The sales were made on the basis of 10 cents per gallon, which price seems now to be quite firmly established, and there appears to be a prospect that additional sales can be concluded at the same figure. The producers are evidently in a mood to aid a clean-up on some equitable basis, so that the new season can be started without any considerable hangover in oil stocks. Herring oil has so far cut no figure of consequence in the business, though the short season is virtually ended, with the production about as usual.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Buying has picked up somewhat in fish oils of certain grades recently, and prices are steady to strong, with a few advances quoted in various quarters. West Coast materials are attracting a fair amount of interest, judging from inquiries, and shipments appear to be somewhat improved. Individual buyers are taking a little more.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 21c. to 23c. per gallon; domestic, 22c. to 23c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 4c. to 4½c. per pound.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 13c. to 15c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 13c. to 14c. per gallon.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market was firmer in company with other commodities. Quotations were generally about ¼c. per pound higher. An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries from local and outside buyers.

Lard.—Cash lard showed irregularity with the Western market for futures, but in the main the tone was firm. There was a better inquiry from domestic buyers and some increase was also noted in the export movement. Receipts of hogs in Western markets were larger than recently.

Stearin.—There was a better inquiry and with offerings light the market was firmer, quotations being about ½c. per pound higher than in the previous week.

Tallow.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone, the tendency of prices still being upward with an increase noted in the inquiry, though transactions were apparently on a moderate scale as offerings were generally light. There were sales reported early in the week at 2⅞c. per pound for extra at works and reports were current later of transactions at 3c. per pound and still later at 3¼c. per pound.

At an auction of tallow in London on Wednesday prices were lower. Offerings were 837 casks of which 574 were sold.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	2,100	....	....
Monday	598	....	....
Tuesday	3,050	....	....
Wednesday	1,200	....	....
Thursday	1,717	....	....
Friday	650	....	....
Totals	9,315	....	....
Since January 1:—			
This year.....	652,344	....	....
Last year.....	715,189	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday ...	70,560	....	....	....
Saturday..	472,610	....	....	....
Monday ..	71,855	....	....	....
Tuesday...	3,482,960	78,000	....	76,000
Thursday..	883,905	....	....	.....
Totals ..	5,124,230	78,000	....	76,000
Prev. Wk..	5,018,277	28,800	138,400	....
Last Yr....	4,026,025	70,000	....	192,000
Since January 1:—				
This Yr.	85,084,774	1,738,000	1,839,300	62,000
Last Yr.	93,233,236	775,800	....	1,100,000

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Although a certain amount of irregularity persists in lard and tallows, current prices are ruling much higher than a week ago in cash lard. Sellers are less timid, and have taken larger quantities and inquiries are also more frequent. Shipping trade is reported as fair. Considerable tallow has been offered of late, although tone of this product in various grades is good. Greases in the main are firmly held and bought fairly well. Stearins are quiet, but are also revealing a good aspect.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, April 22, to the close Friday, April 28, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash ...	$5.25	$5.42	$5.20	$5.20	$5.07
May	5.15	5.50	5.15	5.20	5.12
July	5.07	5.62	5.07	5.30	5.25

TALLOWS (tierces) — Edible, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; fancy, 2⅞c. to 3⅛c.; prime packers', 2⅞c. to 3c.; No. 1 packers', 2⅛c. to 2⅝c.; No. 2 packers', 1⅞c. to 2c.; prime renderers', 2¼c. to 2½c.; No. 1 country, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; B country, 1⅞c. to 2c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3⅛c. to 3⅝c. per pound; choice white, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; choice white, export, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; A white, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; B white, 2¼c. to 2½c.; crackling, 1⅞c. to 2c.; garbage, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; bone naphtha, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound; lard, 3¾c. to 4c.; A white grease, 3¼c. to 3½c.; A white grease, export, 4¼c.; yellow grease, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	May.	July.	Sept.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	41 6	37 0	37 3	38 0
Monday	42 6	37 6	37 9	38 6
Tuesday	42 9	37 9	38 3	38 9
Wednesday ...	42 9	38 0	38 3	38 9
Thursday	42 9	38 0	38 3	39 0
Friday	42 9	38 3	38 6	39 3

(Continued on page 57)

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Further Advance in Refined Oil Futures -- Crude Stronger with Offerings Light--Competing Products Generally Higher--Unfavorable Cotton Crop News

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Events in local and Southern markets for cottonseed products were again mainly of a bullish character last week. The trend of refined oil futures here continued upward, despite some irregularity at times, while a firm tone again prevailed in the South, where sentiment was apparently more bullish than in the previous week. Unsold supplies of crude oil were said to be light, with holders inclined to look for still higher prices.

Here offerings of speculative contracts were limited, although there was more or less liquidation attributed to recent buyers. There was little inclination among traders to take the aggressive on the short side, however, in view of the pronounced strength displayed by products which compete with cottonseed oil.

Reports from the South regarding the progress of the cotton crop were more or less conflicting, but unfavorable accounts seemed to be more numerous than those of an opposite character. The crop is declared to be backward in many sections as a result of adverse weather conditions.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

A firm tone continued to prevail in most parts of the South last week, the tendency of prices still being upward in some sections, with offerings generally reported as light, recent developments in the markets for cotton, cottonseed oil and other commodities apparently having strengthened bullish sentiment among holders. The Memphis speculative market for cottonseed meal futures showed more or less irregularity, but the undertone there was regarded as firm.

So far as spot markets were concerned, business was quieter than in the previous week, the advance in prices making buyers in some instances inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation, but considerable business was reported to have been closed recently for shipment to buyers in the Western States as well as other sections of the country. There were reports of a better export inquiry despite the unsettlement in exchange.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast ranged from $17 to $18 per ton, while in the Valley 41 percent meal was quoted at $15.50 to $16 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

A generally firm tone continued to prevail in the market for cottonseed oil futures last week, although there was a certain amount of irregularity at times in company with cotton and and lard, as well as the market for securities. On the whole, however, sentiment still appeared to be rather bullish. Trading was less active, some operators being inclined to curtail dealings after the recent advance and await further developments in the general financial and business situation as well as in the progress of the new cotton crop. Speculative offerings were light much of the time, however, the upward trend of commodities which compete with cottonseed oil making bearish traders disinclined to offer anything like vigorous opposition to the upward movement of prices.

Developments in the South were of an encouraging nature from the bullish viewpoint. Sentiment there appeared to have been strengthened by recent developments in the markets for various commodities and also in the general political and financial situation. Crude oil met with an increased demand and the markets in all sections were reported as firm, with offerings light. Quotations in the Southeast and the Valley ranged from 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, with business reported to have been closed at the advance and with sellers in some cases apparently inclined to hold for still higher prices.

Lard and cotton displayed noteworthy strength at times, although these commodities, as already intimated, occasionally displayed a tendency to react after the recent comparatively sharp advance in prices. Receipts of live hogs at some points showed an increase, the arrivals being larger than at the corresponding time last year. On Monday receipts in the principal Western markets aggregated 97,600 head against 93,600 head on the same day last year; Tuesday 91,000 against 86,100; Wednesday 93,000 against 85,300; Thursday 98,800 against 98,600 head last year. Arrivals of hogs in Chicago on Monday were 30,000 head; Tuesday 27,000; Wednesday 28,000; Thursday 28,000 head. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended April 22 was 249 pounds against 248 pounds in the previous week, and 235 pounds last year. At an auction of tallow in London on Wednesday prices were lower.

On the other hand, tallow continued to display noteworthy strength in this market, the trend of prices still being upward. Business was reported to have been closed at 3⅛c. to 3¼c. per pound, with reports current late in the week to the effect that there was little available except at still higher prices. Lard compound was higher in some quarters, with reports of an increased demand. Advances occurred in corn, coconut, peanut, rapeseed and various other vegetable oils, with demand more active and offerings light.

Clearances of lard from this port for foreign countries were larger and official statistics from Washington showed that exports during the period from January 1to April 23 were more than 14,000,000 pounds larger than in the same time last year. Exports to Germany during that period were 55,249,000 pounds as compared with 49,506,000 pounds in the corresponding time last year; to the United Kingdom 97,497,000 pounds against 85,913,000 pounds.

Conflicting reports were received concerning the progress of the cotton crop. In some sections weather conditions were generally favorable and field work was pushed. On the other hand, unfavorable reports were received from sections where rainfall recently has been excessive and temperatures too low. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that planting of cotton is decidedly backward and that in Texas germination of the early planted is slow, with stands poor, while in the northern half of the state seeding is awaiting better weather. That state has had considerably less than half of its normal railfall thus far this month notwithstanding excessive wetness in eastern sections of the belt. In the Central States planting is slow and decidedly behind the average year. In the Eastern States better advance has been made, especially in South Carolina and Georgia.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, April 22, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	4.25@ ...	...
May	...	...	4.30@4.45	...
June	...	...	4.35@4.50	...
July	...	...	4.55@4.65	...
August	...	...	4.60@4.75	...
September	4.67	4.67	4.75@4.80	1
October	...	...	4.78@4.90	...
November	...	...	4.88@4.91	...
Total sales				1

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.25c.

Monday, April 24, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	4.50@ ...	...
May	4.58	4.50	4.55@4.58	6
June	...	...	4.55@4.70	...
July	4.70	4.70	4.70@4.78	1
August	...	...	4.75@4.90	...
September	4.93	4.85	4.90@4.94	19
October	4.95	4.95	4.92@4.98	5
November	4.97	4.95	4.95@5.00	10
Total sales				*43

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.50c.

* Includes 2 switches.

Tuesday, April 25, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	4.40@ ...	...
May	4.52	4.49	4.45@4.55	7
June	...	...	4.50@4.65	...
July	...	...	4.68@4.75	...
August	...	...	4.72@4.86	...
September	4.89	4.86	4.86@4.90	6
October	...	...	4.88@4.96	...
November	...	...	4.92@4.99	...
Total sales				*17

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.40c.

* Includes 4 switches.

Wednesday, April 26, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
May	...	...	4.50@4.60	...
June	...	...	4.55@4.70	...
July	...	...	4.71@4.72	...
August	...	...	4.74@4.85	...
September	4.90	4.88	4.87@4.89	13
October	4.92	4.92	4.89@4.94	14
November	4.97	4.97	4.94@4.98	3
Total sales				*36

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.50c.

* Includes 6 switches.

Thursday, April 27, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
May	4.54	4.53	4.53@4.63	2
June	...	...	4.55@4.70	...
July	4.75	4.70	4.71@4.73	5
August	...	...	4.75@4.85	...
September	4.92	4.90	4.88@4.92	14
October	...	...	4.90@4.96	...
November	...	...	4.92@4.99	...
December	5.09	5.05	4.97@5.05	2
Total sales				*27

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.50c.

* Includes 4 switches.

Friday, April 28, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
May	...	...	4.50@4.60	...
June	...	...	4.55@4.65	...
July	4.67	4.65	4.65@4.70	2
August	...	...	4.70@4.85	...
September	4.85	4.85	4.81@4.84	1
October	4.90	4.90	4.84@4.90	1
November	...	...	4.88@4.95	...
December	...	...	5.00@5.05	...
Total sales				4

Spot (prime summer yellow), 4.50c.
Crude (unofficial), Southeast, 3.50@3.75c.
Valley, 3.50@3.75c.
Texas, 3.37½c.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, April 26, 1933.

Cottonseed products, in line with cotton lint, are advancing in price. Good weather is favoring planting and rapid progress is reported.

The agricultural relief bill, which gives the cotton farmer an option on government owned cotton in proportion to acreage reduction, will come late. Agriculturists are of the opinion, however, that many farmers will plow up a portion of their cotton and plant it to other crops in order to avail themselves of the government offer. If this is done, a marked stimulation in cotton prices will follow. At present, however, the acreage planted to cotton is increased over last year because of the strong "back-to-the-farm" movement in the South.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 3½c. per pound.
MEAL—7 percent grade, $17 to $18 per ton, interior mill points.
HULLS—Loose, $8 to $8.50 per ton.
LINTERS—First cut, 2c. to 2½c. per pound; clean mill run, 1c. to 1¼c.; second cut, ¾c. to 1c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, April 28, 1933.

Crude cottonseed oil has been very quiet during the week. Unsold supplies are now under the control of a comparatively few holders who are expecting a four-cent market and are not inclined to sell at current prices. Buyers are likewise indifferent. Impending legislation in Congress is making traders somewhat timid about operating until the political situation is better understood. Meal market is easier today with grain, 41 percent meal being quoted at $16.50 per ton on spot, Memphis basis, and $15.50 per ton, Valley basis.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton Opening, April 22.	Closing, April 28.
May	$13.75@15.00	$14.00@15.50
June	—@—	—@—
July	—@—	—@—
August	—@—	—@—
September	15.50@17.00	16.00@—
October	16.00@17.50	16.50@—
November	16.50@18.00	17.00@—
December	—@—	17.50@—

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton Opening, April 22.	Closing, April 28.
May	$15.85@16.50	$15.50@15.70
June	16.25@16.75	15.90@16.10
July	16.50@17.50	16.25@16.50
August	16.75@17.50	16.50@16.75
September	17.00@17.65	16.55@16.90
October	17.00@17.75	16.70@17.00
November	17.80@18.00	16.75@17.25
December	—@—	16.75@17.50

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1933.

The cottonseed market was more active with the prevailing tone firm. Offerings continued light. Prime crude oil, 3⅜c. to 3½c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime Summer yellow, 4¼c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent loose, ⅜c. to ½c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Cottonseed oil has been making a good showing for itself, with increased buying on the one hand and a determination on the part of sellers to hold for higher prices on the other. Inquiry is good and ruling prices are noticeably better than a week ago. The volume being done currently is better than for many months past. Prime crude oil is quoted at 3½c. bid in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted 3¼c. bid. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 4⅝c. per pound, delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6c. to 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	20	0	17	6
Monday	19	6	17	0
Tuesday	19	6	16	6
Wednesday	19	0	16	0
Thursday	19	6	17	0
Friday	20	0	17	6

U. S. Revenue: March

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, during the month of March on various products were as follows, compared with March, 1932:—

Taxes Collected

PRODUCTS TAXED

	March 1933.	1932.
Nonbeverage spirits	$505,078.38	$569,885.79
Wines, cordials, etc.	19,077.84	15,440.38
Grape brandy, for fortifying wines	963.17	2,940.60
Special taxes, etc., relating to distilled spirits	8,357.22	5,965.78
Lubricating oils	1,370,720.44	.....
Matches	257,604.08	.....
Gasoline	10,547,165.85	.....
Toilet preparations, etc.	1,006,086.10	.....
Pipe lines	843,657.74	.....
Oleomargarin, colored	4,017.10	11,979.80
Oleomargarin, uncolored	57,676.35	43,957.25
Oleomargarin, dealers, special tax	7,793.04	6,063.45
Narcotics, including special taxes	13,480.32	21,375.54
Totals	$242,464,384.49	$231,830,250.04

Quantities Taxed

	1933.	1932.
Distilled spirits, nonbeverage, gallons	363,285	421,378
Spirits or wines, rectified, gallons	2,859	973
Fermented liquors, act of March 22, 1933, barrels	140,460	.....
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	35,046	119,648
Oleomargarin, uncolored, pounds	23,070,540	17,582,990

Gasline Pump Ban Upheld

WASHINGTON, Apr. 24, 1933.

A city has authority to prevent the use of automatic or self-service gasoline filling pumps, the Supreme Court of the United States decided today in dismissing a case brought by Jesse G. Hawkins against the City of Red Cloud, Neb. Hawkins claimed that the ordinance was arbitrary and unreasonable and deprived him of property without due process of law; while the city contended that the law was a necessary safeguard against fire hazards. In dismissing the case the court did not give an opinion, but referred to its decision of April 10 upholding an ordinance of Oklahoma City, restricting drilling for oil within the city limits.

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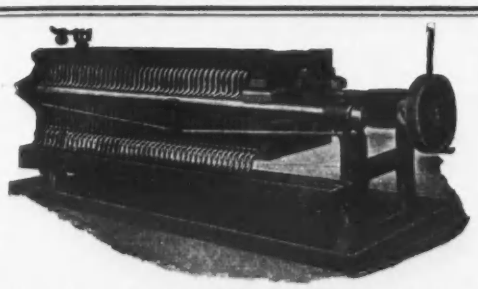

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FACTORIES

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Egg Albumen Prices Advanced--Egg Yolk Lower--Sulphonated Tallow and Olive Oils Higher--Corn Derivatives Barely Steady--Tanning Materials Slower

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Business in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs indicated that important buyers in both the textile and tanning industries were remaining aloof from the trading unless needs were actually imperative, with the result that the market was a rather dull affair from a demand standpoint. Moreover, prices for imported raw materials continued to be quoted on a nominal basis last week as a result of the wide fluctuations in the monetery foreign exchange rates.

Sellers of edible egg albumen advanced quotations as a result of the strength noted in the price for silver and the presence of a good demand, together with the fact that stocks on hand were considered small. On the other hand, egg yolk showed a sharp decline as a result of the decidedly dull demand and a fair amount of stocks in local sellers' hands. Other sizing materials remained unchanged, with the corn derivatives displaying a steady tone by reason of a good demand offsetting an easier undertone in the basic grain market.

A sharp advance was noted in tallow and olive oil in the sulphonated oil group, with the advance contributed by the rise in the basic commodities. Demand for these products reflected the mixed trend of operations in the texile trade, as well as representative operating schedules in other consuming industries. Letdown in production schedules of the textile and tanning industries was mirrored in the shipments of bichromates, but the spot market of soda and potash bichromate appeared firmer. Zinc dust continued steady, with a good call for the commodity tending to offset the easier undertone in the basic metal.

Imported dyestuffs showed a firmer undertone, with some of the small-lot buyers inclined to increase purchases as a matter of protection against a possible advance in quotations. March employment in the silk industry was 11 percent lower than for the same month last year and 22.2 percent lower than February employment, according to the Silk Association of America. Tanning materials continued to be quoted nominal, with the unsettled trend in the monetary exchange values still in evidence. Demand for mangrove bark, myrobalans and divi-divi was limited to small quantities, with the shoe manufacturing units in the New England district tapering off production schedules. At the same time operations continued to be hampered by labor unsettlement in the New England district.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Albumen, egg, edible, 3c. per lb.
Sulphonated oils, olive, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), ¼c. per lb.
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), ½c. per lb.
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), ½c. per lb.
tallow, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), ¼c. per lb.
50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), ½c. per lb.
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg yolk, granular, 1c. per lb.
spray, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
146.8	**146.7**	**141.4**	**143.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—A slightly improved demand was recorded here as a result of the reduction in prices in the preceding week on the anhydrous material. The market for the solution experienced a fair call, and sellers were naming previous prices.

Antimony Salt.—Textile trade and other buyers were coming into the market for small quantities, and sellers continued to name the prices of 20c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Bichromate.—This situation revealed little change from the preceding period, with contract withdrawals indicating that consumers were following the procedure of covering for nearby production wants, but the feature of the market was a firm tone.

Soda Bichromate.—Spot market for this product was firmer last week, with small-lot buyers building up fair sized inventories. Contract withdrawals revealed a good demand from the chemical manufacturers. Textile and tanning industries limiting purchases because of the curtailment in seasonal schedules. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils.—Sellers advanced the prices fractionally for the tallow product, with the new schedule as follows:—Tallow, 25 percent (24 percent fat), car lots, drums, 4¼c. per pound; less car lots, 5c. per pound; 50 percent (43 percent fat), car lots, 5¼c. per pound; less car lots, 5¾c. per pound; 50 percent (48 percent fat), car lots, 5½c. per pound; less lots, 6c. per pound. Sulphonated olive oil was also fractionally higher, with the schedule as follows:—50 percent (43 percent fat), car lots, 8½c. per pound; less car lots, 9c. per pound; 75 percent (63 percent fat), car lots, 12¼c. per pound; less car lots, 12¾c. per pound; 80 percent (68 percent fat), car lots, 13c. per pound; less car lots, 13½c. per pound.

Zinc Dust.—A slight easing was noted in the basic metal market last week, but sellers reported that a good demand was noted for the dust and prices were about the same as the preceding period.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Sellers here reported that some improvement developed in the call for both the paste and seed commodities, with the betterment attributed to small-lot buyers building up inventories, but prices remained unchanged.

Archil.—The outstanding feature in this market was the firm tone, with the firmness being due to the small amount of stocks on hand here and the presence of a fair demand.

Camwood Bark.—Although the call for this article continued to move a slow pace last week, sellers here reported the market was steady at the 16c. per pound level.

Cochineal.—There was a better demand registered here for both the gray and Teneriffe silver items during the week, with the broadening in the call attributed to the buying by small-lot buyers who were evidently anticipating a price rise.

Fustic.—Although general demand here reflected the curtailment in the textile industry, some sellers were taking fair sized quantities in the spot market and prices were without change.

Indigo.—A firmer tone ruled the dealings in the natural product during the week just closed, with the call slightly improved, but the inquiries were for small quantities, and sellers were naming previous values. Little change was shown in the market for the synthetic article, with sellers adhering to the quotations in order previously.

Madder.—Nothing of importance developed in this market last week, with the call confined to jobbing quantities and prices remained about the same as the previous week.

Turkey Red Oil.—This market was termed fair from a demand standpoint, with the sellers reporting the market steadier and prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Sellers of egg albumen were quoting the market 3c. per pound higher at 79c. to 81c. per pound, according to quantity. Advance in the quotations could be attributed to the limited amount of stocks on hand here and the presence of a fair demand together with the strength in silver.

Dextrin.—A slightly easier tone was noted in the basic grain market last week, but sellers here reported that the call from various consuming channels was of sufficient proportions to give the market a firm tone and sellers were quoting previous prices.

Egg Yolk.—Dull character of the call was a factor offsetting the strength contributed by outside influences, with the result that sellers were naming 40c. to 41c. per pound for the granular material and 41c. to 43c. per pound for the spray item, according to quantity. The latter product shows a decline of 2c. per pound, as compared with the previous week.

Starch.—The market for the various sorts of starch held steady throughout the week, although the basic grain market moved toward lower levels, due to speculative dealings. Sellers were adhering to the prices established April 19.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine. — Conservative ideas governed the buyers in this direction during the week under review, with the market showing a steady tone and prices held unchanged.

Divi Divi.—Quotations in this market was strictly nominal, with the demand showing little betterment inasmuch as the tannng trade was inclined to curtail production schedules.

Gambier.—The market for the common material noted a fair demand during the week, with the sellers quoting the market as firm. There was little to report in Singapore cubes and business in the plantation material was confined to small-lot orders, and prices were about the same as the previous week.

Mangrove Bark.—The limited amount of material on hand, coupled with the wide fluctuations in the monetary exchange rate, caused sellers to quote this market nominally at about the level noted in preceding period.

Myrobalans.—Quiet was a prominent factor in this market last week, with the call confined to the covering for urgent requirements only, for both buyers and sellers were showing an inclination to await a more steeled trend in the exchange rate. Prices were named nominally at the same levels of the previous period.

Spruce. — This situation remained about the same as the preceding week, with the demand limited to extremely small-lot and sellers were quoting the various grades at the price levels in force for some time past.

Sumac.—Quotations here were strictly nominal for the Sicilian ground material, due to the fluctuations in the lira and the dollar, and sellers reported the market showed little improvement from a demand standpoint. Stainless extract product was in fair demand, with prices holding firm.

Wattle Bark.—Demand here was said to be in the doldrums throughout the week, and prices were nominal at $26 to $28 per ton.

A.M.T.A. Convention

(Continued from page 24)

recipient was Louis Spencer Levy, publisher of the American Perfumer, who received it two years ago. No award was made last year.

The presentation was made by President Smith with a few gracious and appreciatory remarks and Mr. Bertram responded in like fashion. No special speakers were present, the speaking being confined to members of the association called upon by the chair.

Entertainment

The only formal entertainment arranged for the convention was a theatre party on Tuesday night, April 25, when the members and their guests attended a performance of the comedy "Strike Me Pink" at the Majestic Theatre, going from the hotel to the theatre in specially provided buses. The theatre party was followed by a supper and dancing at the Waldorf-Astoria.

There was dancing and a concert, also, after the banquet on Thursday evening. Special arrangements were also made with some suburban golf clubs for members desiring to "shoot" a few foursomes.

Trade News Briefs

The J. R. Watkins Company, manufacturer of medicinal, toilet, and culinary preparations, Winona, Minn., has incorporated a Maryland subsidiary, with headquarters in the Baltimore Trust building, Baltimore.

The Bernie Drug Company, New York city, has been chartered at Albany with a capital of 100 shares, no par. Bernard D. Kaplan, Arthur Goodman and Minerva Pass, 1440 Broadway, this city, were named directors and subscribers.

Scott Chemists, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., has been chartered at Albany to do a general drug business, with a capital of 200, no par, shares. Anthony J. Mutino, 51 Townsend street; Melville Ehrlich, Fairview avenue; Anna M. Keyser, 137 Oak street, Port Chester, N. Y., and Rina J. DeMartino, 40 Orchard place, Greenwich, Conn., are directors and subscribers.

Pine odor is perfume, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has decided in a case involving the duty on bath salts imported by I. Magnin & Co. The importation consisted of Baden-Baden bath salts to which had been added the natural ingredients of Black Forest pine needles," but no artificial perfumes. The appeals court said that as chemical dictionaries list pine needle oil as a perfume, the salts must be classified as perfumed.

British End Soviet Oil Pact

Communications between the British petroleum marketing combine and the Russian Oil Products Company have terminated, as of June 1, the agreements between the two parties. The Russian oil company is the marketing representative of the Soviet in England. Under the British ban on Soviet goods, imports of petroleum from Russia are limited to 10 percent of the marketing company's imports. The Russian Oil Products Company has stated that its agreement to sever connections with the combine will not be changed should the British embargo on Soviet goods be lifted.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 16)

Charles T. Harriott, who was for many years associated with the Swann Finch Oil Corporation as a construction engineer, died April 23 at his home in Roselle Park, N. J. He retired from the service of the corporation in 1921. His wife survives.

Harry Keenan, district manager for the Cities Service Oil Company in the Hamilton, Ont., area, died April 22 in a hospital in that city as the result of an automobile accident. His car was sideswiped by a large truck near Smithville, Ont., Mr. Keenan being crushed by the force of the blow.

William J. Parker, head of the William J. Parker Drug Sundries Company, and for the last fifty-three years engaged in the wholesale drug business, with the later part of the period devoted to the patent medicine trade, in Baltimore, died at his home, in Baltimore on April 24 after an illness of nearly two years. He was ninety-four years old. Born in Bedford, Va., he had spent the greater part of his life in Baltimore. His wife, three daughters, and a son survive.

Robert J. Teasdale, who was for twenty-five years New England representative of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N .Y., of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died April 21 at his home in West Quincy, Mass. He was sixty-nine years old, native of Quincy, Mass., had served in the city government, and had during all of his adult life been in Boston business activities. He retired three years ago. His wife, Mrs. Katherine E. Teasdale, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Hart, both of West Quincy, are the family survivors. The funeral was held April 24, with requiem high mass in St. Mary's church, West Quincy.

Joseph Ball Yerkes, who retired as an executive of the foreign exchange department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey after many years of service with the company, died April 26 in the hospital in Plainfield, N. J., after an operation. He was seventy-seven years old, a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and had been a resident of Plainfield since 1868. A son, a daughter and four sisters survive.

Current prices on dyestuffs, and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Fertilizer Materials

Nitrate of Soda Advanced $1 per Ton--Organics Continue Sharply Upward on Heavy Buying--Sulphate Of Ammonia Strengthens--Superphosphate Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Widespread price advances and active buying continued to feature the market for fertilizer crudes. The week's principal event was the occurence of the widely expected advance in nitrate of soda prices. While purchasing of crudes in the far South and Gulf districts showed further retrogression with the termination of the season, buying in the mid-South was intense, and as the buying wave moves northward, sentiment in trade circles brightened considerably. Market observers were not disposed to attribute more than a small portion of the current active buying to the so-called inflation buying that has been noted in other commodities—there has been an actual and extensive need for fertilizer. Mixed goods moved toward consumption at a brisk rate last week, and mixers have restored the higher price schedules that were originally announced at the commencement of the season.

The rise in nitrate of soda prices occurred on Tuesday, after having been rumored about for two weeks. This advance was enabled by a previous boost in sulphate of ammonia prices and also by the heavy demand which has cut considerably into the warehouse stocks of Chilean nitrate in this country. Sulphate of ammonia showed additional strength last week. Prices in the Northern markets have been brought up close to the prices quoted in the South, and while there were still occasional lots of resale foreign material offering at relatively cheap prices, the foreign product was no longer a factor in the spot market. Principally because of conditions in foreign currency exchange and, possibly, according to some informants, awaiting developments from the conferences understood to have been held in New York last week among representatives of international nitrogen suppliers, prices for European sulphate for shipment from abroad were withdrawn, but considerable tonnage of Japanese sulphate for Fall delivery was reported to have been sold in the Gulf district last week at advanced prices. Limestone-ammonium nitrate was advanced along with nitrate of soda, but cyanamide was unchanged and, according to selling factors, would not likely be changed now on account of the lateness of the season.

Trading in most imported fertilizer materials was done subject to fluctuations in the rate of currency exchange. All foreign organic ammoniates were higher in price, and domestic organics moved sharply higher. Blood, tankage, fish scrap and nitrogenous material were featured with sharp upward movements.

Spot and contract discounts as well as base prices for potash salts were to have expired today, but provisional arrangements were being made with buyers extending the current prices subject to revision when the new prices for the 1933-1934 season are issued. According to the trade gossip there is likely to be some delay in the naming of new potash prices, a condition that has become usual in recent years, but which seems to be furthered this year by the uncertainties caused by the lack of usual facilities for gold exchange with foreign countries. Previous trade expectations that potash prices would be lower have met with doubt in some directions because of the devaluation of the dollar abroad.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, domestic, New York, 35c. to 45c. per unit.
Chicago, 25c. per unit.
imported, 10c. per unit.
Bone, raw, South American, 50c. per ton.
steamed, 1¼ & 60c, Chicago, $1 per ton.
Meal, South American, 50c. per ton.
Castor Pomace, domestic, $1 per ton.
Fish Scrap, unground, futures, 35c. per unit-ton.
ground, $1 per ton.
Hoof Meal, foreign, domestic, 10c. per unit.
Nitrate of soda, $1 per ton.
Nitrogenous material, domestic, East, 45c. per unit.
Western plants, 25c. per unit.
Sulphate of ammonia, domestic, Northern markets, $1 per ton.
Superphosphate, Baltimore, 50c. to $1 per ton.
Tankage, domestic, New York, 20c. to 25c. per unit-ton.
Chicago, 10c. to 25c. per unit-ton.
South American, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.7	68.7	68.7	74.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The expected advance in prices took place Tuesday. Prices for Chilean and domestic material were marked up $1 per ton. The new schedule for April, May, June delivery is as follows:—To fertilizer manufacturers, $24.90 per ton, in bulk; $26.20 in 200-pound bags; and $26.90 per ton in 100-pound bags: to fertilizer dealers, $26.80 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $27.50 per ton in 100-pound bags. These prices were ex-vessel, at usual ports. The demand continued heavy throughout the week. In addition to the investment, buying that was done prior to the price advance, there was a widespread need for nitrate and the sellers of the Chilean article have cut heavily into their warehouse stocks in this country. According to some estimators, current stocks of Chilean here are now less than 100,000 tons, compared with peak warehouse storage of almost 500,000 tons a year or so ago. In company with marketers of other fertilizer materials, nitrate sellers have enjoyed a much better season than they expected.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market continued to strengthen and demand continued heavy. Domestic was firm in the South at $23 per ton, in bulk, basis ports. The Northern market was in a mixed position with $21 per ton, basis ports, still reported available but not as a general market figure. Most of last week's business in the North went at $22 to $23 per ton at the ports; sales to interior points were made at $21 per ton, basis ovens. It was difficult to trace the market's action in the North and the prices were largely subject to individual negotiation, depending upon quantities involved and terms of shipment, or, the extent of competition from re-sale foreign material. The supply of foreign at second-hands was rapidly diminishing. There were a few offerings at $21.50 to $22.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, which was equivalent to $21 to $22 per ton, ex-vessel, but the domestic tended more and more toward control of the situation. Offerings of European material for shipment were withdrawn, but considerable tonnage of Japanese material was reported sold for Fall delivery at Gulf and Southern ports at $21.25 to $21.50 per ton, basis c.i.f. Although unable to trade in futures in Europe, trade factors manifested a high interest in the Fall position, with particular concern for such developments that might come out of the conferences of international nitrogen factors, which were understood to have been held in New York last week. March output of sulphate of ammonia, or its equivalent, as estimated from the domestic operation of by-product coke ovens, was 28,257 tons, against 27,823 tons in February, 30,278 tons in January and 35,480 tons in March last year. The estimated output for the first quarter of 1933 was 86,356 tons against 104,473 tons in the corresponding period of 1932. March imports of sulphate were 41,208 tons, against 42,624 tons in February and 38,644 tons in January, according to the Department of Commerce. The new supply of sulphate during the first three months of 1933, as represented by the sum of the imports and estimated domestic production was 208,832 tons.

Cyanamide.—This commodity was unaffected by upward price movements in other products, and according to indications there was likely to be no change over the balance of this season unless widespread inflation in national currency should take place. The pulverized article was quoted at 97½c. per unit and granular at $34 per ton, both in bags, delivered.

Castor Pomace.—A basic advance of $1 per ton was made in the domestic product, with sellers quoting $15 to $16 per ton for car-lot quantities, f.o.b. producing points. As reported in the late market summary of last week's issue, the foreign article advanced on the higher rate of foreign currency exchange, and the market was quoted at $18 to $19 per ton for June-July shipment, c.i.f. Southern ports.

Dried Blood.—Stock and poultry feeders came into the market heavily last week, and prices in New York advanced with the broadest price movement witnessed in many years. Opening at $1.90 per unit, buyers paid $2.35 before the close of the week. Fertilizer buyers bid up $2.15 per unit but were unwilling to go higher. The market closed at $2.25 to $2.35 per unit. Early sales in Chicago were made at $2 per unit, with $2.25 asked later in the week, although there were some offerings as low as $1.85, according to grading. South American was nominally higher at $2 per unit for May shipment.

Fish Scrap.—According to reports from Baltimore, sales of futures were made last week at $2.35 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis Chesapeake factories, subject to the usual when-and-if-made stipulation. This represented an advance of 35c. over the price quoted a week ago. Fish meal advanced $1 per ton in Baltimore, with $32 per ton quoted.

Hoof Meal.—Both the foreign and domestic products advanced 10c. per unit. The domestic in Chicago sold at $1 per unit, while the foreign article was quoted at $1.50 per unit for shipment.

Nitrogenous Material.—With foreign suppliers out of the market for the time being, domestic advanced sharply. Sales were made for prompt delivery at $2.35 per unit, f.o.b. East Coast producing points, an advance of 45c. per unit over the preceding week's price and 65c. over the figure which prevailed a fortnight ago. Domestic in the West was raised 25c. per unit to the basis of $1.35 per unit, f.o.b. works. The rise in prices will likely encourage makers to resume production, although the lateness of the season was being gauged in some manufacturing directions.

Tankage.—Prices for animal material were advanced in all directions. In New York, ground was quoted at $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, a rise of 25c., while unground was quoted at $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton, a boost of 20c. per unit. Western stock and poultry feeders were noted as sponsors of some of the inquiry in the New York market last week. High-grade feeding stocks in Chicago were advanced 25c. to the basis of $2.25 and 10c. per unit-ton last week, while the fertilizer grade was named at $1.25 and 10c. per unit-ton, a rise of 10c. South American was nominal, although higher at the basis of $2.25 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Urea.—Demand continued in good fashion, although in the far South, the season appeared ended. The quotations were firm at $82.60 per ton, in bags, basis ex-vessel at Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Potashes

Provisional arrangements have been made by sellers of the domestic products whereby spot and contract prices and discounts which expired at the end of the month are extended until such time as prices for the 1933-1934 season appear. Should the forthcoming season's prices be dated May 1, and if any change in the base or discount schedule occurs, price revisions will be made on material sold from May 1 forward. Although the new prices are due today there will likely be some delay in their appearance. With the abandonment of the gold standard a week ago, further uncertainties have developed and it was likely that the foreign suppliers of potashes would defer establishing a position for 1933-1934 business, at least until foreign currency exchange becomes less fluctuative and less of a risk. The deflation of the dollar abroad has also led to some doubt as to the possibility of lower potash prices for next year. Many trade factors doubt that European suppliers would yield to the press for low potash prices and accept cheapened currency at the same time. On the other hand, competition in potash has become increasingly keen in this country over the past year and students of the market state it is largely a question of which side is the stronger, or juxtaposition, the weaker factor in the establishing of price schedules for next season.

Mid-South buying activity continued good during the past week. There has been a heavy run on low-grade salts and for a few days there was a shortage of 20 and 30 percent manure salts at some coastal distributing points. Replacements have been made and stocks are now considered ample for current trade needs.

Phosphates

In company with the advancing position of the ammoniate market, phosphate products were featured with important rises in prices. The principal movement occurred in superphosphate, marking the first upward price change in that article for more than a year. While stocks in the country as a whole still appear large, there was a distinct shortage in some manufacturing points; one nearby manufacturer was forced to buy in the open market last week. Bone products stiffened in Chicago under active purchasing. Imported bones were also stronger.

Superphosphate.—Makers advanced prices 50c. per ton last week and some sellers quoted $1 per ton higher than a week ago. The current quotations were based at $6.50 to $7 per ton for the run of the pile and $7 to $7.50 per ton for screened and milled stocks, both in bags, f.o.b. Baltimore. Good demands have cut into stocks.

Bone Materials.—South American raw bone advanced 50c. per ton to the basis of $21 per ton. Imported 3 and 50 meal was also higher by 50c., with quotations at $19 to $20 per ton. In Chicago the price for steamed 1¼c and 60 steamed bone was raised $1 per ton to the basis of $17 to $18 per ton. Domestic meal in Chicago was not basically changed, but the range of quotations was higher, with $18 to $20 per ton named, against $18 to $19 per ton a week ago. Heavy buying featured the Western market, while an active inquiry was also witnessed in the foreign bone products.

Phosphate Rock.—Prices continued unchanged at the established schedules. March exports were considerably ahead of February with foreign shipments of 2,917 tons of high-grade hard and 70,078 tons of land pebble, against 2,964 tons of high-grade and 40,307 tons of land pebble in February, according to the Department of Commerce. Japan and Denmark bought greater quantities in March.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The movement of crude sulphur from producing points showed a small spurt over last week and when added to business done in in the three preceding weeks, April should appear as a comfortable improvement over March business. At this writing an accurate estimate could not be given, but leading factors were of the opinion that the month's business exceeded that of March, which in turn was slightly better than February. March exports were 23,213 tons against 22,196 tons in February and 9,556 tons in January, according to the Department of Commerce. A substantial drop in takings by France during March was counteracted by better distribution to other countries. Germany took 3,000 tons in March for the first purchase this year. There has been no change in crude sulphur prices, with sellers quoting $18 per long ton, f.o.b. mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Apr. 29, 1933.

The sale of fertilizer materials for making complete fertilizers has practically ended and buying is now confined largely to nitrogenous top dressing. The demand for fertilizers is larger than for last year and as the season draws to a close the manufacturers of complete fertilizers find that there is no difficulty in getting rid of the available supply at better than the low prices to which they had fallen; hence, prices rallied to the schedule announced at the beginning of the season and are now holding firm on that basis.

Sulphate of ammonia is in firmer position, as the exchange difficulties have favored a stronger position for domestic supplies. Organic ammoniates are feeling the same influence. Important producers are reporting a clean up and inability to meet the demands of the spot market.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.10 per ton, interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, port basis, to manufacturers, $24.90 per ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Foreign, ports, $22 per ton; domestic, ports, $23 per ton.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—7 percent grade, $17 to $18 per ton, interior mill points.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.75 per unit ammonia, ports.

TANKAGE.—$1.90 to $2 per unit and 10, ports.

CYANIMIDE.—97½ cents per unit, delivered to manufacturers.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' schedules.

POTASH.—At sellers' schedules.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Apr. 27, 1933.

Most of the leading fertilizer materials are in strong tone and many of them are quoted at better prices, reflecting the growing belief of sellers that a better demand should develop, and in sympathy with the higher prices for livestock and related products. Buying is fairly good, with supplies limited on such items as blood and tankage in certain grades. Tone of the market is good. Bone materials are firm and in good tone, despite the fact that buying as yet is limited. Cracklings are pointing higher, especially hard pressed.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1.85 to $1.95 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $2 to $2.10 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $2.05 to $2.20 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1 to $1.10 and 10; lower grade tankage, $1 to $1.05; unground bone tankage, $15 to $16 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 90c. to $1; hoof meal, 90c. to $1 per unit.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $17 to $18 per ton; 3 and 50, $18 to $20; 4½ and 50, $20 to $21; raw bone meal for feeding, $22 to

(Continued on page 57)

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

East Texas Crude Posted at Ten Cents per Barrel-- Upset Halts Strengthening in Refined Products -- Solvents Cheaper at Group 3--Crude Output Off

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are practically nominal.]

Soon after the reopening of the East Texas field after an eighteen-day shutdown, the structure of prices collapsed and practically all leading purchasers joined in posting ten cents per barrel for crude from that field. On April 24, the Texas Railroad Commission permitted operators to open wells under an allowable output of 791,000 barrels daily, which was to have extended until May 10, but on Tuesday, April 25, the big buyers dropped their posted prices. A nervous reaction spread throughout crude and refined oil markets, fearing the possibility of having 791,000 barrels of oil a day at ten cents per barrel, would spread throughout the entire Midcontinent price structure. By Thursday, however, it was reported that some fifty companies had closed their wells in protest to the ten cent prices and on the same day, Governor Ferguson signed the marginal well bill which would permit the reduction of the former forty-barrel minimum per well for oil proration to a scale of twenty barrels per well each day. Although no official action was taken by the Texas Railroad Commission, it was generally believed that the 791,000 barrels allowable would be modified, probably down to an allowable of slightly more than 200,000 barrels.

The appearance of ten-cent oil in Texas brought out some rather low prices for some of the petroleum solvents and naphthas last week. Several refiners in the Midcontinent area were still quoting at the levels that have been in force for some weeks but at least one prominent factor in the Group 3 area was offering at new lows last week. The East Coast bulk market for solvents was untouched but when figured on a delivered basis in this market, the new low prices in Group 3 were relatively less than those named by refiners here. The position of other industrial petroleum products was mixed. Paraffin waxes were marked up for export and there was a likelihood that prices for the domestic trade would soon follow. White mineral oils remained at the levels of a week ago but here, too, there was a strong possibility of higher levels. Petrolatums were bought moderately. Liquefied petroleum gases displayed their characteristic serenity and the movement of stocks was largely confined to takings against contracts .

Bunker oil and U. S. motor gasoline were surrounded by strong conditions in the local refinery market, but the upset situation in East Texas served as a barrier to the possibility of increasing prices which has been rumored around the market over the past few weeks. Rising prices for gasoline in the Midcontinent market were halted by the developments in East Texas.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended April 22 was 1,795,500 barrels against 1,934,000 barrels for the preceeding week and 2,267,900 barrels for the corresponding week last year, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average for four weeks ended April 22 was 2,047,650 barrels. Runs of foreign and domestic crude oil to stills during the week ended April 24 averaged 2,207,000 barrels for 62.5 percent of refinery operation, compared with 2,201,000 barrels for 62.3 percent of operation during the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of the nation's capacity.

Solvents and Diluents

Although some sellers of petroleum solvents and naphthas in the Group 3 area continued to quote the prices that have been in force for several weeks, the presence of cheaply priced crude oil in the East Texas area brought out some low quotations for certain naphtha cuts last week. Stoddard solvent, cleaners' naphthas, v.m.&p. naphthas and petroleum thinners were offered at rather broad concessions from the figures previously named. The East Coast market, however, was not openly affected although on shipment from the Midcontinent there were some delivered prices that were under those named at the local refineries. The demand side of the market was moderately active, having received some acceleration in the form of buying against possible price advances which might result from the inflation of national currency that has been indicated.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—The market was named at 4c. to 6¼c. per gallon for tankcar quantities at Group 3 refineries last week. The price was contingent upon specifications and seller. The former low figure of the market range was 5¼c. per gallon, but some sellers were openly offering at 4¼c. per gallon last week. At the basis of 4¼c. Group 3, the local delivered price figured slightly under 8c. per gallon.

Lacquer Diluents.—Tankcar buyers continued to operate with a moderate degree of activity, showing some fear against possible price advances which might result from the indicated inflation of currency. Prices at Group 3 continued unchanged at the basis of 6½c. to 7½c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications desired.

Petroleum Thinners.—While some Group 3 refiners continued to quote 4c. to 5¼c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications, at least one refiner quoted 3¾c. per gallon at Group 3 last week. The tankcar price at East Coast refineries remained at 8½c. per gallon. basis refineries, but when figured on a delivered seaboard basis here, the 3¾c. offerings at Group 3 could be landed at an odd figure between 7½c. and 8c. per gallon. This figure governed material with a gravity of 47.5-49.5 and a boiling range of 305 i.b.p. to 410 e.p.

Rubber Solvents.—Both the light and heavy solvents were held in an even position at the Group 3 market last week. A moderately active demand gave support to the quotations of 5¼c. per gallon for tankcar lots, f.o.b. Group 3.

Stoddard Solvent.—Here, too, the Group 3 market was generally named at 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon for tankcars but offerings were made in at least one direction at 4c. per gallon, basis Group 3. The local refinery market continued at 8½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities. The demand from tankcar buyers was slightly better than a week ago.

V.M.&P. Naphthas.—Refiners at Group 3 quoted 5c. to 7c. per gallon for tankcars at the refineries, dependent upon the specifications desired. However, in one direction, a price of 3¾c. per gallon was named for material with a gravity of 55-57, and a boiling range of 190 i.b.p. and 290 e.p. At this basis, the delivered price at the Atlantic seaboard figured between 7½c. to 8c. per gallon, compared with regularly named quotations of 8½c. per gallon for tankcar lots here.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Liquefied petroleum gases continued in an even and undisturbed position over the past week. The movement of material out of the Group 3 refining points was limited to ordinary amounts through regular channels of consumption. There was not much new business witnessed. Because of the consistent lack of volatility to prices for these products many trade interests did not believe that prices would advance broadly on possible currency inflation.

Butanes. — The market exhibited characteristic serenity last week and the prices remained at the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the 16-34 degree article at the Group 3 refinery points. Most of the current movement of stocks was against contract.

Heptanes.—So far this market has not shown any particular reaction to the possibilities of currency inflation. The producers continued to quote the established schedule of 10c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the normal industrial grade and 11c. per gallon for mixed heptanes, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexane.—The usual schedule of 11c. per gallon for tankcars and regular differentials for drum cars or smaller quantities were still quoted by the producers at Group 3. The demand side of the market did not evidence any new or important developments and movements were largely confined to contract deliveries.

Octanes.—The position of this mixture did not differ from that of related petroleum gases. The price was a steady one with 11c. per gallon quoted for tankcar quantities and usual differentials for smaller lots. The demand was moderate and confined to regular outlets of consumption.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels 1933 Jan. 1-Apr. 29	Barrels 1932 Jan. 1-Apr. 29
Commercial crude oil production	247,464,000	260,696,000
	Week ended Apr. 29, 1933	Week ended Apr. 30, 1932
Daily average production	1,898,300	2,256,300
	Week ended Apr. 22, 1933	Week ended Apr. 15, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	57,351,000	58,356,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	38,287,000	38,980,000*

* Revised.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Leading buyers of East Texas crude reduced posted prices 40c. per barrel to the basis of 10c. Prior to that decline, low and middle octane motor gasolines advanced ¼c. per gallon at Oklahoma-Texas refineries. Tankwagon gasoline prices were raised in California.

	Apr. 28	Apr. 21	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$0.638	$0.638	$0.991
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.0341875	.032815	.05463
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon..	.1649	.1649	.1699

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
*Piraeus
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*Portland (Oregon)
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Pentanes.—Takings by consumers were generally limited to contract withdrawals and the position of the market last week was quite even. Group 3 producers' quotations for tankcar lots remained at 7c. per gallon for the normal grade and 17c. per gallon for drum cars of the laboratory article.

Petroleum Ethers.—Fat extractors and other regular users bought in a limited way while prices for all grades were entirely without change. The Group 3 producers quoted 10c. per gallon for tankcars of the 30-60 degree ether, while the 40-75 degree product remained at 11c. per gallon, basis Group 3 with usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Propane.—There have been no new or important developments connected with the market for this commodity. Movements of tankcars out of Group 3 were light and the price asked by producers remained at the basis of 7c. per gallon for tankcar lots.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Last week importers of Russian oil quoted their regular schedule on oil for forward delivery. Notwithstanding the recent easement on some of the higher gravities, there was a strong undertone in the price structure and a return to formerly quoted levels would not be surprising. Purchasing has been fairly good. The domestic oils were unchanged in price, but shared in the recent improvements in demand.

Paraffin Waxes.—Sellers restored quotations for export wax, but placed them at a higher level last week. The 123-125 fully refined grade for export was priced at 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound, a rise of ⅛c; 125-127 A.m.p., 3⅛c. to 3¼c. per pound, up ⅜c; 128-130, 3⅜c. to 3½c. per pound, up ⅜c., 130-132, 3½c. to 3⅝c., up ⅜c.; 133-135, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound, up ¼c.; and 135-137, 4⅜c. to 4½c. per pound, up ¼c. per pound. The aforementioned prices covered materials in bags, f.a.s. New York. Fully refined waxes for domestic sale were not changed, but there was a strong tone in the market and some of the recent concessionary prices in the Gulf district were reported to have disappeared. Interest in the market was high and some factors were expecting further price advances. Many refiners have sold up their production for several weeks ahead and some of them were forced to buy in the open market to meet commitments last week. The position of white scale wax was firmer last week with 2⅛c. to 2¼c. per pound quoted. This was an advance of ⅛c. per pound.

Petrolatum.—Buyers still showed a good interest, particularly for forward position but last week's activity was not as great as in the preceding week. Much of the excitement in the market has died down but the holders of stocks were still reticent to offer more than a short period ahead. The slack of prices was removed from the market a week ago and quotations for white and amber grades were firm at posted levels although no advance has been made.

Fuels and Lubricants

Although surface conditions in some refined oils at local refiners pointed in the direction of strength, the market has not shown actually stronger tones because of the upset conditions in the crude market. Talk of higher prices for gasoline and bunker oil persists but refiners were evidently hesitent to advance the market here with the availability of low-priced oil in Texas. Export gasoline and kerosene prices at the Gulf were off again. Pennsylvania neutrals and bright stocks continued to show strength and the former were again advanced substantially because of the growing scarcity of stocks.

Tankwagon Price Changes

CALIFORNIA. — Tankwagon gasoline prices were advanced 1c. per gallon, April 25, by the Standard Oil Company of California. The advance was made to eliminate price cutting and competitive marketing practices. Retail prices were unchanged.

OHIO.—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio discontinued the allowance of a discount of 1c. per gallon on cash sales of gasoline at its service stations. The discontinuance of the discount was in effect, an advance of 1c. in the price.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—Increasing indications in the direction of higher prices failed to materialize last week and at this writing the refiners continued to quote U. S. motor at 4¾c. per gallon in tankcars while trade-marked gasoline was named at 5c. per gallon, also in tankcars, both basis refinery. The collapse of crude prices in East Texas was regarded as a deterrant to the firming position of the local market. Jobbing demand continued good. Export gasoline prices at the U. S. Gulf were off ⅛c. per gallon last week with quotations as follows:—U. S. motor, 3¼c. per gallon; 60-62,400 e.p., 3⅜c. per gallon; 60-62,390 e.p., 3½c. per gallon; and 64-66,375 e.p., 3⅝c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The tankcar movement out of the local refineries continued in moderate fashion last week with prices holding steadily at the long established basis of 5¼c. per gallon for tankcar lots of the 4-43 water white article, at the refineries. Pennsylvania refiners continued to name 4⅜c. for 45 and 46 water white while 4⅝c. was quoted for 47 water white. The export market at the Gulf was off ⅛c. per gallon in company with a similar downward movement in gasoline. Prime white was named at 3½c. per gallon and water white was offered at 3⅜c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The bunker oil market continued to show strength. Sellers still quoted C grade oil at 75c. per barrel, basis terminals, with concessions of 5c. per barrel to operators of ocean-going ships under contract. The movement was heavy and according to some informants, supplies have been cut down substantially. Rumors of an early advance to 85c. per barrel have been current for the past few weeks and it is likely to occur when the crude oil situation is adjusted to a more favorable position. Diesel oil continued steady and unchanged at $1.65 per barrel, basis terminals.

Lubricating Oils.—Neutral oils and bright stocks continued as the strongest items in the list. Refiners of 150 vis. neutral advanced quotations 2c. per gallon last week, quoting 16½c. to 17c. per gallon, including tax. The price for 200 vis. advanced ½c. per gallon to the basis of 19½c. to 20c. per gallon, including tax. The current price of 150 was 5c. per gallon above the quoted market a fortnight ago and it was difficult to locate supplies of this grade. Bright stocks were quoted at 22½c. to 23c. per gallon for the regular pour grades and sales were reported at ½c. per gallon less but toward the end of the week further strength came into the market and sellers were talking of additional upward movements. The cylinder oils did not share in the rising position but were firm at the 1c. per gallon advances made a week ago. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	11,850
Saturday	73,050
Monday	189,100
Tuesday	133,100
Wednesday	74,100
Thursday	153,750
Total	634,950

Crude Oil Price Changes

East Texas

The Texas Company, the Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Empire Oil & Refining Company reduced posted prices at the East Texas field 40c. per barrel, April 25. The posted figure is now 10c. per barrel, succeeding the schedule established March 6, 1933.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Apr. 27, 1933.

A rising gasoline market in the Midcontinent area was stopped suddenly this week by the unfavorable developments in East Texas, and prices were holding their own primarily because there was little open market trading.

The check on the gasoline market came when the Texas Railroad Commission issued an order which would permit production of approximatelv 750,000 barrels of crude daily in East Texas. This was almost double the former allowable. This new order was followed shortly by one from buyers announcing they had cut the price for East Texas crude 40c. a barrel, posting a new price of 10c. for that oil.

Prior to this turn in events in Texas, refined oils had shown renewed life in sympathy with the upturn in basic commodity prices throughout the country. Much of the active gasoline buying could be traced, however, to marketers who had bought primarily for speculation or for protection in the event the market advanced.

About the same time a considerable amount of gasoline was bought from East Texas refiners for coastwise shipment to the Atlantic seaboard.

The gasoline market had taken such a favorable turn that several refiners had withdrawn completely from the market. Now many refiners say they have large quantities of gasoline sold but that shipping instructions had dropped materially in volume since the crude cut in East Texas. There undoubtedly will be some of this gasoline which will not be moved out. In the meantime buyers were awaiting further development while refiners were making little effort to push sales at this time.

There was one bright spot in the refined oils picture. That was distillate. Demand continued to be exceptionally brisk for this season of the year. The closing down of Oklahoma City plants curtailed output and threw much of the load on East Texas refineries as far as open market supplies were concerned. And the refiners down there did not have the requirements. Refiners in the more settled districts were offering no distillate in the open market but keeping it for their regular and contract accounts. Latest statistical reports indicates that stocks of distillate in the Midcontinent at present represents little more than one week's supply at current rate of shipments.

Gas oil demand showed little change from the previous week while fuel oil buying was steady with no changes noted in general quotations.

Kerosene continued to get a good play with prices strong at levels previously established.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Natural gasoline was in better demand several sellers said and quotations were advanced by two or three manufacturers.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basic group 3 Oklahoma excluding the 1c. federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES. — Low octane, 3rd grade U. S. motor gasoline, 2c. to 2¼c. a gallon; middle octane, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; high octane, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 60-62, 400 ep., 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390 ep., 2¼c. to 2½c.; 64-66, 375 ep., 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 68-70, 350 ep., 2⅝c. to 2¾c.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—14-15 pound vapor pressure, 2¾c. to 3c. a gallon; 16-18 pound vapor, 2¼c. to 2½c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 2c. to 2¼c.; 26-70 grade, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

KEROSENES. — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2⅜c. to 2½c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 44-46 gravity, 2⅞c. to 3c.

DISTILLATES. — Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, good odor, with 175 flash, 600 ep., 1⅞c. to 2⅛c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, good odor, 175 flash, 600 ep., 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

GAS OILS. — Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, good odor, flash under 190, 1½c. to 1¾c.; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 40-50 cold test, ⅞c. to 1c.; 32-36 gravity, dark, high cold test ugi, ¾c. to 1c.

FUEL OILS. — High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial fuel, no other specifications guaranteed, 22½c. to 27½c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, zero to 10 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 45c. to 50c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 100 at 100 viscosity, 65c. to 70c.; 28-30 gravity, 165 at 100 crude fuel, 60c. to 65c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Apr. 27, 1933.

Reopening of the East Texas field on a high production basis and prompt slashing of crude there to 10 cents a barrel has had the effect of suspending the brisk rally which was getting under way in the gasoline market. Many buyers who were planning on entering the market for quantities of gasoline are now withholding purchases again until the situation clarifies. Jobbers are still wary buyers. Refiners are uncertain over the outlook.

Gasoline consumption has been comparatively good and the statistics of the trade are considered good, except for current crude output, which is generally regarded as too high. Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices are irregular and causing some concern. The demand for anti-knock material continues, with low grade material not much in demand. Few refiners are willing to sell very far in advance, thinking present uncertainties may be wiped out by settlement of the East Texas situation.

Kerosene remains extremely scarce and bought readily at fractionally higher prices. Farmers are hard at work in their fields and tractor fuel is being taken in fair quantities. Distillates also are strong. Industrial gas and fuel oils are sluggish. Lubricating oil markets have firmed recently, but price cuts in retail motor oil have interfered again. Solvents and naphthas are slow.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 2c. to 2¼c. per gallon; low octane motor, 2c. to 2¼c.; middle octane motor, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; high octane motor, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 64-66, 390, 2⅜c.; 64-66, 375, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 68-70, 360, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (all tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 13c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 7c., tankcar; 11.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.9c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 12.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 2⅝c. to 3c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 1⅞c. to 2⅛c. per gallon; 36-38, straw zero, 1⅞c.; 32-36, straw zero, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; 32-36, dark zero, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, ⅞c. to 1c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 65c. to 70c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 55c. to 60c.; 24-26, zero, 47½c. to 50c.; 18-22, zero, 40c. to 45c.; 18-22, zero, Chicago switching district, 40c. to 42½c.; 18-22, 27½c. to 30c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 25, 1933.

Stoddard solvent was in fair to good demand with the price unchanged at 11c. per gallon in tankcar lots. Crude shipments increased, but gasoline was off, Kerosene foreign shipments fell below recent levels. Local handlers have not increased their quotations measurably. Demand is better.

U. S. motor gasoline was in improved demand, with refinery quotations at 4¼c. per gallon and 11¼c. delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. Call for 65-70 octane was better at the old price of 4⅜c. per gallon at refinery and 11⅝c. delivered.

Water-white kerosene remained in brisk demand, with refinery quotation at 6c. and the delivered price at 7c. per gallon, including freight, taxes and inspection.

Bunker C fuel oil was moving actively at 60c. per barrel at terminal and 65c. delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this trading area continued their steady call for this grade at 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Indiana Standard Oil Has Improved Refining Methods

Development of two radically new processes of oil refining has been made known by Standard Oil Company of Indiana in connection with the offering of a new motor oil.

The first process, known as "propane dewaxing," is described as a new method of completely removing paraffin wax from lubricating oils by dissolving these oils in liquified petroleum gases at pressures up to 200 pounds per square inch. The pressure is gradually reduced, allowing part of the liquefied gases to boil off. This procedure chills the solution to about 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit and forces all the wax to crystallize. The wax is then removed by means of filter presses.

The new method is said to avoid the heavy expense of indirect chilling by the ammonia refrigeration system in general use in the oil industry. It is also applicable to a wider variety of oils than is the usual commercial dewaxing.

The second process is known as "chlorex extraction." It utilizes a new solvent, dichloroethyl ether, for the complete removal from basic stock of all but the elements best suited to lubrication purposes. The undesirable fractions extracted are recovered in a form suitable for use as fuel oil or other purposes, and more than 99.8 percent of the solvent can be recovered for further use. The process replaces the older method of refining with sulphuric acid, which largely destroyed both the acid and the poorer constituents of the oil and also tended to leave in the lubricant traces of acid which were difficult to remove completely.

Patent applications have been filed covering both new processes.

As the result of adoption of the two processes the Indiana Standard company is undertaking an aggressive advertising and sales campaign for its new motor oil and at the same time reducing prices 5 cents a quart. The campaign extends through thirteen North-Central States. Claims made for the oil are that the new refining method results in an oil that shows improved performances at all temperatures and heretofore unknown resistance to carbon-formation, oxidation, and development of sludge, which have been among the principal weaknesses of motor oils.

Mexican Petroleum Taxes

Mexican petroleum production and export taxes for April are as follows, according to the Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico, with silver calculated at an exchange rate of 3.5311:—

	Per barrel—Production.	Export.
Crude, Be. 20.38	$0.08856	$0.07949
Crude, Be. 15.68, or heavier	.05200	.04928
Fuel oil, Be. 17.21	.08001	.05362
	Per gallon—Production.	**Export.**
Gasoline, crude	$0.00290	$0.00472
Gasoline, refined	.00145	.00189
Kerosene, crude	.00315	.00151
Kerosene, refined	.00158	.00057

Britain Taxes Petroleum

The British budget proclaimed by the Chancellor and effective April 25 imposes a customs duty of one penny per gallon on heavy hydrocarbon oils. A similar excise tax is levied on stocks of such oils already in the country.

Petroleum Container Bill Vetoed

Governor Lehman of New York has vetoed a bill amending the penal law by increasing the penalty for unlawful use of a container for liquid fuel and lubricating oils from a fine of not more than two hundred dollars to include six months' imprisonment, or both for a first offense.

Nazis Seize Soviet Oil Firm

The offices of the German-Russian Petroleum Company in Berlin were occupied by the Nazi police April 24. The premises were searched, according to an Associated Press dispatch, and twenty German employees of the firm were arrested as Communists. A commissioner was appointed to take over the management of the firm's business.

Holmes Is Texas Corp. Chairman

R. C. Holmes, previously president, was elected chairman of the board of the Texas Corporation and the Texas Company at the organization meeting of the directors, April 26. Other changes in the official personnel made the following officers:—Chairman of the executive committee, J. H. Lapham; president, W. S. S. Rodgers. Other officers were re-elected. In his annual message as president, Mr. Holmes told the shareholders, April 25, that the company was losing more money than it had ever lost, because of illegal oil production and the evasion of gasoline taxes.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

National League, April 18:—Dixie Oil, 2,654, against Berg Candy Company, 2,692.

Major League, April 19:—Shell Oil, 3,070, against Brecht Candy Company, 2,797.

Oil Dealers in Rochester, N. Y., have organized and incorporated, without capital, the Independent Oil Dealers Association of Monroe County, New York. The purposes of the organization are various trade-improvement undertakings.

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A.A.A. Tests Alcohol Fuel

(Continued from page 17)

allel performance, the consumption on gasoline was at the rate of 12.25 M. P. G. Decreased efficiency using alcohol-gasoline blend by this series of tests amounted to 6.12 percent.

"D"—Considering the maximum power or speed developed by each fuel and the accompanying consumption or miles per gallon resulted in a difference of 4.39 percent. From the literature that has been reviewed in connection with this subject, it is noted the Iowa State College is reported observing a decrease of 3 to 5 percent with the gasoline-alcohol blend. Hence, this figure of 4.39 percent is within the reference limitations.

Increased Cost to Motorists

From conservative estimates wherein the price of alcohol is shown as 30 cents per gallon (based on corn at 25 cents per bushel), it is obvious the minimum increase for the blended fuel containing 10 percent of alcohol over gasoline would be 3 cents per gallon, exclusive of additional distribution costs. The 1932 consumption of gasoline is recorded as 15,455,000,000 gallons. This figures an increased cost of $463,650,000 for motor fuel. Taking the above "A" as $146,250,000, it gives a resultant total of $609,900,000 additional costs confronting the American motorist. This increased cost is the result of the decrease in both efficiency and economy of the gasoline-alcohol blend, combined with the estimated 3 cents per gallon advance in cost.

There were 24,136,879 motor vehicle registrations (corrected) in the United States in 1932. Comparing the vehicle registration and the estimated resultant increase in cost reveals an increase per vehicle of $25.26. The total tax per vehicle in 1932 was $45.28. The resultant of the increase from the blended fuel added to the 1932 tax results in a total of $70.36, or an increase over 1932 of 55.8 percent.

These increased costs to the American motorist constitute an increased tax or penalty upon motor operation. The fuel tax paid by the American motorists for 1932, according to AAA records, was $515,000,000. The increased cost, based upon the foregoing data, amounting to $609,900,000, constitutes an increased tax upon the American motorist for fuel of 118.42 percent.

Difficulties Expected

From authentic data, it is revealed more difficulties may be expected from fuels containing 2 or 5 percent of alcohol in a blend as compared with fuels containing 10 percent or higher percentages. Report No. 232 on the subject of "Fuels for High-Compression Engines," by Stanwood W. Sparrow, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, released by the Government Printing Office in 1925, contains a section devoted to the use of ethyl alcohol. On page 17 the statement is made that "blended fuel would absorb more moisture with increasing humidity." Furthermore it was concluded that the minimum temperature involved before encountering separation of the fuel was effected or controlled by "increasing water content," "with increasing gasoline content." The latter quotation reveals the lower the percentage of alcohol in the fuel, the more susceptible the fuel is to separation in the presence of very small amounts of water. Hence more difficulties would be experienced by the motorists relative to separation of the fuel as the percentage of alcohol in the blend decreased.

Experience also reveals that when using gasoline and alcohol blends troubles arising from the separation of the fuel increased with decreased temperatures. Hence a fuel that might be satisfactory during higher atmospheric temperatures may settle out at lower temperatures and thereby inevitably result in starting difficulties. It can be realized the problems this difficulty would present to the motorist. The best safeguard where a gasoline-alcohol blend is involved is to use anhydrous alcohol and use sufficiently high percentages to minimize separation difficulties. Unquestionably difficulties arising from separation, due to moisture, will be confronted if 10 percent of alcohol is used in a blend—hence smaller percentages should not be tolerated, owing to increased difficulties.

The solvent action of alcohol upon shellac or the covering used on some carburetor floats will in time cause additional car maintenance expenses. Some cork carburetor floats are more resistant, owing to the binding or coating used, than others. However, from discussions with engineers who have been confronted with this condition in foreign countries, it is understood the alcohol blended fuels are a source of annoyance and expense in connection with carburetor efficiency and repair costs.

The question has been raised pertaining to the effect of alcohol blended fuels on crank-case oil. No injurious effects may be expected, consequently that feature need not be given further review.

The octane number (antiknock value) of the regular gasoline used in this test was 65. The octane number of the fuel consisting of 10 percent of alcohol and 90 percent of gasoline was 70, or the alcohol added resulted in improving the antiknock five points. Premium priced or antiknock gasolines have a minimum octane number of 78, hence the addition of the alcohol in the percentage involved falls short of premium grade gasoline antiknock value.

Most cars of recent production use a gasoline pump replacing the vacuum tank design. Observation of the effect of this blend reveals an action on the diaphragm material, from which it is deducted pump diaphragms will need more frequent replacement, involving additional costs combined with inconvenience. This feature will cause more annoyance and costs than carburetor difficulties, especially in cars of recent manufacture.

A. P. I. on Alcoholized Fuel

The American Petroleum Institute has just issued a number of commentaries on the proposal to require the addition of farm-product alcohol to gasoline used as motor fuel. Among these is one entitled "Analysis of the Economic Aspects of Alcohol-Blends." This presents another view of the subject covered by the report of the Iowa States College printed last week and affords an opportunity for comparative study. In this connection, reports on the costs of alcohol, printed in earlier articles in this series in the REPORTER, should also be compared.

Basic Economic Factor

The basic economic factor in any proposal to blend alcohol with gasoline is, of course, the relative cost of the alcohol and the gasoline. Although rye, wheat, rice, potatoes, beet residues, and other products are being proposed as material for production of fuel alcohol, corn is nevertheless the most important raw material, and this discussion may be limited thereto.

As closely as can be estimated, the cost of water-free, or anhydrous, alcohol of the necessary quality from corn at 25 cents per bushel on the farm would be about 30 cents per gallon. This would increase to 40 cents per gallon at a farm corn price of 50 cents per bushel, which may be regarded as a minimum fair price for corn.

Opposed to this, gasoline is selling for less than 5 cents per gallon at central refinery points, and there seems little likelihood that this price will increase appreciably for some time to come. If alcohol costs 30 cents (from 25-cent corn) at central distillery points, it is obvious that mixing 10 percent of alcohol with gasoline will automatically increase the cost of the mixture by 2½ cents per gallon. This must be passed down along the line to the consumer. Increased distribution and blending costs cannot be estimated accurately, but would be at least one-half cent per gallon of final blend, giving a total increased cost of at least 3 cents per gallon. This would equal more than $450,000,000 added annual motor fuel bill for United States consumers.

If this project did succeed in restoring corn to price levels of 50 cents per bushel, then the alcohol would cost about 40 cents per gallon and a 10 percent blend, including one-half cent increased distribution charges, would cost at least 4 cents more per gallon than regular gasoline. This would equal more than $600,000,000 added annual motor fuel bill for United States consumers.

Alcohol Cost Details

Figures presented by L. S. Bacharach, a former alcohol manufacturer, at a hearing on this subject before the Iowa State Legislature, are as follows:—

The total of all manufacturing, denaturing, sales, and overhead charges for the production of water-free alcohol from corn is about 13.6 cents per gallon of alcohol. The total of interest, depreciation and profit, allowing 10 percent profit on the investment, is about 7.2 cents per gallon, or a combined total of 20.8 cents per gallon. To this must be added the cost of the corn on the farm plus the cost

(Continued on page 57)

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—12 dms, Jungmann & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—95 dms, 76,000 lbs, Caldwell & Co, Winona County, Manchester
79 dms, 63,200 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
HYDROBROMIC—1 cs, Brown Bros, American Banker, London
LACTIC—2 cks, 1,144 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, New York, Hamburg
HYDROFLUOSELIC—60 carboys, Montanin Corp, Capetown, Hamburg
STEARIC—3 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
200 bgs, Binney & Smith, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—446 cks, Wm Neuberg, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
AGAR AGAR—20 bls, 4,000 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Nasusan, Kobe
ALOE—4 cs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
AMMONIA, BICARBONATE—116 cks, 10 kegs, Manahan Chem Co, Scythia, Liverpool
SULPHATE—250 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—10 pkgs, C M Hernandez, San Juan, Ponce
ANTIMONY, ORE—420 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Swinburne, Buenos Aires
REGULUS—1,000 cs, K C Li, President Harrison, Hankow
ARSENIC, RED, POWD—200 cks, 48,846 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
WHITE—11 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
ASPHALT—350 bgs, American Hard Rubber Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
270 bgs, Orizaba, Havana
1,029 cks, Roofings, Inc, Augsburg, Hamburg
BALSAM—3 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
BARIUM, HYDRATE—23 cks, D F Young, American Banker, London
SUPEROXIDE—3 pkgs, Premier Shipping Co, Augsburg, Bremen
BAY RUM—1 cs, Porto Rico Export Co, Coamo, San Juan
1 bbl, C R Melter, Rosario, Arecibo
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—6 bbls, Kentler Bros, Minnetonka, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—552 bgs, 55,594 lbs, The Ore & Chem Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
551 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Lucia C, Trieste
PHOSPHATE—1 pkg, International Selling Corp, Minnetonka, Antwerp
BRISTLES—22 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, American Banker, London
4 cs, B J Shapiro Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Co, American Banker, London
8 cs, American Banker, London
5 cs, 1 ck, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, American Banker, London
24 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, President Grant, Haiphong
16 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Grant, Kobe
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Shanghai
55 cs, Dollar S S Line, Hokkai, Dairen
BRONZE POWDER—6 bbls, 3,476 lbs, Baer Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Devoe & Raynolds, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
1 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, Augsburg, Bremen
BUCHU LEAVES—5 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Berengaria, Southampton
5 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Berengaria, Southampton
BUCKTHORN BARK—20 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—161 cs, 43,573 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
REFINED—170 cs, Mitsui & Co, Nasusan, Kobe
235 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Hokkai, Kobe
CANAGRE ROOT—110 bgs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
CANARY SEED—231 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, A G Dunn, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
170 bgs, 18,700 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Avery F Payne, President Harrison, Mangalore
CASSIA — 250 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Grant, Canton
200 bls, Arnhold & Co, President Grant, Canton
CELERY SEED—50 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Harrison, Marseilles
80 bgs, President Harrison, Marseilles
CHALK, PRECIP—30 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
50 cks, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—24 cs, American Express Co, New York, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—3 cs, 479 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, 508 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, E Bilhuber, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cks, 3 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, General Aniline Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
7 cs, Sherka Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, American Express Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
51 bgs, 9,244 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
15 bbls, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 cks, 12,295 lbs, Wm Neuberg, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
11 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London
16 cs, S H Pomerance, Ile de France, Havre
6 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
42 cks, 14,816 lbs, Capetown, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—24 dms, 16,502 lbs, Chase National Bank, Capetown, Hamburg
45 kgs, Vitrea Co, Inc, Capetown, Hamburg
2 pkgs, 1,075 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Capetown, Hamburg
4 cs, 528 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
5 cs, 706 lbs, Capetown, Hamburg
6 cs, Elmer & Amend, Capetown, Hamburg
20 kgs, 2,442 lbs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Capetown, Hamburg
10 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Capetown, Hamburg
20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Capetown, Hamburg
18 cs, 3,306 lbs, Capetown, Hamburg
4 bbls, 5 cs, Capetown, Hamburg
5 cs, 1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
407 cs, 55,336 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Capetown, Hamburg
100 bgs, 12,267 lbs, Capetown, Hamburg
13 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Capetown, Hamburg
6 cs, Hypo Medicinal Corp, Silverwalnut, Genoa
10 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Europa, Bremen
2 cs, Bayer & Co, Europa, Bremen
251 dms, A P Miller Son Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
50 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
75 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, Lever Bros, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
6 pkgs, Bayer & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
40 kgs, Chase National Bank, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
2 cs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
20 cks, R W Greef & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
50 dems, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
15 cks, 5 dms, Jungmann & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
18 pkgs, Merck & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
3 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
12 cs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Augustus, Zurich
2 cks, 9 cs, 9 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Augsburg, Bremen
13 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Augsburg, Bremen
4 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Augsburg, Bremen
2 cs, American Shipping Co, Augsburg, Bremen
1 cs, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Augsburg, Bremen
3 dms, General Aniline Works, Ala, Rotterdam
10 cks, 2,400 lbs, W F Eissing, Ala, Rotterdam
30 cks, 25,627 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Ala, Rotterdam
10 dms, Wood, Niebuhr & Co, Ala, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—40 pkgs, B H Old & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
CHINA CLAY—5 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
140 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYL — 10 cs, 1,276 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Capetown, Hamburg
CINCHONA BARK—4 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—27 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CLAY—5 cks, Hammill & Gillespie, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CLOVES—1,200 bls, Dominic A Truda, Lucia C, Napoli
300 bls, J W Elwell & Co, Ile de France, Havre
COALTAR, INTERMEDIATES—71 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
31 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
95 pkgs, General Aniline Works, Ala, Rotterdam
PRODUCT—3 cks, Hydrolite, Inc, Augsburg, Bremen
COCOA BEANS — 6,539 bgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
750 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Quirigua, Limon
174 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Tana, Trinidad
250 bgs, Gordon Grant & Co, Tana, Trinidad
2,850 bgs, Tana, Trinidad
1,800 bgs, Medea, Porto Cabello
179 bgs, W & A Leaman, Medea, Cape Haitien
125 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Medea, Cape Haitien
1,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Swinburne, Bahia
3,000 bgs, National City Bank, Swinburne, Bahia
2,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Swinburne, Bahia
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Swinburne, Bahia
1,500 bgs, Swinburne, Bahia
405 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo
200 bgs, Half Moon Mfg Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
1,291 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Middleton & Co, American Legion, Trinidad
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, American Legion, Trinidad
300 bgs, Gillespie & Co, American Legion, Trinidad
120 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, American Legion, Trinidad
500 bgs, American Legion, Trinidad
COCONUT—700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Cristobal
1,947 bgs, 194,700 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Haiti, Kingston
385 bgs, 38,500 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Haiti, Kingston
273 bgs, 27,300 lbs, A A Lindo & Co, Haiti, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Pitman & Schepp, Haiti, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, K Lunda & Co, Haiti, Kingston
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Liberty Fruit Distr, San Juan, Aguadilla
45 bgs, 4,500 lbs, G Casesa, San Juan, Aguadilla
80 bgs, 8,000 lbs, A Schwartz Corpn, San Juan, Mayaguez
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, A La Villa, San Juan, Mayaguez
DESIC—250 cs, J H Vavasseur & Co, Silverwalnut, Colombo
COLORS—1 cs, 1 bbl, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Lunham & Reeve, Ile de France, Havre
DRY—8 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
EARTH—50 cks, Ferd Van Geisten, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
6 cks, Ewing Fox Co, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PIGMENT—1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PRINTING—1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Augsburg, Bremen
COLTSFOOT ROOT—1 bl, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
COPAIBA, BALSAM—8 dms, 42 cs, Swinburne, Manaos
COPPER ACETATE—5 cks, Western Comm'l Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CORK, WOOD—220 bls, Lucia C, Lisbon
CORIANDER SEED—125 bgs, J J Toledano & Co, Ingria, Casablanca
CREAM TARTAR—60 cks, Leghorn Trading Co, Silverwalnut, Genoa
CULVER'S ROOT—1 bg, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CUTCH—4,503 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corpn, President Harrison, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONES—122 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harrison, Sfax
DOGWOOD BARK—5 bls, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau
DRAGON'S BLOOD—10 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Silverwalnut, Penang
11 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Silverwalnut, Sigli
DRUGS—11 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
DYES, ALIZARIN—30 cks, 11 cans, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ANILIN—4 cks, 4 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
19 cks, The Geiggy Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
75 pkgs, Carbic Color & Chem Corp, Ile de France, Havre
26 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
15 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
203 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
EPSOM SALT—450 bgs, 49,500 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, New York, Hamburg
200 bgs, Augsburg, Bremen
FAT PRODUCT—10 pkgs, Michel Export Co, Ala, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—40 bgs, 4,400 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
FILTER, MASS—20 cs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Ala, Rotterdam
PAPER—20 bls, A Geise & Son, Berengaria, Bordeaux
10 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, Aug Giese & Son, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
10 crts, Gerhard & Hey, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FLEASEED—210 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, President Harrison, Bombay
140 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Bombay
100 bgs, President Harrison, Marseilles
50 bgs, Lucia C, Venice
140 bgs, President Harrison, Bombay
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—6 bls, 11 cs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
GAMBIER—370 bgs, Irisbank, Singapore
GINGER ROOT—370 bgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Kingston
3 bgs, L W Moritz Co, Orizaba, Havana
50 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Sixaola, Kingston
GLASS, SHEET—6 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
WINDOW—17 cs, L Solomon & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Clay-Adams Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
174 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
9 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
223 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
5 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Minnetonka, Antwerp
GLUE—230 bgs, N L Lederer, New York, Hamburg
104 pkgs, International Selling Corp, Ile de France, Havre
109 bbls, 131 bls, 44 cs, International Selling Corp, Minnetonka, Antwerp
105 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, President Harrison, Marseilles
100 bgs, J Dick, New York, Hamburg
465 bgs, N L Lederer, Augsburg, Bremen
GLYCERIN—6 dms, 7,750 lbs, A E Nickstadt, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
80 dms, Geo Uhe, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—72 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Ile de France, Havre
AMORPHOUS—2,800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hokkai, Fusan
GREASE, WOOL—100 bbls, N J Malmstrom & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
50 bbls, National City Bank, Augsburg, Bremen
GUM—30 cs, Scythia, Liverpool
1 bg, Associated Laboratories, President Harrison, Bombay
3 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
ARABIC—50 bgs, President Harrison, Port Sudan
ASAFETIDA—14 cs, 4 pkgs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
CHICLE—98 bls, J A Medina & Co, Panuco, Progreso
753 bdls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
275 bdls, Chicle Development Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
393 bdls, Laguna Corp, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
COPAL—324 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Minnetonka, Antwerp
314 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
CRYSTAL—3 cs, Minnetonka, Antwerp
DAMMAR—50 cs, S Wintebourne & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
ELEMI—140 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, President Grant, Manila
GAMBOGE—1 cs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
GHATTI—54 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Harrison, Bombay
97 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
KARAYA—67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
62 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Harrison, Bombay
GUM, KARAYA—349 bgs, Associated Laboratories, President Harrison, Bombay
MYRRH—1 bg, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
HENNA LEAVES—39 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Bombay
11 bls, President Harrison, Bombay
HERBS, MEDICINAL—15 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Lucia C, Trieste
11 pkgs, 22 bls, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
2 bgs, American Express Co, New York, Hamburg
HOPS—135 bls, S S Steiner, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 bls, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
130 bls, R F Downing & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
70 bls, American Express Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
13 pkgs, National City Bank, American Banker, London
50 bls, Ludwig Baer, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
25 bls, Ala, Rotterdam
INK, PRINTING—3 cs, Charles Happel, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
70 cs, Bainbridge, Kimpton & Haupt, Inc, American Banker, London
3 cs, American Express Co, Augsburg, Bremen
IRISH MOSS—60 bls, C H Reisig, Ile de France, Havre
IRON, ORE—8 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
OXIDE—5 cks, J A McNulty, Scythia, Liverpool
ISINGLASS—3 cs, Meirt & Daniels, New York, Hamburg
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—21 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Marseilles
LICORICE ROOT—5 bgs, 550 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
LILLY OF THE VALLEY ROOT—1 bl, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
LITMUS PAPER—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Scythia, Liverpool
36 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—45 bgs, Schofield-Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
MAGNESITE CALCINED—50 dms, Speiden, Whitfield & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—5 cs, Sherka Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokkai, Kobe
MOLASSES—13,307 tons, Dunbar Molasses Co, Athelviscount, Iloilo
MUD—20 dms, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Augsburg, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—336 bgs, C B Richard & Co, American Banker, London
1,416 bgs, 213,087 lbs, Capetown, Hamburg
667 bgs, M H Carney & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
NUTGALLS—2 bgs, 477 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
OIL, ALMOND—4 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, President Harrison, Marseilles
BAY—7 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Rosario, Arroyo
5 cs, D Steengrafe, Rosario, Arroyo
BERGAMOT—50 qr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lucia C, Messina
58 qr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lucia C, Messina
CASSIA — 10 dms, Chase National Bank, President Grant, Hongkong
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Harrison, Hongkong
CHINAWOOD — 100 dms, Chase National Bank, President Harrison, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Silverwalnut, Colombo
14 dms, Volkart Bros, President Harrison, Colombo
16 dms, Eric Coupey, President Harrison, Colombo
12 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, President, Harrison, Colombo
COCONUT—300 tons, Philippine Refg Co, Silverwalnut, Manila
CODLIVER—125 dms, Elsingh & Lugtigheid, New York, Hamburg
COTTONSEED — 151 dms, Durkee Famous Foods, Rosario, San Juan
CROTON—1 cs, Meht & Daniels, New York, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—7 cs, Berengaria, Southampton
23 cs, Ile de France, Havre
3 cks, 20 cs, 1 bbl, President Harrison, Marseilles
1 bbl, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
34 cs, Ala, Rotterdam
LEMON—185 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Lucia C, Messina
10 qtr cs, G D Bartolo, Lucia C, Messina
50 qtr cs, G Silver Import Co, Lucia C, Messina
100 qtr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lucia C, Messina
175 qtr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lucia C, Messina
LINSEED—100 bbls, Minnetonka, London
LUBRICATING—28 bbls, A Starkie Co, New York, Hamburg
MINERAL—40 dms, Schlieman Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OLIVE—164 cs, Lucia C, Palermo
205 cs, Silverwalnut, Genoa
60 dms, 2,766 cs, President Harrison, Genoa
100 dms, Daneri & Co, President Harrison, Stax
50 bbls, Irving Trust Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
45 cs, President Harrison, Nice
476 cs, Augustus, Genoa
75 dms, Daneri & Co, Augustus, Genoa
10 bbls, Hudson Forwarding Co, Augustus, Naples
5 cks, American Shipping Co, Augustus, Naples
60 cs, Augustus, Naples
ORANGE—50 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Lucia C, Messina
5 qr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lucia C, Messina
20 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Haiti, Kingston
PALM—50 bbls, Scythia, Liverpool
PATCHOULI—13 cs, F B Ross & Co, President Harrison Singapore
PERILLA—500 tons, Bank of California Natl Assn, Hokkai, Dairen
350 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokkai, Kobe
RAPESEED—100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokkai, Kobe
RESIDUE—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OPIUM—10 cs, 1,808 lbs, Merck & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

PAINT—6 dms, 2 cs, Morganite Brush Co, American Banker, London
40 dms, Baker, Carver & Morrell, Inc, American Banker, London
PAPAIN—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Colombo
PAPRIKA—20 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PARALDEHYDE — 1 cs, Jungmann & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
PAW PAW JUICE—15 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Berengaria, Southampton
PEAT MOSS—1,400 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Augsburg, Bremen
MULL—3,200 bls, 243 ctns, 1,000 half bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Augsburg, Bremen
3,300 bls, Augsburg, Bremen
PELLITORY ROOT—1 bl, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK — 345 bgs, Silverwalnut, Oosthaven
200 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, President Harrison, Mangalore
PETROLEUM—87,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Leda, Mamomal
92,564 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwax, Las Piedras
74,353 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
PIMENTO — 250 bgs, J A Manton, Haiti, Kingston
200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Haiti, Kingston
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Haiti, Kingston
230 bgs, Barclay Bank, Haiti, Kingston
PLASTER—1,000 bgs, Augsburg, Bremen
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, A G Dunn, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
350 bgs, 38,500 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Snedeker Corp, New York, Hamburg
POTASH, CARBONATE—34 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
16 cks, 12,130 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
13 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CAUSTIC—220 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
CHLORATE — 20 cks, 4,928 lbs, Uniform Chem Prod Co, Capetown, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,000 bgs, 200,948 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Capetown, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—20 kegs, 2,442 lbs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Capetown, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—19 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—51 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Augsburg, Bremen
PROTEGIN—4 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PUMICE, LUMP—50 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Lucia C, Canneto
POWDERED—613 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Lucia C, Canneto
300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Lucia C, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Hokkai, Kobe
50 bls, Brown Bros, Hokkai, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—805 bgs, International Product Corp, American Legion, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—50 bottles, Merchants Chem Co, Inc, American Banker, London
300 bottles, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Ingria, Alicante
RESIN—5 cs, Leydel Chem Co, Capetown, Hamburg
25 cs, 2,530 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Capetown, Hamburg
15 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Capetown, Hamburg
ROOT, MEDICINAL—3 bls, 499 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
17 bls, 6 bgs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD—1 bl, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Nasusan, Yokohama
SAWDUST—434 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, State Chem Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SEEDS, MEDICINAL—52 bgs, 40 bls, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Silverwalnut, Suez
12 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Silverwalnut, Suez
PODS—23 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Guilford, Port Said
SESAME SEED—20 bgs, Wah Young Co, President Grant, Hongkong
SHELLAC—6 bgs, 25 cs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 cs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SIENNA—21 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SOAPBARK—14 bgs, 1 bl, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 bgs, E E Marks & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
27 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SOAP—5 cs, Maurice Levy, Ile de France, Havre
TOILET—R F Downing & Co, American Banker, London
SODA, ANTIMONIATE—584 bgs, American Smelting & Refg Co, Panuco, Progreso
HYDROSULPHITE—1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Capetown, Hamburg
50 cks, 12,320 lbs, Henry Sundheimer, Ala, Rotterdam
SOLVENTS—10 carboys, 1,452 lbs, Sherlow Chem Co, Capetown, Hamburg
500 dms, C Esteva, Rosario, Arecibo
SPONGES—27 bls, Morro Castle, Havana
15 bls, Jos Bloch, Oriente, Havana
2 bls, Oriente, Havana
6 bls, World Sponge Market, Orizaba, Havana
20 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Orizaba, Havana
33 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
10 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
10 bls, Gulf & East Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
22 bls, American Express Co, Munargo, Nassau
WASTE—7 bls, American Express Co, Munargo, Nassau
SQUILL—10 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Lucia C, Trieste
20 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Lucia C, Palermo
STARCH, POTATO—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
RICE—20 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—2 cks, Columbo Co, Lucia C, Palermo
20 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Scythia, Liverpool
SUMAC—350 bgs, A F Stauff & Co, Lucia C, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Silverwalnut, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
TALLOW—20 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Ile de France, Havre
TERPINHYDRATE—10 cks, Sherko Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—3 cs, Meht & Daniels, New York, Hamburg
TRIETHYLAMINE—2 dms, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Capetown, Hamburg
TUBA ROOT—28 bls, F B Ross & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
UREA—1,512 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
50 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS — 13 cs, Ile de France, Havre
26 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, President Harrison, Marseilles
24 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
VARNISH—1 cs, Charles Happel, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VIOLET ULTRAMARINE — 1 ck, W Van Doorn, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
WAX—2 bgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BEES—89 pkgs, Lucia C, Lisbon
60 bgs, D Steengrafe, Morro Castle, Havana
30 bgs, President Harrison, Genoa
8 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, San Juan, Aguadilla
CANDELILLA—47 bgs, J Garza F, Panuco, Progreso
35 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Panuco, Progreso
OZOKERITE—52 bgs, Schliemau Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—150 cs, Mitsui & Co, Nasusan, Kobe
WHITING—50 bbls, L A Salomon & Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—400 bgs, State Chem Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, F W Schmalz, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—1 ck, 127 lbs, Merck & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
45 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
224 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Scythia, Liverpool

New York Transit Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—125 cks, W Van Doorn, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam, Buffalo
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Europa, Bremen, Chicago
CAMPHOR, REFINED—378 cs, Mitsui & Co, Hokkai, Keelung, Rochester
GLASS, WINDOW—30 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Minnetonka, Antwerp, Rochester
SPONGES—15 bls, Oriente, Havana, Lyons
4 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Lyons
15 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
11 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
16 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Buenos Aires
REFUSE—13 bls, Oriente, Havana, Lyons
3 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA NITRATE—200 cks, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SULPHATE—1,785 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Hohenfels, Sluiskill
ARSENIC—73 cks, Innis, Speiden, Inc, Black Hawk, Antwerp
WHITE, POWD—36 dms, Black Hawk, Antwerp
62 dms, Harshaw Chemical Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CHEMICALS — 600 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours, Inc, West Eldara, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 205 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
CLAY—65 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
REFRACTORY—269 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
FERROALLIAGE—250 cs, Chas Hardy, Inc, Schodack, Havre
GELATIN, TECH—5 bbls, Schodack, Havre
ILMENITE SAND — 1,200 tons, Travancores Minerals, Inc, City of Roubaix, Colachel
OIL, FUEL—67,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N Y, Franklin K Lane, Aruba
POTASH SULPHATE—500 bgs, Quaker City, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,997 bgs, The Tannin Corpn, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
1,504 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
2,177 bgs, The Tannin Corpn, Paraguayo, Buenos Aires
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
TALC—465 bgs, L A Solomon Sons, Liberty, Bordeaux
200 bgs, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Liberty, Bordeaux

Boston Imports

BONE MEAL—500 bgs, 51,084 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Alrich, Hamburg
551 bgs, 55,100 lbs, Lucia C, Trieste
BONES—435 bgs, 57,000 lbs, Rogers Mfg Co, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—40 bgs, Common Health Grocery, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
25 bgs, D & L Slade Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, J Skaar & Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHALK—188 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Alrich, Bremen
CHEMICALS—4 cs, L W Cronkhite, Inc, Alrich, Hamburg
172 bgs, Alrich, Hamburg
52 dms, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
6 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 50 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
25 cks, Irving M Sobin Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—359 tons, 14 cwts, English China Clays Sales Corp, Bonita, Fowey
CLAY, BALL—20 tons, 4 cwts, English China Clays Sales Corp, Bonita, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 132,276 lbs, Grace National Bank, West Imboden, Bahia
500 bgs, 66,138 lbs, National City Bank, West Imboden, Bahia
300 bgs, 39,683 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Imboden, Bahia
500 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Wood & Selick, West Imboden, Bahia
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
8,500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
2,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
COCONUTS—150 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, San Gil, Kingston
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, 10 cwts, Stone & Downer, Scythia, Liverpool
20 bgs, Charles S Tanner Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER, TANKAGE—2,000 bgs, 202,000 lbs, West Imboden, Santos
GLAUBER'S SALT—150 bgs, Alrich, Hamburg
GLUE—100 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
100 bgs, First National Bank, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
399 bgs, 20 tons, 9 cwts, 2 qrs, 21 lbs, Stone & Downer, Winona County, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK, FISH—1 bbl, J A Rich Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
10 bxs, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
24 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—525 bgs, 46 tons, 9 cwts, 1 qr, 25 lbs, J B Moors & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
GUM, GHATTI—40 bgs, 2 tons, 2 qrs, 24 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
IRISH MOSS—10 bls, L W Cronkhite, Inc, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
IRON CHLORIDE—25 cks, 12,622 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
OXIDE—16 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
LEAD, WHITE—30 dms, Haas Bros, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
OIL, BERGAMOT—40 cs, Lucia C, Messina
COCONUT—211 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverwalnut, Manila
1,524 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverwalnut, Cebu
CODLIVER—38 bbls, A W Dodd & Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
MEDICINAL—100 dms, 49,274 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
MINERAL—20 dms, 9,460 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
OLIVE, SULPH—250 bbls, Lucia C, Milazzo
149 bbls, 66,799 lbs, National Bank of Greece, Exilona, Piraeus
PAINT—1 cs, Bush Service Corp, Alrich, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—500 bls, C E Buell, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
60 bls, 82,518 lbs, Louis E Page, Quaker City, Bremen
300 bls, 42,902 lbs, Quaker City, Bremen
POLISH, FURNITURE—1 cs, Graham & Streeter, Scythia, Liverpool
SHOE—1 cs, Graham & Streeter, Scythia, Liverpool
POTASH—150 cks, 114,238 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
CHLORATE—200 cks, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc, Alrich, Hamburg
PUMICE, POWD—300 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Lucia C, Canneto-Lipari
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, 109,379 lbs, International Products Corp, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—1,200 bgs, 121,059 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
SHELLAC—10 cs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Alrich, Hamburg
SOAP—400 cs, 30 tons, Lockwood Brackett & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
100 bxs, 4,078 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Exilona, Leghorn
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—120 kgs, 6 tons, 17 cwts, 16 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
PERBORATE—50 cks, 12,326 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
STARCH, CHEM TREAT—24 bgs, D & S Engineering Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
POTATO—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Eustin, Pennock, Mollaston, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Alrich, Hamburg
ZINC ACETATE—5 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
OXIDE—56 cks, 5 tons, 11 cwts, 3 qrs, 27 lbs, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool

Boston Transit Imports

SULPHUR—1 bg, 3 cwt, 1 qr, 14 lbs, National India Rubber Co, Scythia, Liverpool, Providence

Galveston Imports

EPSOM SALT—400 sx, Colorado Springs, Bremen
SOAP, SOFT—5 dms, Colorado Springs, Hamburg

Houston Imports

OIL, MINERAL—15 dms, Chemnitz, Hamburg
PAPRIKA—120 sx, 40 cs, Lafcomo, Alicante

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—4 bls, 1,040 lbs, Iwatesan, Kobe
ALLSPICE—25 bgs, 3,780 lbs, Europa, Jamaica
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Ryoyo, Kobe
SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Ryoyo, Kobe
5,000 sx, 504,000 lbs, Golden Peak, Dairen
BONE FLOUR—1,603 sx, 168,000 lbs, Loch Monar, Munich
672 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—240 pkgs, 121,930 lbs, San Francisco, Koln
CANARY SEED—244 bgs, 32,800 lbs, Harganger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, 6,670 lbs, Corneville, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—5 cs, 1,230 lbs, San Francisco, Stuttgart
10 cs, 430 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama
CHILLIES—90 pkgs, 9,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
COALTAR PRODUCT — 60 dms, 3,300 lbs, Transshipped, London
COPRA—500 tons, Corneville, Philippine Islands
1,727 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Corneville, Manado
MEAL—2,220 bgs, 199,800 lbs, Belfast, Tokyo
CRYOLITE, SYN—500 bgs, 110,230 lbs, San Francisco, Dresden
FISH MEAL—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
GINGER ROOT—5 tubs, 100 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
GLASS, PLATE—3 cs, 8,400 lbs, San Antonio, Brussels
GLAUBER'S SALT—75 pkgs, 33,060 lbs, San Francisco, Berlin
HEMPSEED MEAL—3,500 sx, 350,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
INK, PRINTING—4 cs, 490 lbs, San Francisco, Leipzig
IRON OXIDE—12 cks, 6,610 lbs, Loch Monar, Malaya
LINSEED MEAL—1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 50 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
OIL—70 dms, Duchessa D'Aosta, Leghorn
CHINAWOOD—270 dms, President Grant, Hankow
CODLIVER—30 dms, San Francisco, Bergen
LUBRICATING—150 dms, Europa, Copenhagen
OLIVE—170 pkgs, Duchessa D'Aosta, Leghorn
25 dms, Duchessa D'Aosta, Malaga
20 pkgs, Duchessa D'Aosta, Kalamata
PERILLA—25 dms, Heiyo, Kobe
100 dms, Hokkai, Japan
PAINT, WIRE—5 cs, 950 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—450 bls, 56,000 lbs, Europa, Denmark
200 bls, 20,160 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
450 bls, 62,140 lbs, San Francisco, Bremen
PEPPERS—15 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Soyo, Kobe
RAPESEED—5 bgs, 500 lbs, Belfast, Yokohama
130 lbs, Este, St Andreasberg
RICE FLOUR—20 cs, 980 lbs, Belfast, Yokohama
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
2,000 bgs, 198,670 lbs, Ryoyo, Kobe
SESAME SEED—75 chsts, 6,000 lbs, Tai Ping, Hongkong
100 cs, 8,000 lbs, Corneville, Hongkong
SOAP, CASTILE—3 cs, 190 lbs, Duchessa D'Aosta, Florence
TOILET—2 cs, 460 lbs, Transshipped, London
SOYBEANS—15 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Ryoyo, Yokohama
MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
STARCH, POTATO—10 cs, 490 lbs, Belfast, Yokohama
TURPENTINE—1 tank, Transshipped, Guadalajara
UREA—252 pkgs, 41,670 lbs, San Antonio, Berlin
WHITING, GRD—337 pkgs, 69,060 lbs, Europa, Copenhagen

Mobile Imports

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,165 bgs, Delmundo, Buenos Aires

New Orleans Imports

BRUSHES — 14 cs, George William Rueff, Narbo, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—32 cks, Haimon, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—500 sx, Narbo, Antwerp
ILMENITE SAND—3,208 tons, Tactician, Colachel
PAINT—50 dms, 16 cs, United Fruit Co, Carrillo, Tela
PIGMENT—400 dms, Narbo, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—300 cks, Irving Trust Co, Haimon, Hamburg
SULPHATE — 250 sx, N V Potash Export My, Haimon, Bremen
UREA—298 sx, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Narbo, Rotterdam

Norfolk Imports

BONES—183 bgs, City of Flint, Manchester
DETERGENT POWDER—1 kg, 27 lbs, Chas H Stone, Charlotte, N C, City of Flint, Manchester
GLAUBER'S SALT—150 cks, 32,275 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—400 bls, 30,550 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
POTASH MURIATE—300 bgs, 50,500 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
SALTPETER—610 bgs, 59 tons, National City Bank of New York, Schodack, Dunkirk
TALC—250 bgs, 23 tons, Crystal & Co, Inc, Liberty, Bordeaux
165 bgs, 14 tons, L A Salomon & Bros, Liberty, Bordeaux

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, FORMIC—75 cbys, Quaker City, Hamburg
ALCOHOL, FATTY, SULPHON—27 cks, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Quaker City, Hamburg
AMMONIA SULPHATE—272,156 kilos, West Eldara, Rotterdam
AMMONIAC, SAL—80 cks, Quaker City, Hamburg
14 bbls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
CASSIA—270 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Siantar, Belawan Deli
CHEMICALS—75 dms, 125 bbls, West Eldara, Rotterdam
125 bbls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
60 cks, Quaker City, London
CHINA CLAY—1,439 tons, 7 cwts, Bonita, Fowey
CLAY, BLUE—162 tons, Bonita, Fowey
COLOR—1 csk, Wm J Jones & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—95 bgs, Wm J Jones & Co, Quaker City, London
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE—362 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
GLUE, HIDE—40 bgs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MACE—25 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Siantar, Belawan Deli
MENTHOL—15 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Handicap, Kobe
MOLASSES—908,214 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Winnetou, Cienfuegos
480,775 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Winnetou, Monopla
1,500,000 gls, Pennsylvania Sugar Co, Elizabeth Kellogg, Ponce
304,290 gls, American Commercial Alcohol, Cassimir, La Romana
477,075 gls, South Porto Rico Sugar Co, Cassimir, La Romana
610,523 gls, South Porto Rico Sugar Co, Cassimir, Guanica
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, City of Boubaix, Bombay
1,600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Roubaix, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—480 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
360 bgs, Barrett Co, Quaker City, Hull
780 bgs, Barrett Co, Quaker City, London
CRUDE—1,000 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
OIL, CASTOR—25 bbls, 25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Quaker City, Hull
CHINAWOOD—275 tons, Asuka, Hankow
COD—350 bbls, Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust, Quaker City, Hull
CODLIVER—15 dms, Tiradeutes, Aalesund
25 bbls, Chas Huisking & Co, Tiradeutes, Aalesund
CODLIVER, MED—25 dms, Tiradeutes, Bergen
CODLIVER, POULTRY—210 dms, Tiradeutes, Bergen
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Quaker City, Hamburg
25 bbls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MINERAL, RESIDUE—4 dms, Quaker City, Hamburg
OLIVE—70 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Ingria, Valencia
RAPESEED—200 dms, Handicap, Kobe

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OSSEIN—1,336 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—69,533 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Marathon, Tampico
89,824 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
109,313 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
110,425 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—500 bgs, Products Chimiques du Limbury, Black Hawk, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—40 dms, Quaker City, Hamburg
RAPESEED—910 bgs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SHELLAC—100 bgs, City of Roubaix, Calcutta
80 bgs, City of Guildford, Calcutta
SOAP, SOFT—50 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
SODA FLUORIDE—25 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
TALC—250 bgs, Ch B Crystal Co, Liberty, Bordeau
165 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liberty, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—274 bgs, National City Bank, Siantar, Sourabaya
SIFTINGS—211 bgs, National City Bank, Siantar, Sourabaya

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—6 bls, Pacific Orient Co, Iwatesan, Kobe
15 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
45 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
AMMONIA SULPHATE—400 bgs, Balfour, Guthris & Co, Ltd, Admiral Gove, Vancouver
400 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Admiral Gove, Vancouver (for Oakland)
ARSENIC, WHITE—140 cs, Balfour ,Guthrie & Co, Iwatesan, Kobe
ASPHALT EMULSION—1 cs, International Bitumen Emulsion Corpn, President Grant, Shanghai
BLEACHING POWDER—70 dms, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Donau, Bremen
BRUSHES—2 cs, The Owl Drug Co, President Grant, Kobe
CALCIUM NITRATE—510 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Knute Nelson, Heroen
CANARY SEED—232 bgs, West Mahwah, Buenos Aires
CAPSULES—5 cs, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—100 bgs, Donau, Bremen
2 cs, Jungmann & Co, Inc, Donau, Bremen
50 cks, S L Abbot, Jr, Co, Donau, Bremen
10 cks, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—120 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
YATSUFUSA—150 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
CHINA CLAY—50 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
CHLORINE, LIQUID—1 cyl, Great Western Electro Chemical Co, Asama, Shanghai
CINNAMON—10 bls, Volkart Bros, Inc, President Grant, Hongkong
30 bls, President Grant, Hongkong
CLOVES—7 cs, Bank of California, N A, Saparoea, Penang
26 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
125 bgs, Damsterdijk, Cristobal
1,500 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, West Mahwah, Bahia
250 bgs, W T Pidwell Co, West Mahwah, Bahia
100 bgs, O W Winckler & Co, West Mahwah, Port of Spain
400 bgs, West Mahwah, Port of Spain
COCONUT, DESIC—1,506 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, President Grant, Manila
791 cs, Wood & Selick, Inc, President Grant, Manila
3,769 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, President Grant, Manila
COPRA—522 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, California, Cebu
750 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, California, Masbate
500 tons, California, Tacloban
323 tons, Saporoeo, Macassar
DRUGS—4 cs, Nippon Drug Co, Asama, Yokohama
FLAXSEED—1,721 bgs, West Mahwah, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—254 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
17 cs, Fung Chong, President Grant, Hongkong
10 cs, Yee Wo, President Grant, Hongkong
20 cs, Shun Yuen Hing, President Grant, Hongkong
5 cs, Sui Lee & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
5 cs, Sang Wo, President Grant, Hongkong
5 cs, Him Sing Chong, President Grant, Hongkong
5 cs, Kwong Lee & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
22 cs, Wing Hing Chong, President Grant, Hongkong
16 cs, Yee Chong Lung, President Grant, Hongkong
22 cs, Kwong Yick, President Grant, Hongkong
GLYCERIN—100 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc President Grant, Manila
GUM, COPAL—60 bskts, Sina Java Handelsvereeniging, Inc, President Grant, Hongkong
50 bgs, Saparoea, Singapore
64 bskts, President Grant, Hongkong
HEMPSEED MEAL—500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
LINSEED MEAL—1,500 bgs, Maurice Pincoffs Co, Iwatesan, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 pkgs, Bock Tao Hong, President Grant, Hongkong
37 pkgs, Chun Wo Tong, President Grant, Hongkong
1 cs, Shun On, President Grant, Hongkong
3 cs, Kwong Yick, President Grant, Hongkong
2 cs, Nippon Drug Co, Asama, Yokohama
2 cs, Hinomoto Co, Ltd, Asama, Yokohama
NUTMEGS—30 bgs, Saparoea, Macassar
OIL, ABIES—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
CAMPHOR, YELLOW—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
COCONUT, CRUDE—850 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn of New York, Saparoea, Manila
CODLIVER, MED—35 bbls, Coffin Redington Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
CODLIVER, POULTRY—20 bbls, Spratts Patent, Ltd, Knute Nelson, Oslo
FISH, HYDROG—200 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
PALM—231 tons, Saparoea, Belawan-Deli
PEANUT—50 cs, Kwong Lee & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
40 cs, Wing Hing Chong, President Grant, Hongkong
65 cs, Shun On, President Grant, Hongkong
RAPESEED, REFD—150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Heiyo, Moji
2 cs, Sakai Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
10 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Haas Bros, Donau, Bremen
PARAFFIN—5,152 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Saparoea, Balik-Papan
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,650 bgs, American Express Co, West Mahwah, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1 pkg, A D Wentholt, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
ROSIN, LIQUID—142 bbls, Knute Nelson, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SOAP—1 cs, Hinomoto Co, Ltd, Asama, Yokohama
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—50 bgs, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
STARCH—20 cs, Shun Yuen Hing, President Grant, Hongkong
30 cs, Fung Chong, President Grant, Hongkong
30 cs, Yee Chong Lung, President Grant, Hongkong
5 cs, Shun On, President Grant, Hongkong
104 cs, Kwong Yick, President Grant, Hongkong
SUNFLOWER SEED—26 bgs, West Mahwah, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Saparoea, Batavia
300 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Saparoea, Pemanoehan
612 bgs, American Trust Co, Saparoea, Sourabaya
PEARL—265 bgs, American Trust Co, Saparoea, Sourabaya
SEED—75 bgs, Bank of California, N A, Saparoea, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, Nippon Drug Co, Asama, Yokohama
1 cs, Hinomoto Co, Ltd, Asama, Yokohama
WAX, VEGETABLE—125 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, MURIATIC—(H C Flood) 2,400 lbs, Trinidad
ALOIN—(American Banker) 880 lbs, London
ALUMINA, SULPHATE — (Commack) 2,125 lbs, Buenos Aires
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS — (West Cawthon) 1,583 lbs, Capetown; 13,434 lbs, Algoa Bay; 2,795 lbs, East London; 10,363 lbs, Port Natal
ASPHALT—(West Cawthon) 115,562 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (Examiner) 211,936 lbs, Genoa; (Bornholm) 16,650 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Scythia) 6,133 lbs, Liverpool; (Ravnaas) 4,359 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Pennland) 83,694 lbs, Antwerp; (Pipestone County) 25,534 lbs, Havre; (American Importer) 41,000 lbs, London
BENZENE—(Silvercypress) 25,025 gls, Osaka
BITUMEN—(Isarco), 11,200 lbs, Genoa
BISMUTH METAL—(American Farmer) 38,932 lbs, London
BLACK, BONE—(American Merchant) 3,444 lbs, London; (American Farmer) 22,525 lbs, London
BLEACHING POWDER—(Hubert) 13,873 lbs, Pernambuco
BLUE ULTRAMARIN—(Argentino) 36,384 lbs, Buenos Aires
CALOMEL—(Isarco) 830 lbs, Genoa
CHEMICALS — (Emile Francqui) 2,632 lbs, Basle; (American Merchant) 13,200 lbs, London
CHROME SULPHATE—(Bornholm) 23,394 lbs, Santos
CLAY—(McKeesport) 10,200 lbs, Havre; (Isarco) 11,200 lbs, Genoa; (Exarch) 7,873 lbs, Constanza; (Stavangerfjord) 60,160 lbs, Oslo; (Cristobal Colon) 113,010 lbs, Barcelona
COPRA CAKE—(President Roosevelt) 112,000 lbs, Hamburg
CORN SYRUP—(West Cawthon) 72,822 lbs, Capetown; 99,735 lbs, Algoa Bay; (Pennland) 26,591 lbs, Antwerp; (American Banker) 45,639 lbs, London; (Silvercypress) 45,934 lbs, Iloilo
CORNFLOUR — (West Cawthon) 70,875 lbs, Port Natal; (Peten) 1,682 lbs, Puntarenas; 1,150 lbs, San Jose
DEXTRIN — (American Banker) 11,240 lbs, London; (American Importer) 8,460 lbs, London
CORN—(Argentino) 7,075 lbs, Montevideo; (Britannic) 39,600 lbs, Liverpool; (Cameronia) 14,200 lbs, Glasgow; (American Importer) 14,200 lbs, London; (Winton) 5,640 lbs, Sydney
DYES—(Akibasan) 341,174 lbs, Yokohama; (Emile Francqui) 8,770 lbs, Antwerp; (Ravnaas) 1,800 lbs, Buenos Aires; (President Roosevelt) 5,704 lbs, Hamburg
FILTER SAND—(American Banker) 24,976 lbs, London; (American Importer) 12,488 lbs, London
FISHMEAL—(Veendam) 44,000 lbs, Rotterdam
FLOTATION REAGENT—(Exarch) 43,600 lbs, Salonica
GASOLINE — (Commack) 1,375 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 1,650 gls, Buenos Aires; (Guayaquil) 1,100 gls, Callao; 1,100 gls, Port au Prince; (Martinique) 840 gls, Jeremie; (H C Flood) 2,750 gls, Cayenne; 16,800 gls, Martinique; (Musa) 5,500 gls, Tela; (Hubert) 10,000 gls, Manaos; 110,000 gls, Iquitos; 20,000 gls, Ceara; 5,000 gls, Pernambuco; 30,000 gls, Cabedello; 15,000 gls, Natal; 5,000 gls, Parnahyba
GLUE, FISH—(Pipestone County) 6,546 lbs, Havre
GRAPHITE—(President Roosevelt) 7,839 lbs, Hamburg; (Stavangerfjord) 13,699 lbs, Oslo
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (West Calumb) 6,666 lbs, Capetown; 2,699 lbs, Algoa Bay; 10,690 lbs, East London; 25,060 lbs, Port Natal; 25,775 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 5,800 lbs, Beira; (Commack) 27,875 lbs, Santos; 1,739 lbs, Rio Grande; 4,000 lbs, Puerto Alegre; 10,807 lbs, Montevideo; (Examiner) 1,988 lbs, Marseilles; 768 lbs, Tripoli; (Argentino) 2,310 lbs, Asuncion; (Britannic) 46,518 lbs, Liverpool; (Scythia) 39,169 lbs, Liverpool; (Georgic) 2,493 lbs, Liverpool; (Isarco) 5,209 lbs, Genoa; (Marengo) 24,196 lbs, Hull; (Pipestone County) 11,024 lbs, Dunkirk; (Siboney) 14,610 lbs, Vera Cruz; (City of Fairbury) 14,044 lbs, Helsingfors; (Cameronia) 7,213 lbs, Glasgow; (Stavangerfjord) 8,798 lbs, Oslo; (H C Flood) 4,897 lbs, Cayenne; 5,358 lbs, Trinidad; (Cristobal) 3,810 lbs, Cristobal; (American Importer) 38,025 lbs, London; (Silvercypress) 11,934 lbs, Hongkong; (Hubert) 12,362 lbs, Para; 13,859 lbs, Maranham; (Winton) 30,106 lbs, Melbourne; 22,408 lbs, Sydney
TANNING—(McKeesport) 1,038 lbs, Havre
GUM, COPAL—(Emile Francqui) 21,280 lbs, Antwerp
INSECTICIDE—(Dresden) 13,906 lbs, Bremen; (Samaria) 37,276 lbs, London; (Scythia) 9,853 lbs, Liverpool; (Ausonia) 17,700 lbs, London; (Pipestone County) 2,533 lbs, Havre; (Aurania) 2,886 lbs, Basra; (Stavangerfjord) 23,226 lbs, Oslo; (American Importer) 34,600 lbs, London
KEROSENE—(Guayaquil) 1,250 gls, Cristobal; (Cristobal) 1,420 gls, Port Prince; 500 gls, Cristobal; (Martinique) 1,000 gls, Jeremie; 2,000 gls, St Marc; 1,500 gls, Port Paix; 1,500 gls, Gonaives; (H C Flood) 5,000 gls, Martinique; (Hubert) 4,400 gls, Iquitos
LACQUER—(Isarco) 2,568 lbs, Genoa
LARD—(West Cawthon) 8,355 lbs, Capetown; (Borinquen) 12,400 lbs, San Juan; (Ausonia) 354,475 lbs, London; (Examiner) 6,100 lbs, Palermo; (Dresden) 6,100 lbs, Bremen; (McKeesport) 11,119 lbs, Bordeaux; 45,729 lbs, Dunkirk; (Veendam) 14,009 lbs, Amsterdam; (Samaria) 160,283 lbs, London; (Britannic) 173,400 lbs, Liverpool; (Scythia) 400,386 lbs, Liverpool; (Bremen) 6,100 lbs, Bremen; 52,500 lbs, Helsinki; (Georgic) 336,660 lbs, Liverpool; (Pennland) 136,374 lbs, Antwerp; (President Roosevelt) 125,906 lbs, Hamburg; (Marengo) 682,825 lbs, Hull; 52,186 lbs, Aberdeen; (Pipestone County) 26,852 lbs, Dunkirk; (Aurania) 348,875 lbs, London; (Olympic) 134,834 lbs, Southampton; (Emile Francqui) 85,171 lbs, Antwerp; (Exarch) 12,750 lbs, Valletta; (Cameronia) 209,348 lbs, Glasgow; (Stavangerfjord) 15,912 lbs, Stavanger; 3,100 lbs, Oslo; (American Banker) 290,577 lbs, London; (American Merchant) 330,215 lbs, London; American Importer) 724,465 lbs, London; (American Farmer) 299,975 lbs, London
LEAD, RED—(Bornholm) 13,073 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Ravnaas) 13,073 lbs, Buenos Aires
LIME CITRATE—(Samaria) 284,406 lbs, London; (Aurania) 142,145 lbs, London; (American Banker) 174,787 lbs, London
HYDRATED — (Dominica) 90,410 lbs, St Johns
LINSEED CAKE—(Pennland) 473,842 lbs, Antwerp; (H C Flood) 106,250 lbs, Barbados; (Black Hawk), 2,354,197 lbs, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—(Georgic) 24,031 lbs, Liverpool; (American Banker) 8,600 lbs, London
MAGNESIA SULPHATE—(Platano) 380 lbs, Porto Cortez
METHANOL—(Winton) 3,300 gls, Sydney
NAPHTHA—(Winton) 2,200 gls, Melbourne; 2,200 gls, Sydney
NICKEL OXIDE—(Veendam) 318,823 lbs, Rotterdam
OCHRE—(Scythia) 40,842 lbs, Liverpool
OIL, BAY—(American Importer) 665 lbs, London
BURNING—(Vaclite), 19,740 gls, England
CASTOR—(Coamo) 452 lbs, San Juan
CORN—(Borinquen) 13,112 lbs, Santo Domingo
COTTONSEED—(Akibasan) 24,595 lbs, Yokohama
CYLINDER—(Panuco) 4,125 gls, Progresso
EDIBLE—(West Cawthon) 2,925 lbs, Algoa Bay; 7,438 lbs, East London; 10,363 lbs, Port Natal
ESSENTIAL — (Pipestone County) 375 lbs, Havre; (Aurania) 455 lbs, London; (American Farmer) 324 lbs, London
FISH—(Britannic), 2,599 lbs, Liverpool, (American Banker) 5,720 lbs, London
FLOTATION—(Santa Maria) 550 gls, Antofagasta; 1,375 gls, San Antonio
FUEL—(Hubert) 1,000 gls, Manaos
LUBRICATING—(West Cawthon) 9,420 gls, Capetown; 10,170 gls, Algoa Bay; 10,910 gls, East London; 26,675 gls, Port Natal; 19,350 gls, Lourenco Marques; 5,740 gls, Beira; (Commack) 4,040 gls, Rio Grande; (Ausonia) 5,796 gls, London; (Examiner) 605 gls, Cagliari; 1,638 gls, Marseilles; 1,650 gls, Tunis; 3,520 gls, Leghorn; 715 gls, Tripoli; (Dresden) 6,930 gls, Bremen; (McKeesport) 5,527 gls, Havre; 11,855 gls, Dunkirk; (Veendam) 25,355 gls, Rotterdam; 4,950 gls, Verdingen; (Argentino) 16,395 gls, Buenos Aires; 9,680 gls, Bahia Blanca; 1,375 gls, Asuncion; (Samaria) 23,897 gls, London; (Bornholm) 7,425 gls, Montevideo; (Britannic) 8,741 gls, Liverpool; (Scythia) 19,194 gls, Liverpool; (Bremen) 1,260 gls, Hamburg; (Ravnaas) 1,140 gls, Pernambuco; (Morro Castle) 2,420 gls, Havana; (Georgic) 2,105 gls, Liverpool; (Pennland) 1,470 gls, Brussels; 630 gls, Basel; 2,520 gls, Antwerp; (Isarco) 25,339 gls, Genoa; (President Roosevelt) 10,522 gls, Hamburg; 1,260 gls, Havre; (Marengo) 10,490 gls, Hull; 650 gls, Aberdeen; (Santa Maria) 2,485 gls, Buenaventura; 3,105 gls, Guayaquil; 6,050 gls, Callao; 3,735 gls, Mollendo; 5,500 gls, Tocopilla; 1,800 gls, Antofagasta; 14,220 gls, Valparaiso; 12,125 gls, Talcahuano; 2,370 gls, Magallanes; 3,305 gls, Corral; (Pipestone County) 4,105 gls, Havre; 7,916 gls, Dunkirk; (Siboney) 19,737 gls, Vera Cruz; (City of Fairbury) 4,200 gls, Helsingfors; (Aurania) 25,838 gls, London; (Oriente) 4,950 gls, Vera Cruz; (Guayaquil) 1,485 gls, Panama; (Panuco) 36,985 gls, Tampico; (Peten) 660 gls, Port Limon; 3,575 gls, Havana; (Steel Worker) 8,630 gls, Honolulu; (Emile Francqui) 2,750 gls, Antwerp; (Exarch) 550 gls, Malta; 7,290 gls, Piraeus; 1,925 gls, Salonica; 970 gls, Istanbul; 1,470 gls, Bucharest; (Akibasan) 1,650 gls, Sourabaya; 6,650 gls, Samarang; (Cameronia) 16,422 gls, Glasgow; (Stavangerfjord) 550 gls, Reykjavik; 3,756 gls, Bergen; 10,051 gls, Oslo; (Vaclite) 374,136 gls, England; 84,168 gls, Rouen; (Rex) 840 gls, Genoa; (American Banker) 28,320 gls, London; (H C Flood) 1,650 gls, Barbados; 7,710 gls, Trinidad; (American Farmer) 840 gls, London; (American Importer) 30,224 gls, London; (Silvercypress) 5,500 gls, Hongkong; 2,025 gls, Iloilo; (Hubert) 1,866 gls, Para; 4,000 gls, Ceara; 850 gls, Pernambuco; 2,710 gls, Maceio; 2,130 gls, Parnahyba; 450 gls, Maranham; (Cristobal Colon) 2,780 gls, Barcelona; 7,695 gls, Bilbao; 840 gls, Santander; 13,734 gls, Gijon; 2,268 gls, Vigo; (Winton) 43,969 gls, Melbourne; 40,370 gls, Sydney; 6,875 gls, Adelaide; 7,755 gls, Fremantle; (Santa Elena) 1,650 gls, Mollendo
OLEO—(Ausonia) 27,069 lbs, London; (Veendam) 112,725 lbs, Rotterdam; (Samaria) 56,336 lbs, London; (Scythia) 37,869 lbs, Liverpool; (Georgic) 24,024 lbs, Liverpool; (Pennland) 32,952 lbs, Antwerp; (Aurania) 58,502 lbs, London; (Cameronia) 55,365 lbs, Glasgow; (Stavangerfjord) 39,244 lbs, Stavanger; 20,436 lbs, Bergen; 2,375 lbs, Oslo; (American Banker) 63,149 lbs, London; (American Farmer) 45,484 lbs, London; (American Importer) 90,134 lbs, London; (City of Fairbury) 28,470 lbs, Copenhagen
PALM—(Bornholm) 446,233 lbs, Buenos Aires
PEPPERMINT—(Scythia) 410 lbs, Liverpool; (American Banker) 246 lbs, London; (American Importer) 2,818 lbs, London
PINE—(Scythia) 2,417 lbs, Liverpool
RED—(City of Fairbury) 4,476 lbs, Copenhagen
TRANSFORMER—(Platano) 660 gls, Guatemala; (Stavangerfjord) 550 gls, Oslo
WORMSEED—(Silvercypress) 450 lbs, Yokohama
PAINT — (Commack) 1,015 lbs, Montevideo; (Argentino) 999 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 1,694 lbs, Santos; 2,336 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Europa) 885 lbs, Bremen; (Ravnaas) 2,417 lbs, Montevideo; 8,870 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Isarco) 9,135 lbs, Genoa; (Steel Worker) 5,518 lbs, Honolulu; (Exarch) 2,035 lbs, Istanbul; (Stavangerfjord) 2,574 lbs, Oslo; (American Banker) 3,864 lbs, London; (Hubert) 4,356 lbs, Para
ASPHALT — (Pipestone County 9,478 lbs, Havre
DRY—(McKeesport) 708 lbs, Havre; (Exarch) 32,960 lbs, Constanza
PAINT, ENAMEL—(Dresden) 3,480 lbs, Bremen; (City of Fairbury) 8,826 lbs, Copenhagen
PASTE—(American Farmer) 10,005 lbs, London
PREPARED—(Bornholm) 3,000 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Ravnaas) 1,415 lbs, Montevideo; (Platano) 2,600 lbs, Tela; (Musa) 19,680 lbs, Puerto Barrios; 2,730 lbs, Tela
SOLVENT — (Ravnaas) 18,125 lbs, Buenos Aires
THINNER — (Bornholm) 1,650 gls, Buenos Aires; (Ravnaas) 1,650 gls, Buenos Aires; (American Banker) 1,650 gls, London; (Hubert) 250 gls, Pernambuco
PARAFFIN — (West Cawthon) 985,880 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 120,680 lbs, Beira; (Commack) 11,122 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 11,122 lbs, Antonina; 11,122 lbs, Santos; 6,653 lbs, Rio Grande; 11,122 lbs, Puerto Alegre; (Examiner) 11,151 lbs, Genoa; 178,396 lbs, Leghorn; (Dresden) 30,044 lbs, Bremen; (Argentino) 56,458 lbs, Montevideo; (Bornholm) 30,973 lbs, Santos; (Isarco) 178,397 lbs, Leghorn; (Platano) 60,600 lbs, Antigua; 30,300 lbs, Guatemala; 121,200 lbs, Livingston; (Santa Maria) 30,098 lbs, Bolivia; (Guayaquil) 111,500 lbs, Mollendo; 36,699 lbs, Buenaventura; (Peten) 16,683 lbs, Paita; (Stavangerfjord) 2,231 lbs, Bergen; 61,325 lbs, Oslo; (Rex) 6,691 lbs, Genoa; (Cristobal) 34,573 lbs, Callao; 44,157 lbs, Talcahuano; 10,100 lbs, La Union; (Musa) 30,300 lbs, Retalheu; 20,200 lbs, Livingston; (Hubert) 11,127 lbs, Pernambuco; 5,137 lbs, Maranham; (Cristobal Colon) 123,422 lbs, Barcelona; 303,010 lbs, Bilbao; 25,856 lbs, Santander; 61,812 lbs, Cadiz; (Santa Elena) 13,560 lbs, Panama
REFINED—(Bornholm) 28,990 lbs, Buenos Aires; (President Roosevelt) 111,222 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Hawk), 33,367 lbs, Antwerp (erroneously given as 2,354,197 lbs in April 24 issue)
SCALE — (Scythia) 146,264 lbs, Liverpool; (Britannic) 60,580 lbs, Liverpool; (Dresden) 4,381 lbs, Bremen
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—(Aurania) 34,229 lbs, London
PETROLEUM, REFINED — (Martinique) 840 gls, Jeremie; 420 gls, Petit Goave; 12,100 gls, Cape Haiti; 4,840 gls, Gonaives; 5,000 gls, Aux Cayes; (H C Flood) 5,000 gls, Barbados; 5,000 gls, St Thomas; (Hubert) 100 gls, Para; 20,500 gls, Manaos; 20,000 gls, Ceara; 55,000 gls, Pernambuco; 15,000 gls, Maceio; 19,000 gls, Cabedello; 12,000 gls, Natal; 6,000 gls, Parnahyba; 10,000 gls, Maranham
PHENOL—(Borinquen) 225 lbs, San Juan; (Ausonia) 51,787 lbs, London; (Emile Francqui) 7,656 lbs, Antwerp
PITCH—(Examiner) 116,265 lbs, Genoa
POTASH—(Argentino) 24,727 lbs, Montevideo
BICHROMATE—(Pennland) 2,248 lbs, Antwerp; (Exarch) 4,600 lbs, Istanbul
IODIDE — (West Cawthon) 2,296 lbs, Port Natal
ROSIN — (Silvercypress) 10,102 lbs, Kobe; (Britannic) 12,527 lbs, Liverpool; (American Merchant) 6,040 lbs, London
SILICA—(Guayaquil) 20,400 lbs, Callao
SOAP—(West Cawthon) 30,750 lbs, Capetown; (Borinquen) 67,200 lbs, San Juan; 11,500 lbs, Arecibo; (Matarique) 10,000 lbs, Cape Haiti
LAUNDRY—(Guayaquil) 10,250 lbs, Port au Prince; (Martinique) 12,300 lbs, Miragoane
TOILET—(Borinquen) 20,750 lbs, Port Natal; (American Farmer) 12,595 lbs, London
SODA ASH—(West Cawthon) 3,850 lbs, Capetown; 21,740 lbs, Algoa Bay; (Dominica) 22,615 lbs, St John's; (Isarco) 2,700 lbs, Genoa; (Guayaquil) 30,000 lbs, Cristobal; (Panuco) 11,314 lbs, Progreso
BENZOATE—(Examiner) 1,498 lbs, Genoa; (Veendam) 3,259 lbs, Rotterdam
BICARBONATE — (Commack) 1,131 lbs, Buenos Aires
BICHROMATE—(Pennland) 49,406 lbs, Antwerp
CAUSTIC—(West Cawthon) 4,855 lbs, Port Natal; (Ravnaas) 335,951 lbs, Pernambuco; (Isarco) 25,910 lbs, Genoa; (Oriente) 110,416 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Panuco) 181,508 lbs, Tampico; (Peten) 55,114 lbs, Havana; (Cristobal) 25,135 lbs, Porto Colombia; 65,810 lbs, Porto Cabello; (H C Flood) 5,100 lbs, Trinidad
STARCH—(Scythia) 3,230 lbs, Liverpool
CORN—(West Cawthon) 795 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (Scythia) 45,414 lbs, Liverpool; (Platano) 575 lbs, Porto Barrios; (Marengo) 14,200 lbs, Hull; (Siboney) 11,280 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Aurania) 7,093 lbs, London; (American Importer) 35,250 lbs, London; (Cristobal Colon) 3,750 lbs, Santander; (Muncove) 1,148 lbs, Nuevitas
STEARIN, OLEO—(Cameronia) 24,303 lbs, Glasgow; (American Merchant) 60,084 lbs, London
SULPHUR, CRUDE—(Cristobal) 44,800 lbs, Porto Bolivar
TALC — (Brittanic) 67,200 lbs, Liverpool; (American Importer) 44,800 lbs, London
TALLOW — (Georgic) 53,251 lbs, Liverpool; (Martinique) 23,040 lbs, Cape Haiti
TANNING EXTRACT—(West Cawthon) 12,316 lbs, Capetown; 13,766 lbs, East London; 7,007 lbs, Lourenco Marques; (Georgic) 24,478 lbs, Liverpool; (Rex) 2,439 lbs, Genoa; (American Merchant) 25,768 lbs, London
MATERIAL—(Bornholm) 19,943 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Ravnaas) 17,095 lbs, Buenos Aires
TIN DROSS—(Britannic) 48,543 lbs, Liverpool; (Georgic) 22,627 lbs, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—(Commack) 7,000 gls, Rio Janeiro; (Argentino) 1,000 gls, Montevideo; (Bornholm) 1,000 gls, Buenos Aires; 1,540 gls, Buenos Aires; (Winton) 1,560 gls, Melbourne; 800 gls, Sydney; (Ravnaas) 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires; (Hubert) 100 gls, Para
VARNISH — (Silvercypress) 1,849 lbs, Yokohama
WAX, CARNAUBA—(Akibasan) 1,202 lbs, Yokohama
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(American Banker) 2,973 lbs, London
YEAST—(Ausonia) 1,356 lbs, London; (Coamo) 2,340 lbs, San Juan
ZINC OXIDE—(Bornholm) 12,250 lbs, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Akibasan, April 27; American Banker, March 30; American Farmer, March 9; American Importer, March 4; American Merchant, March 23; Argentino, March 27; Aurania, March 23; Ausonia, March 29; Borinquen, March 23; Bornholm, February 24; Bremen, March 30; Britannic, April 7; Cameronia, April 7; City of Fairbury, April 7; Coamo, March 20; Commack, March 25; Cristobal, March 28; Cristobal Colon, March 22; Dominica, March 24; Dresden, April 5; Emile Francqui, March 15; Europa, April 7; Examiner, March 29; Exarch, April 10; Georgic, March 24; Guayaquil, March 21; H C Flood, March 23; Hubert, April 14; Isarco, February 21; Marengo, April 11; Martinique, March 28; McKeesport, March 22; Morro Castle, March 25; Muncove, April 8; Musa, March 17; Olympic, March 29; Oriente, March 28; Panuco, March 28; Pennland, March 24; Peten, March 2; Pipestone County, March 29; Platano, February 24; President Roosevelt, March 28; Ravnaas, March 27; Rex, March 30; Samaria, March 8; Santa Elena, March 30; Santa Maria, March 25; Scythia, March 31; Siboney, March 22; Silvercypress, April 5; Stavangerfjord, April 11; Steel Worker, March 16; Vaclite, April 15; Veendam, March 31; West Cawthon, March 1; Winton, April 6.

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—4,480 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
ASPHALT—47,962 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
CEMENT—100,000 lbs, City of Havre, Jaffa
CHEMICAL SPECIALTY—107 lbs, Cold Harbor, Cork
COPAIBA BALSAM—165 lbs, San Rafael, Leon
COPRA CAKE—151 tons, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ENAMEL, LIQ—206 lbs, City of Havre, Bremen
INSECTICIDE—1,072 lbs, Steel Voyager, Honolulu
OIL, CYLINDER—3,475 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—10,864 gls, Collamer, Havre; (Cold Habor) 3,250 gls, Liverpool; 85 bbls, Manchester; 18,006 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 82 bbls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester; 172 bbls, City of Havre, Rouen
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSHD—200,000 lbs, Manchester Merchant, St John
PAINT, MIXED—322 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
POLISH, SHOE—(City of Havre) 6 gross, Paris; 1,690 lbs, Hamburg
QUERCITRON BARK—57,120 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
SODA BICHROMATE—89,600 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
TITANIUM LITHOPONE—2,205 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
TOILET PREPS—107 lbs, Steel Voyager, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Black Hawk, April 18; City of Havre, April 19; Cold Harbor, April 15; Collamer, April 13; Manchester Merchant, April 19; San Rafael, April 12; Steel Voyager, April 17

Boston Exports

ACID, ACETIC, GLAC—1 bbl, 445 lbs, San Blas, Havana
ADHESIVE COMPOUND—1 crt, 35 lbs, to Hawaii
ALUM, SODA—5 bbls, 1,675 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
AMMONIA, AQUA—3 dms, 5 cbys, 2,885 lbs, San Blas, Havana
BAKING POWDER—10 dms, 400 lbs, to Newfoundland
BLUE, LAUNDRY—1 cs, 90 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
BONE CHARCOAL—1,206 bgs, 200,000 lbs, San Bruno, Kingston
CEMENT, BELT—1 cs, 516 lbs, to China
CAN—1 dm, 468 lbs, to Newfoundland
RUBBER—1 ctn, 12 lbs, to Newfoundland
CLEANER, SHOE—11 cs, 425 lbs, Black Gull, Geneva
COALTAR—20 dms, 1,080 lbs, San Blas, Havana
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—22 bbls, 1,000 gls, San Blas, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—(Mahsud) 10 cs, 850 lbs, Leicester; 1 bx, 80 lbs, Liverpool; 1 kg, 80 lbs, San Blas, Caibarien
SHOE—2 cs, 86 lbs, to Italy; 10 cs, 1 bbl, 1 kg, 1,084 lbs, San Blas, Havana
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—6 pkgs, 372 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B; (San Blas) 1 bx, 31 lbs, Cristobal; 3 bls, 1,500 lbs, Havana; 13 pkgs, to Philippines
FERTILIZER, HOOFS—593 bls, 43,296 lbs, Sanyo, Osaka
FINISH, LEATHER—(West Eldara) 8 kgs, 1 bx, 438 lbs, Germany; 2 kgs, 211 lbs, Worms
GLAUBER'S SALT—30 kgs, 37 bbls, 14,100 lbs, San Blas, Havana
GLUE—1 cs, 100 lbs, Mahsud, Paris; 1 bx, 6 lbs, San Blas, Port Limon
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 8 pls, 400 lbs, Mahsud, Liverpool; 1 dm, 420 lbs, Artigas, Dublin
SOAP—(San Blas) 10 dms, 5 bbls, 6,567 lbs, Havana; 1 bbl, 438 lbs, Caibarien
GUM, CAMPHOR, REFD—20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
INK, PRINTING—45 dms, 2 bbls, 4 cs, 10 kits, 20,204 lbs, San Blas, Havana
WRITING—30 pkgs, 1,804 lbs, to Philippines; 7 pkgs, 321 lbs, to Hawaii; 4 cs, 307 lbs, Sanyo, Tokio; 1 cs, 58 lbs, San Bruno, Fort Clayton
LARD—565 bxs, 31,075 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, Mahsud, London; (Artigas) 900 bxs, 100 trcs, 92,361 lbs, Liverpool; 1,565 bxs, 87,641 lbs, Manchester; 500 bxs, 28,000 lbs, Bristol; 500 bxs, 28,000 lbs, Cardiff; 1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, for England
LINING COMPOUND—3 dms, 1,405 lbs, West Eldara, Naarden; 4 dms, 1,781 lbs, San Blas, Havana
LITHOPONE—2 bbls, 758 lbs, San Blas, Caibarien
MEDICINAL PREPS — 962 bxs, 14,244 lbs, Mahsud, London; 2 cs, 133 lbs, to Newfoundland
OIL, COD—1 dm, 50 gls, Yarmouth, Bridgetown, N S
CREOSOTE—10 bbls, 540 gls, San Blas, Havana
LUBRICATING — 4 bbls, 1,755 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 155 bbls, Artigas, Liverpool
OLEO—60 trcs, 23,070 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 25 trcs, 9,640 lbs, Mahsud, Liverpool
ROSIN—1 dm, 57 gls, Evangeline, St John, N B
PAINT—5 dms, 7 cs, 330 gls, to Newfoundland; 1 dm, 5 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
COPPER—4 cs, 480 lbs, San Blas, Baracoa
PARAFFIN—156 bbls, Artigas, Manchester
PASTE, FLOUR, DRY—1 cs, 50 lbs, to Newfoundland; 5 bbls, 500 lbs, San Blas, Havana
STATIONER'S—6 pkgs, 322 lbs, to Philippines; (Sanyo) 1 cs, 79 lbs, Tokio; 1 cs, 89 lbs, Yokohama
PEANUTS—375 bgs, 37,912 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
PETROLATUM—10 dms, 3,920 lbs, Mahsud, Liverpool
POLISH, FLOOR—2 cs, 9¾ gls, Evangeline, St John, N B
SHOE—44 ctns, 538 lbs, to Newfoundland; (San Bruno) 2 cs, 9 gls, Panama City; 1 pkg 30 lbs, Havana
SILVER—6 crts, San Blas, Havana
POLISHING COMPOUND—1 bx, to Newfoundland
SOAP—1 cs, 60 lbs, to Newfoundland
POWDER — 167 cs, 10,020 lbs, San Blas, Cristobal
TOILET—5 cs, 82 lbs, to Newfoundland
SOLDERING SALTS—4 dms, 540 lbs, West Eldara, Alkmaar; 2 dms, 270 lbs, San Blas, Havana
SOLVENT, LEATHER—6 bls, 2 bbls, 1 cs, 1,218 lbs, San Blas, Caibarien
STARCH, CORN—5 bgs, 700 lbs, San Bruno, Kingston
TALC—1 bbl, 300 lbs, San Blas, Caibarien
TALLOW, INED—2 bxs, 12 lbs, Mahsud, London; 600 bbls, 235,115 lbs, to China
TANNING EXTRACT—10 bbls, 5,478 lbs, Artigas, Belfast
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 65 lbs, to Newfoundland
TURPENTINE, GUM—3 dms, 170 gls, Yarmouth, Kentville, N S; 15 dms, 770 gls, to Nova Scotia
VARNISH—8 cs, 48 gls, to Newfoundland
WAX, FLOOR—1 cs, 100 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
SHOE—4 cs, 400 lbs, Black Gull, Zurich; 1 bbl, 125 lbs, to Newfoundland; 2 cs, 50 lbs, San Blas, Havana
ZINC-AMMONIA CHLORIDE—20 dms, 2,700 lbs, to Japan

Clearance Dates

Artigas, April 15; Black Gull, April 15; Evangeline, April 18 and 20; Mahsud, April 17; San Blas, April 14; San Bruno, April 17; Sanyo, April 8; West Eldara, April 18; Yarmouth, April 15, 19

Corpus Christi Exports

COTTON LINTERS—120 bls, City of Joliet, Rotterdam

Clearance Date

City of Joliet, April 11

Galveston Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—800 tons, Velma Lykes, San Juan
BLACK, CARBON—500 cs, Atlantic, Moji
POTASH MURIATE—800 tons, Velma Lykes, Cartagena
SULPHUR—(Lafcomo) 1,500 tons, Marseilles; 1,000 tons, Algiers; (Rigel) 1,891 tons, Quebec; 1,000 tons, St John; 3,000 tons, Montreal; 500 tons, Three Rivers; 550 tons, West Cohas, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Atlantic, April 17; Lafcomo, April 17; Rigel, April 17; Velma Lykes, April 18; West Cohas, April 20

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—48 cs, Nishmaha, Bremen/Hamburg; 107 cs, Meanticut, Genoa; 37 cs, Monstella, Genoa; (Vasaholm), 2 tons, Oslo; 5 cs, Gothenburg; 5 tons, Copenhagen; (San Diego) 1,250 cs, Havre; 35 cs, Dunkirk; 50 cs, Lafcomo, Barcelona
COTTON LINTERS — (San Diego) 206 bls, Havre; 200 bls, Antwerp
GASOLINE—(Nina Borthen) 1,770,000 gls, Australia; 1,295,000 gls, New Zealand
OIL—75 dms, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
LUBRICATING—65 bbls, Meanticut, Genoa; 65 bbls, Lafcomo, Marseilles; (Bulysses) 2,080 tons, London; 1,785 tons, Manchester
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,000 bbls, El Grillo, Montreal; 77,600 bbls, Davanger, Montreal
SULPHUR—20 tons, Munorway, Vera Cruz; 60 tons, Nishmaha, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Bulysses, April 18; Davanger, April 18; Lafcomo, April 18; Margaret Lykes, April 19; Meanticut, April 14; Monstella, April 15; Nina Borthen, April 19; Nishmaha, April 14; San Diego, April 17; Vasaholm, April 15

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—3 bgs, 340 lbs, Waikawa, Lyttelton; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Gaelic Star, Hamburg
ASPHALT — 83 dms, 41,740 lbs, Brunswick, Sydney
LIQUID—5 dms, 2,500 lbs, President Garfield, Tel Aviv
BEESWAX—30 bxs, 3,750 lbs, Niel Maersk, Osaka
BLACK, CARBON—(President Garfield) 36 cs, 11,250 lbs, Singapore; 20 cs, 6,250 lbs, Penang
BORATE ORE—1,910 bgs, 334,980 lbs, Tolten, Rotterdam; (Los Angeles) 3,232 bgs, 555,260 lbs, Bremen; 5,957 sx, 1,855 bgs, 1,396,750 lbs, Hamburg; 650 bgs, 113,120 lbs, President Garfield, Osaka
BORAX—(Waikawa) 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Wellington; 77 pkgs, 8,620 lbs, Lyttelton; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Dunedin; 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Florida, Osaka; 54 sx, 12,200 lbs, President Garfield, Hongkong
COMMERCIAL—(Waikawa) 80 sx, 8,960 lbs, Auckland; 10 sx, 1,120 lbs, Bluff; 1,600 sx, 178,030 lbs, Tolffen, Antwerp; 1,000 sx, 111,250 lbs, Niel Maersk, Osaka; 1,100 sx, 122,400 lbs, Gaelic Star, Hamburg
GRANULAR—(Gaelic Star) 2,300 bgs, 259,900 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Hamburg; 715 bgs, 80,800 lbs, Silveryew, Hongkong; 1,000 bgs, 113,890 lbs, Asama, Osaka
CATTLE HOOFS — 270 sx, 16,570 lbs, Niel Maersk, Osaka
CEMENT—(Sequoia) 320 bgs, 30,400 lbs, San Jose; 320 bgs, 30,400 lbs, La Paz
CHEMICALS, DRY CLEANING—1 dm, 110 lbs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
CINNAMON—2 bls, 200 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
ENAMEL—8 dms, 4,370 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai; 5 pkgs, 260 lbs, Golden River, Saigon
UNDERCOATER—2 bxs, 60 lbs, Golden River, Saigon
FIRECLAY—(Waikawa) 62 pkgs, 22,400 lbs, Auckland; 71 pkgs, 24,440 lbs, Wellington; 6 pkgs, 1,010 lbs, Christchurch
GAS, COMPRESSED—48 cyls, Admiral Gove, Vancouver
GASOLINE—(Vanja) 56,105 bbls, Fremantle-Adelaide-Melbourne; 12,507 bbls, Lyttelton; 20 cs, Waikawa, Papeete; (Niel Maersk) 800 cs, Cebu; 300 dms, 1,500 cs, Manila; (Brunswick) 39,047 bbls, Sydney; 20,300 bbls, Lyttelton; 24,500 bbls, Wellington; 18,000 bbls, Auckland; 300 cs, Papeete; 500 cs, Golden River, Cebu; 200 cs, Sequoia, San Jose
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE — 20 bbls, 9,690 lbs, Pacific Ranger, London
GREASE, CUP — 20 dms, 2,370 lbs, Niel Maersk, Hoilo; 50 dms, 19,390 lbs, City of Evansville, Shanghai
LUBRICATING—10 dms, 3,980 lbs, City of Evansville, Hongkong; (Molokai) 31 cs, 15 dms, 3,910 lbs, Mazatlan; 10 cs, 250 lbs, Guaymas
INFUSORIAL EARTH—730 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Waikawa, Auckland; 456 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Los Angeles, Antwerp; 590 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
IODINE, CRUDE—24 kegs, 5,160 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
KEROSENE — 7,099 bbls, Vanja, Fremantle-Adelaide-Melbourne; (Waikawa) 250 cs, Papeete; 75 cs, Auckland; 175 cs, 5 dms, Wellington; 100 cs, Lyttelton; 400 cs, Dunedin; 50 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas; (Brunswick) 7,040 bbls, Sydney; 4,275 bbls, Lyttelton; 380 cs, Waikawa, Papeete; (City of Evansville) 5,500 cs, Manila; 20,200 cs, Hongkong; 10,000 cs, 500 dms, Golden River, Kohsichang; 250 cs, Sequoia, San Jose
LACQUER, NITROCELLULOSE—45 cs, 3,930 lbs, Santa Ana, Manzanillo
THINNER—1 dm, 130 lbs, Santa Ana, Manzanillo
LARD SUBSTITUTE—60 cs, 2,880 lbs, Florida, Osaka
LEAD, RED—1 bbl, 500 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
LIME—1 bg, 40 lbs, Mankai, Osaka
LITHARGE—3 bbls, 1,500 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 ctns, 40 lbs, President Lincoln, Manila; 15 bxs, 680 lbs, Tolten, London
OIL, COCONUT, ACIDUL—20 dms, Santa Ana, San Jose, C R
DIESEL—7,723 bbls, Soyo, Osaka; 6,289 bbls, Niel Maersk, Hongkong; (Sequoia), 70 dms, San Jose; 60 dms, La Paz
FUEL—1,734 bbls, Waikawa, Wellington; 5,000 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver; 7,299 bbls, Nankai, Osaka; 26,082 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver; 13,971 bbls, Santa Maria, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—40 cs, 55 dms, Waikawa, Wellington; 35 dms, Niel Maersk, Iloilo; 35 cs, 2 dms, Santa Ana, Puntarenas; 200 dms, Silveryew, Yokohama; (City of Evansville), 530 dms, Hongkong; 475 dms, Shanghai; (Molokai), 25 cs, 55 dms, Mazatlan; 210 dms, Manzanillo; (Sequoia), 30 dms, San Jose; 30 dms, La Paz
ORANGE JUICE—10 ctns, 600 lbs, President Lincoln, Manila; 6 kgs, 960 lbs, President Garfield, Singapore
PAINT—(Golden River), 17 pkgs, 1 kg, 2,150 lbs, Saigon; 135 pails, 6,750 lbs, Manila
ANTICORROSIVE—1 dm, 290 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
ANTIFOULING—1 dm, 540 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
COLD WATER—53 kgs, 5,300 lbs, Niel Maersk, Manila
ELASTIC—2 dms, 860 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
FUME-RESITANT—1 dm, 540 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
HULL—1 dm, 300 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
LIQUID—1 bx, 50 lbs, City of Evansville, Manila
PRIMER—1 bx, 50 lbs, Golden River, Saigon
PECTIN, CITROUS—2 bbls, 400 lbs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
PEPPER—2 sx, 270 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—4,849 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver; 81,078 bbls, Ontariolite, Ioco; 49,516 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco; 74,138 bbls, Santa Maria, Ioco
POTASH MURIATE—5,000 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, Iwatesan, Yokohama; 2,120 bgs, 474,880 lbs, Rakuyo, Moji
ROSIN, GUM—25 bbls, Waikawa, Dunedin
SCOURING POWDER—50 cs, 2,830 lbs, President Lincoln, Shanghai
SHELLAC—300 bgs, 49,200 lbs, Florida, Yokohama
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL, BLD—50 bbls, 17,390 lbs, Pacific Ranger, London
SODA ASH—20 sx, 4,000 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
BICARBONATE—5 cs, 300 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
STEARIN—840 sx, 134,680 lbs, City of Evansville, Manila
LARD—25 bbls, 10,130 lbs, City of Evansville, Manila
TOILET PREPS—220 lbs, Waikawa, Christchurch; 11 cs, 910 lbs, President Lincoln, Manila; 1 cs, 160 lbs, Santa Ana, Managua; 17 ctns, 700 lbs, President Grant, Havana; 1,446 ctns, 25,100 lbs, City of Evansville, Manila; 600 lbs, Asama, Tokyo; 1 cs, 100 lbs, Golden River, Cebu
TURPENTINE—100 cs, City of Evansville, Manila
GUM—(Waikawa), 1 dm, 10 cs, Lyttleton; 15 cs, Dunedin
VARNISH—45 cs, 4,900 lbs, City of Evansville, Manila
ASPHALT — 2 cs, 240 lbs, Niel Maersk, Manila
COPAL—10 cs, 1,200 lbs, Niel Maersk, Manila

Clearance Dates

Admiral Gove, April 11; Asama, April 10; Brunswick, April 12; City of Evansville, April 4; Dorothy Alexander, April 13; Florida, April 8; Gaelic Star, April 7; Golden River, April 8; Iwatesan, April 9; Kingsley, April 6; La Placentia, April 12; Los Angeles, April 7; Molokai, April 6; Nankai, April 2; Niel Maersk, April 7; Ontariolite, April 10; Pacific Ranger, April 8; President Garfield, April 10; President Grant, April 8; President Lincoln, April 1; Rakuyo, April 17; Ruth Alexander, April 17; Santa Ana, April 8; Santa Maria, April 8; Sequoia, April 12; Silveryew, April 5; Soyo, April 5; Tolten, April 10; Vanja, April 13; Waikawa, April 3

Mobile Exports

COTTON LINTERS—157 bls, Antinous, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—138 bbls, Antinous, Antwerp
LARD—(Antinous) 8,500 bxs, 550 trcs, Hamburg; 1,750 bxs, Rotterdam; (West Hika) 200 trcs, 3,000 bxs, Manchester; 4,000 bxs, Liverpool
ROOTS, MEDICINAL—(Antinous) 57 bls, Hamburg; 13 bls, London
ROSIN—(Antinous) 1,500 bbls, Hamburg; 731 bbls, London; 50 bbls, Antwerp; 50 bbls, Rotterdam; 30 dms, Arnold Maersk, Cape Haitien; (Silvercypress) 100 bbls, Yokohama; 100 dms, Sourabaya; 50 dms, Samarang; 86 dms, Batavia; 10 dms, 10 bbls, Cheribon; 20 dms, Telok Betong; (West Hika) 100 bbls, Manchester; 125 bbls, Liverpool; 725 bbls, Haimon, Hamburg
STARCH—(Antinous) 964 bgs, Hamburg; 1,760 bgs, London; 880 bgs, West Hika, Manchester
TURPENTINE—(Antinous) 100 bbls, Hamburg; 150 dms, London; 100 bbls, West Hika, Avonmouth

Clearance Dates

Arnold Maersk, April 17; Haimon, April 18; Norwegian, April 12; Silvercypress, April 13; West Hika, April 13

New Orleans Exports

ACID, STEARIC—5 sx, Tivives, Havana
ASPHALT—(Hybert) 28 tons, Rotterdam; 27 tons, Havre; 178 sx, Binnendijk, Antwerp
GILSONITE—20 tons, Hybert, Havre
LIQUID—16 tons, Vestvangen, La Guacia
BAKING POWDER—(Zacapa) 5 cs, Colon; 5 cs, Panama; 25 ctns, Tela; 10 ctns, 15 cs, Atenas, Puerto Cortez; 13 ctns, Baja California, Bluefields; 101 cs, Choluteca, Belize
BLACK, CARBON—(Hybert) 5 tons, Havre; 8 tons, Rotterdam; 108 cs, Aussa, Genoa; 50 cs, Silvercypress, Yokohama; 56 cs, Jaboatao, Para; (Planter) 8 tons, Liverpool; 21 tons, Manchester; 8 tons, Nortonian, Liverpool; (Binnendijk) 72 cs, Rotterdam; 1 cs, Amsterdam; 1 cs, Antwerp; 638 cs, 3 ctns, Veerhaven, Hamburg; 5 cs, Lafcomo, Barcelona
CATTLE DIP—(Cauto) 20 dms, Ponce; 10 kits, Arecibo
CORNFLOUR—5 sx, Choluteca, Belize
COTTON LINTERS—65 bls, Hybert, Havre; (Aussa) 915 bls, Marseilles; 250 bls, Genoa; 69 bls, Nortonian, Liverpool; (Veerhaven) 200 bls, Bremen; 445 bls, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED MEAL—600 sx, Cauto, Guanajca; 4 sx, Atenas, Puerto Barrios
GASOLINE—150 cs, Nordvangen, Port au Prince; 668 bbls, Pernambuco; (Vestvangen) 35 tons, Port au Prince; 4 tons, Curacao; 3 tons, Santo Domingo City; 56 cs, Lindvangen, Pointe a Pitre; 91 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Choluteca) 2 dms, Santiago; 5 cs, Belize; 50 cs, 150 dms, Puerto Barrios
INSECTICIDE—3 dms, Zacapa, Havana
KEROSENE—(Zacapa) 10 dms, Bocas del Toro; 20 ctns, 18 dms, Puerto Limon; 500 cs, Cauto, San Juan; 11 dms, 86 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; (Choluteca) 50 cs, 25 dms, Belize; 25 cs, Livingston; 300 ctns, Tivives, Puerto Limon; 6 cs, 210 pkgs, Lindvangen, Pointe a Pitre; 1,097 bbls, Jaboatao, Pernambuco
LARD—(Hybert) 46 tons, Antwerp/Rotterdam; 41 tons, Havre; (Zacapa) 200 tins, Panama; 20 tins, Colon; 75 tins, Puerto Limon; 750 tins, Puntarenas; 100 tins, Buenaventura; 1,000 tins, Guayaquil; 10 trcs, Callao; (Cauto) 1,165 pkgs, 50 tubs, 25 cs, 25 buckets, 1,510 tins, San Juan; 1,625 tins, Santo Domingo City; 160 tins, Azua; 700 tins, La Romana; 245 tins, 10 cs, 750 pkgs, Ponce; 100 tubs, 2,168 pkgs, Mayaguez; 230 tins, 155 pkgs, 150 buckets, 25 tubs, Aguadilla; 75 tins, 25 tubs, Arecibo; 240 tins, 246 pkgs, 25 tubs, 10 cs, Arroyo; 500 tins, Atenas, Puerto Barrios; 30 ctns, Baja California, Bluefields, (Choluteca) 215 tins, 1 trcs, 17 crts, Belize; 50 tins, Livingston; 300 tins, Zacapa, Puerto Barrios; (Tivives) 500 tins, Panama; 1,200 tins, Puerto Limon; (Nordvangen) 90 pkgs, Gonaives; 980 pkgs, Port au Prince; 1,000 tins, San Pedro de Macoris; (Vestvangen) 9 tons, Port au Prince; 6 tons, San Pedro de Macorie; 2 tons, Corupano; 1 ton, Jeremie; 17 tons, La Guaira; (Veerhaven) 5,000 cs, Hamburg; 1,000 cs, Rotterdam
SUBSTITUTE—33 tubs, Zacapa, Panama; 20 crts, Choluteca, Belize; 41 cs, Binnendijk, Antwerp; (Silvercypress) 30 crts, Yokohama; 80 cs, Kobe
OIL—20 bbls, Lindvangen, Pointe a Pitre
COTTONSEED—80 cs, Silvercypress, Kobe
COTTONSEED, REFD—30 cs, Binnendijk, Antwerp
FUEL—120 dms, Atenas, Puerto Cortez; 50 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
LUBRICATING—11 tons, Hybert, Havre; 54 dms, 7 pkgs, Cauto, San Juan; 2 cs, 8 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Aussa) 572 bbls, 35 dms, Marseilles; 474 bbls, Genoa; 273 bbls, Naples; (Silvercypress) 193 dms, Shanghai; 110 dms, Yokohama; 193 dms, Shanghai; 18 tons, Planter, Liverpool; (Binnendijk) 5 bbls, Rotterdam; 190 bbls, Amsterdam; 40 bbls, Lafcomo, Oran; 53 dms, Veerhaven, Rotterdam
MINERAL—65 bbls, Aussa, Marseilles
REFINED—25 dms, Zacapa, Bocas del Toro; 160 cs, Choluteca, Puerto Barrios
OLEOMARGARIN—(Cauto) 15 cs, Mayaguez; 60 cs, Aguadilla; 15 cs, Arecibo; 5 cs, Arroyo
PAINT—4 cs, Choluteca, Livingston
PARAFFIN—(Hybert) 7 tons, Havre; 7 tons, Antwerp; (Zacapa) 25 sx, Havana; 115 sx, Valparaiso; (Aussa) 500 sx, Marseilles; 320 sx, Genoa; 50 sx, Zacapa, Puerto Barrios; (Tivives) 126 sx, Havana; 300 sx, Puerto Colombia; 165 sx, Buenaventura; 163 sx, Valparaiso; 15 tons, Nortonian, Liverpool; (Binnendijk) 500 sx, 76 bbls, Antwerp; 224 sx, Rotterdam; (Veerhaven) 30 bbls, 679 sx, Hamburg; 100 sx, Rotterdam; (Lafcomo) 2,897 sx, Barcelona; 2,516 sx, Valencia
PEANUTS—24 sx, Choluteca, Belize
PETROLATUM—4 bbls, Aussa, Genoa; 150 bbls, Binnendijk, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,099 bbls, Drafn, Teneriffe
DISTILLATE — 50 dms, Zacapa, Puerto Cortez
PITCH, COTTONSEED—34 tons, Nortonian, Liverpool
ROSIN—(Zacapa) 100 dms, Buenaventura; 50 dms, Valparaiso; (Tivives) 22 bbls, Panama; 15 dms, Puerto Limon; 20 bbls, Puntarenas; 7 bbls, Nordvangen, Maracaibo; 75 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 7 tons, Vestvangen, Puerto Cabello
SOAP—(Cauto) 165 cs, San Juan; 10 cs, Ponce; 75 cs, Aguadilla; 60 cs, Arecibo; 25 cs, Mayaguez; 60 cs, Baja California, Bluefields
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—(Planter) 26 tons, Liverpool; 27 tons, Manchester
SOYBEANS—59,350 bus, Veerhaven, Rotterdam
STARCH, CORN—28 tons, Hybert, Antwerp
SULPHUR—987 tons, Nordvangen, San Nicholas
TRIPOLI—135 tons, Planter, Manchester; 27 tons, Hybert, Havre
TURPENTINE—8 cs, Nordvangen, Maracaibo; 385 cs, Jaboatao, Santos; 300 cs, Zacapa, Valparaiso; 3 dms, Choluteca, Kingston

Clearance Dates

Atenas, March 27; Aussa, April 18; Baja California, March 27; Binnendijk, April 13; Cauto, April 18; Choluteca, March 29; Drafn, April 11; Hybert, April 15; Jaboatao, March 31; Lafcomo, April 12; Lindvangen, April 6; Planter, April 4; Nordvangen, April 1; Nortonian, April 11; Silvercypress, April 17; Tivives, March 25; Veerhaven, April 11; Vestvangen, April 8; Zacapa, March 3, 21

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, WOOD—(Delmundo) 400 dms, Santos; 600 dms, Buenos Aires
TURPENTINE, GUM—100 cs, Maud, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Delmundo, April 18; Maud, April 15

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA, ANHYD — 30 cyls, Weirbank, Karachi
BLACK, BONE—10 bgs, Scanyork, Copenhagen
BLENDING CONCENTRATE — 472,201 gls, General Markham, Montreal
CEMENT, FIBER—(Wytheville) 1 dm, 1 pl, Amsterdam; 1 dm, 5 pls, 1 cs, Antwerp
FURNACE—12 bbls, Scanyork, Copenhagen
DENTIFRICE—2 ctns, Santa Lucia, Panama
GASOLINE—(Sommerstad) 41,938 bbls, Rouen; 27,452 bbls, Blaye; 81,173 bbls, Myriam, Ushant; (Winkler) 21,053 bbls, Antwerp; 27,144 bbls, Lisbon
GLYCERIN, REFD—2 dms, Santa Lucia, Colombia
GREASE—2 dms, 1 cs, Wytheville, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—20 bbls, Winkler, Lisbon; 2 dms, Weirbank, Bombay
PETROLEUM—7 bbls, Sanyo, Yokohama
KEROSENE—300 cs, Examelia, Melilla
MEDICINAL PREPS — 5 cs, Santa Lucia, Panama
NAPHTHA—7 dms, Winkler, Bergen
OIL, ILLUMINATING — (Winkler) 300 bbls, Antwerp; 10,720 bbls, Lisbon; 77,668 bbls, Seminole, London; 5 pkgs, Livenza, Genoa
LUBRICATING—(Examelia) 170 dms, Oran; 15 dms, Tangier; 40 bbls, Casablanca; (Vaclite) 13,879 bbls, Rouen; 20,728 bbls, London; (Livenza) 640 pkgs, Genoa; 15 pkgs, Leghorn; (Sanyo) 221 dms, Yokohama; 303 dms, Kobe; 25,026 bbls, Mittelmeer, Hamburg; (Winkler) 22,450 bbls, Antwerp; 345 dms, 120 bbls, Lisbon; (Max Albrecht) 1,331,449 gls, 195 bbls, Hamburg; 1,054,209 gls, 309 dms, London; 15 bbls, Malaren, Stockholm; (Weirbank) 183 dms, Bombay; 3,941 dms, Calcutta; 10 half dms, 70 dms, 4 cans, 4 bbls, Scanyork, Copenhagen
OLIVE—200 cs, Livenza, Genoa
TALLOW, INED—15 bbls, Scanyork, Gdynia; (Wytheville) 14 dms, Amsterdam; 9 dms, Antwerp
PAINT—(Wytheville) 92 pls, 26 dms, 1 cs, Amsterdam; 65 pls, 12 dms, 1 cs, Antwerp

PARAFFIN, REFD—255 bgs, Sanyo, Kobe
PETROLATUM—16 pkgs, Livenza, Genoa
POLISH—1 pl, Wytheville, Amsterdam
TOILET PREP—1 ctn, Santa Lucia, Panama

Clearance Dates

Examelia, April 15; General Markham, April 17; Livenza, April 10; Malaren, April 17; Max Albrecht, April 12; Mittelmeer, April 18; Myriam, April 18; Sanyo, April 10; Santa Lucia, April 10; Scanyork, April 10; Seminole, April 12; Sommerstad, April 15; Vaclite, April 12; Weirbank, April 15; Winkler, April 12; Wytheville, April 4

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ACETYLENE—3 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ACID—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ACETIC—(Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Ielands; 1 crtn, Honolulu
ACETYLSALICYLIC—9 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu
PHOSPHORIC—1 crby, Manoa, Paia
ALCOHOL, DENAT — (Manoa), 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paia
MEDICINAL—720 lbs, Manoa, Honolulu
ALUM, POWD—1 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
POTASH—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIA, ANHYD — 40 cyls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIAC, SAL—15 dms, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
ANTITOXIN—1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ASPHALT—529 dms, Waihemo, Melbourne
BAKING POWDER—5 crtns, President Pierce, Honolulu; 15 pkgs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa), 3 cs, Paahau; 2 cs, Hakalau
BENZENE—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BLUE, WASHING—5 cs, Manoa, Kahului
BORAX, POWD—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BRUSHES—14 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BUTTERMILK, DRIED—6 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CALCIMINE—10 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CANARY SEED—(Waihemo), 30 bgs, Dunedin; 30 bgs, Lyttleton
CANDLES—2 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
CARBON DIOXIDE—1 cyl, Manoa, Paia
CEMENT, LIQUID—2 dms, Waihemo, Dunedin; 9 dms, Texada, Victoria
CHARCOAL—25 sks, 2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICALS—8 cs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver; 2 cs, 25 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GLASSWARE—(Manoa), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 crtns, Paia; 1 cs, Honolulu; 1 crtn, Kahului; 1 cs, Hilo
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—300 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—(Manoa), 28 cs, Hawaiian Island; 5 cs, Paia
100 cs, Manoa, Hilo
LINOLEUM—3 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; 1 cs, Manoa; Hawaiian Islands
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, Waihemo, Dunedin
COCONUT, DESIC—70 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
(Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paahau; 2 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Paia; 10 cs, Hilo
COLOR, DRY—(Manoa), 1 keg, 1 bbl, 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 8 kegs, Kaanapoli
FOOD—(Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Honolulu
CORIANDER SEED—1 bg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DENTIFRICE—(Manoa), 245 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 7 crtns, Kahului; 1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
DISINFECTANT—1 dm, President Pierce, Honolulu
DRESSING, SHOE—21 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DRUG EXTRACT—50 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—6 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; 35 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa), 30 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 198 cs, Monolulu; 1 cs, Paia
DYE, COALTAR—3 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 2 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
EMBALMING FLUID—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ENAMEL—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ETHER—5 cs, Hawaiian Islands
EXTRACT—58 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FILTER PAPER—(Manoa) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 crtn, Honolulu
FISH MEAL—20 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FLAVORING EXTRACT—1 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; 1 crtn, Malolo, Hawaiian; (Manoa) 2 cs, 1 keg, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Hakalau; 1 crtn, Honolulu
GASOLINE—(Waihemo) 615 dms, 430 cs, Papeete; 20 dms, 400 cs, Rarotonga; 22 dms, Lyttleton
GLANDULAR PRODUCTS—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GLASS, PLATE—1 crt, 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WINDOW—2 cs, Manoa, Kaanapali
GLUCOSE—1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; (Waihemo) 30 bbls, Lyttleton; 62 bbls, Wellington
GLUE—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 1 sk, 1 cs, 50 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—1 crtn, 2 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—3 crtns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GLYCERIN—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4 dms, 4 cs, 12 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 22 dms, 13 cs, Texada, Shellburn; 750 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
INK, DRAWING—(Manoa) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paia
PRINTING—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Ielands; 2 cs, 14 dms, 16 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 27 pls, 1 dm, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
REMOVER—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WRITING—1 cs, Manoa, Hilo
INSECTICIDE—2 dms, President Pierce, Honolulu; 75 dms, 2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—100 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
KEROSENE—550 cs, Waihemo, Papeete
LACQUER—(Manoa) 18 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 crtns, Paia
THINNER—6 pls, 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LARD—26 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 61 crtns, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Paahau
COMPOUND—1 ctr, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—(Manoa) 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 9 cs, Paahau; 18 cs, Hakalu; 15c, 2 crtns, Kahului; 5 crtns, Paia; 2 cs, Naalehu; 10 cs, Kaanapali
LEAD ACETATE—(Manoa) 1 bbl, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, Honolulu
IN OIL—50 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE—8 kegs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE IN OIL—20 pls, 10 kegs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LINSEED MEAL—30 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LITHARGE—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MALTED MILK—27 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL PREPS—11 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; 47 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 40 crtns, 52 cs, 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 11 cs, Honolulu
VETERINARY—8 pkgs, President Pierce, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—6 bbls., Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
(Manoa), 3 sks, 4 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 5 bbls, Honolulu; 1 sk, Paia
MOLASSES—2 dms, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
NICOTINE SULPHATE—9 cs, Admiral Chase, Nelson
NITROUS OXIDE—6 cyls, Texada, Vancouver
OIL, CASTOR—2 dms, 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, REFD—6 bbls, Waihemo, Lyttleton
COTTONSEED—1 dm, 20 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 22 cs, 1 dm, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
CREOSOTE—1 dm, Waihemo, Papeete
DIESEL—296 dms, Waihemo, Papeete
FILTER—1 dm, Manoa, Hakalau
FUEL—9,077 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2,400 bbls, Makau, Honolulu; (Waihemo), 10 dms, Sydney; 993 dms, Waihemo, Melbourne
LINSEED—(Manoa), 1 dm, Paahau; 1 dm, Hakalau; 5 cs, 3 dms, Paia; 1 cs, Kaanapali; 1 dm, Hilo; 40 cs, 1 dm, Hawaiian Island
LUBRICATING—135 dms, 10 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 3,400 bbls, Nordanger, Manila; (Waihemoi, 11 dms, 1 cs, Papeete; 5 dms, Hobart; 4 dms, Wanganui; 6 dms, Invercargill; 195 dms, Sydney; 20 cs, Wellington; 10 dms, Christchurch; 130 dms, 25 cs, Melbourne; 20 dms, Dunedin; 100 dms, Auckland; 212 dms, Texada, Shellburn; 140 dms, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
PETROLEUM, REFD—(Waihemo), 500 cs, Melbourne; 200 cs, Rarotonga; 221 dms, Wellington; 300 dms, Lyttleton; 500 dms, Auckland; 10 dms, Melbourne
REINFORCING—1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SALAD—(Manoa), 8 cs, Hakalau; 13 cs, Paia
TRANSMISSION—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
OLEOMARGARIN—10 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 2 tubs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
OXYGEN—3 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PAINT—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa), 92 cs, 45 kgs, Hawaiian Islands; 9 cs, Paia; 1 dm, Kahului; 4 cs, Hilo; 10 cs, Waihemo, Papeete
BRONZE—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COLD WATER—(Manoa), 9 crtns, Hawaiian Islands; 2 kgs, Honolulu
GOLD—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
IN OIL—(Manoa), 76 crtns, 1 dm, Hawaiian Islands; 15 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 1 crtn, Kahului; 112 pkgs, Paia
LIQUID—27 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MARINE—15 cs, 10 pls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
MIXED—(Manoa), 17 cs, 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 166 cs, Honolulu; 71 cs, Hilo
PASTE—7 cs, 10 kgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
REDUCER—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—6 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PARAFFIN—(Waihemo), 16 bgs, Dunedin; 800 bgs, Lyttleton
PASTE—(Manoa), 100 pls, Hawaiian Islands; 33 cs, Kahului
ADHESIVE—5 pls, Texada, Vancouver
DRY—1 bbl, Manoa, Honolulu
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PHENOL—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
POLISH, AUTO—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FURNITURE—3 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu
METAL—6 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; (Manoa) 6 cs, Paia; 54 cs, Honolulu; 100 cs, Waihemo, Sydney
SHOE—(Manoa) 1 cs, Paia; 8 cs, Honolulu; 3 cs, Kaanapali
POTASH COMPOUND—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PROCAINE—3 crtns, President Pierce, Honolulu
PUMICE—1 keg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PUTTY—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 4 pails, Honolulu; 20 cs, Paia; 1 cs, Kaanapali; 5 cs, 12 kegs, Hawaiian Islands
ROCHELLE SALT—1 keg, Manoa, Kaanapali
RODENT POISON—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ROSIN, GUM—(Waihemo) 5 bbls, Timaru; 60 bbls, Dunedin; 5 bbls, Auckland; 5 bbls, Lyttleton
SALT—178 sks, 2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 572 sks, 2 bls, 55 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 23 sks, Paahau; 15 bls, Hakalau; 50 sks, Honolulu; 100 pkgs, Paia; 26 bls, 10 bbls, 140 sks, Hilo; 18 sks, 22 bls, 5 cs, Kahului; 50 sks, 10 bls, Waihemo, Papeete; 100 crtns, 300 sks, 15 bbls, 400 blks, Texada, Vancouver; 250 cs, 3,600 blks, and 1,044,820 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
SCOURING COMPOUND—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SHELLAC—1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SOAP—37 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; (Manoa) 214 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 16 cs, Kahului; 70 cs, 4 bbls, Kaanapali; 320 cs, Honolulu; 155 cs, Hilo
CHIPS—12 crtns, Manoa, Kaanapali
FLAKES—2 cs, Manoa, Hakalau
HAND—(Manoa) 4 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Paia; 5 cs, Honolulu
LAUNDRY—(Manoa) 214 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 80 cs, Kahului; 80 cs, Paia
POWDER—30 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 25 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paahau; 3 cs, Hakalau; 4 cs, Honolulu;
SADDLE—1 crtn, Manoa, Kahului
SCOURING—(Manoa) 2 cs, Hakalau; 2 cs, Kahului
TOILET—(Manoa) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Hakalau; 11 cs, Paia; 8 cs, Honolulu
SODA—4 bbls, Manoa, Hilo
BICARBONATE—1 bbls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 3 cs, Hilo; 2 cs, Paia
CAUSTIC—375 bxs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CHLORATE—20 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SAL—2 bbls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SILICATE—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 16 dms, Waihemo, Auckland
SOLDERING SALTS—4 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SOLVENT, BATHROOM—7 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STODDARD—20 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SOYBEAN MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SPONGES—(Manoa), 1 bl, Hawaiian Islands; 37 cs, Honolulu
STAIN, SHINGLE—(Manoa), 30 pls, 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 kgs, Paia
WOOD—100 crtns, Manoa, Paia
STARCH—(Manoa), 3 cs, Hakalau; 3 cs, Paahau
CORN—(Manoa), 9 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manoa, Hakalau
SUNFLOWER SEED—22 sks, Texada, Vancouver
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—4 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa), 5 bls, 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paahau; 1 cs, Kahului; 5 cs, Honolulu
THALLIUM SULPHATE—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—7 cs, President Pierce, Honolulu; (Manoa), 201 cs, 1 bbl, Hawaiian Islands; 6 bgs, 87 cs, Honolulu
TREE WASH—3,250 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
TURPENTINE—29 cs, 3 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
VACCINES—2 crtns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
VARNISH—14 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WASHING COMPOUND—2 crtns, President Pierce, Honolulu
WAX—1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FLOOR—7 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WEED KILLER—25 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST—132 pkgs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands; 200 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, March 4; Dorothy Alexander, March 4; Malolo, March 3; Makua, March 8; Manoa, March 7; Nordanger, March 1; President Pierce, March 3; Texada, March 3; Waihemo, March 3

Savannah Exports

BRISTLES—35,644 lbs, Kirkpool, London
COTTON LINTERS—(Kirkpool) 78 bls, Antwerp; 1,167 bls, Hamburg
OIL, PINE—104 gls, Toledo, Vera Cruz
ROSIN, GUM—500 bbls, Toledo, Havana; (West Calumb) 1,668 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 1,000 bbls, Rio Grande; 550 bbls, Puerto Alegre; 100 bbls, Montevideo; 350 bbls, Buenos Aires; (American Star) 60 bbls, ROSIN, GUM (Continued):—
Buenaventura; 100 bbls, Port Columbia; (Kirkpool) 1,681 bbls, London; 222 bbls, Antwerp; 1,675 bbls, Rotterdam; 2,639 bbls, Hamburg
SIZE—5,000 bbls, Kirkpool, London
TURPENTINE, GUM—(West Calumb) 238 gls, Rio Grande; 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires; (American Star) 3,920 gls, Callao; 2,200 gls, Valparaiso; (Kirkpool) 46,000 gls, London; 1,250 gls, Antwerp; 63,950 gls, Rotterdam; 48,350 gls, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

American Star, April 8; Kirkpool, April 10; Toledo, April 10; West Calumb, April 14.

Tampa Exports

INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—23,000 lbs, Fairisle, San Juan
PHOSPHATE ROCK—1,573 tons, Mar Caribe, Tarragona; 3,501 tons, Oakwood, Hamburg; 4,200 tons, Hybert, Rotterdam; 4,402 tons, Lekhaven, Rotterdam
SOAP, LAUNDRY—(Fairisle) 23,000 lbs, San Juan; 2,560 lbs, Ponce
SUPERPHOSPHATE—23 tons, Fairisle, San Juan

Clearance Dates

Fairisle, April 4; Hybert, April 5; Lekhaven, April 10; Mar Caribe, April 14; Oakwood, April 15.

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—77,645 bbls, Beaconstar, Coastwise port
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—33,218 bbls, Federal, Baytown; 116,420 bbls, Walter Jennings, Baytown; 116,669 bbls, Fred W Weller, Baytown; 143,274 bbls, W S Farish, Baytown; 148,656 bbls, William Rockefeller, Baytown

Houston Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—45,000 tons, E W Sinclair, Chester

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—116,900 bbls, Sun, Philadelphia; 112,903 bbls, Daylight, New York; 26,331 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 52,131 bbls, Kekoskee, San Francisco; 4,624 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 35,480 bbls, H T Harper, Richmond; 5,591 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 82,268 bbls, Lio, Portland
OIL, DIESEL—15,195 bbls, Mojave, Portland; 4,562 bbls, Kekoskee, San Francisco; 404 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 7,971 bbls, Lio, Portland; 10,666 bbls, Huguenot, Portland
FUEL—58,761 bbls, Mojave, Portland; 1,400 bbls, Hubert Schafer, Portland; 30,753 bbls, El Segundo, Astoria; 59,822 bbls, Huguenot, Portland; 47,990 bbls, Torres, Seattle; 63,235 bbls, Trimountain, Port Arthur
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond; 66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond; 113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond

New Orleans Coast Trade

GLUESTOCK—11 sx, 14bdls, Dixie, New York
OIL, OLIVE—100 cs, Pawnee, Tampa
PAPRIKA—10 cs, Pawnee, Tampa

Port Arthur Coast Trade

GASOLINE—11,7.0 bbls, Texaco 146, Corpus Christi (2 sailings)
KEROSENE—1,460 bbls, Texaco 146, Corpus Christi

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—105 crbys, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
BORIC—600 bgs, Mexican, New York
ALCOHOL—75 dms, Lake Frances, Seattle
AMMONIA SULPHATE—400 bgs, Admiral Gove, Los Angeles
ASPHALT—12 tons, West Cape, Baltimore
SOLID—115 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
BONE MEAL—540 sks, Astoria, Portland
BUTYL XANTHATE—232 dms, Mexican, Philadelphia
CASEIN—156 bgs, Mexican, New York; 500 sks, Charles H Cramp, Portland, Maine
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID — (Charles Nelson), 11 tons, Jacksonville; 5 tons, Charleston; 11 tons, Norfolk; 3,000 cs, Mexican, Philadelphia; 900 cs, Point San Pedro, Wilmington, Calif; (Dorothy Luckenbach), 14 tons, Providence; 7 tons, Boston; 625 cs, Charles H Cramp, Portland, Maine
CLEANSER—(Hamlin F McCormick), 1,900 crtns, Seattle; 600 crtns, Portland
COCONUT, DESIC—1,300 crtns, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland; (Dorothy Luckenbach), 4 tons, Philadelphia; 375 cs, New York; 10 cs, President Grant, Los Angeles; 64 tons, California, New York; 3,875 cs, President Grant, New York
COLOR, DRY EARTH—1 keg, Missourian, Seattle
CREAM TARTAR—11 tons, President Grant, New York
DENTIFRICE—6 cs, Kansan, Portland
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES 4 cs, Point Palmas, New Orleans; (Missourian), 21 cs, Seattle; 26 cs, Tacoma; 158 pkgs, Kansan, Portland
DYE—1 cs, Kansan, Portland
FORMALDEHYDE—12 cs, Kansan, Portland
GASOLINE—100 bbls, James Griffiths, Seattle
GLUE, DRY—55 bgs, Missourian, Seattle; 26 tons, President Grant, New York
GUM, COPAL—120 sks, Mexican, New York
HOPS—26 tons, California, New York
INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Mexican), 1,030 bgs, New York; 1,100 sks, Philadelphia; 1,115 sks, Boston
INK—1 cs, President Grant, Los Angeles
INSECTICIDE—10 tons, President Grant, New York; (Missourian), 3 cs, Seattle; 1 cs, Tacoma
LIQUID—4 cs, Kansan, Portland
POWDER—3 cs, Kansan, Portland
LARD—10 tons, Caddopeak, Bellingham
LIME—600 sks, Brookings, Portland; 600 sks, Lake Frances, Seattle; 1,200 sks, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
MAGNESIUM CITRATE—60 cs, Kansan, Portland
MILK POWDER — 41 tons, Charles Nelson, Baltimore; 200 bbls, Alaskan, New York; 267 pkgs, Point Palmas, Houston
SUGAR—29 tons, Dorothy Luckenbach, Philadelphia
MINERAL EARTH—27 tons, Charles Nelson, Savannah; 75 pkgs, Missourian, Seattle
OIL—(Brookings), 202 pkgs, Astoria; 50 dms, Portland; 200 dms, Lake Frances, Tacoma
FUEL—6,500 bbls, James Griffith, Seattle
LUBRICATING—1,200 bbls, Warwick, Los Angeles
SALAD—75 dms, Brookings, Portland
PAINT—12 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 27 cs, Point Palmas, New Orleans; 6 cs, Missourian, Seattle; 800 pkgs, Wallingford, Portland; 24 tons, President Grant, New York
VARNISH—315 cs, Admiral Nulton, Los Angeles
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—21 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
POLISHING MATERIAL—9 cs, Missourian, Seattle
SALT—600 pkgs, Brookings, Portland; 39 tons, Caddopeak, Olympia; (Lake Frances), 1,225 pkgs, Tacoma; 3,000 pkgs, Seattle; 3,300 pkgs, James Griffiths, Tacoma; (Hamlin F McCormick), 400 sks, Tacoma; 900 pkgs, Seattle; 1,800 pkgs, Portland; 400 sks, Missourian, Tacoma; (Wallingford), Long View; 1,100 pkgs, Portland; 2,000 sks, Cascade, Seattle; 500 tons, Admiral Senn, Seattle; (West Mahwah), 3,200 pkgs, Seattle; 1,600 pkgs, Tacoma; 621 pkgs, Astoria, Portland
SOAP—450 cs, Point San Pedro, Wilmington, Calif; (Caddopeak), 156 tons, Seattle; 16 tons, Tacoma; 14 tons, Everett; 600 crtns, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle; 1,287 bxs, Wapama, Los Angeles; 1,800 pkgs, Phyllis, Portland; 1 cs, Kansan, Portland
SODA SILICATE—220 sks, Brookings, Long View; 23 tons, Caddopeak, Port Angeles; 210 sks, Hamlin F McCormick, Tacoma
SOLVENT—61 dms, Alaskan, New York
SPRAY, TREE—375 dms, Brookings, Portland; 250 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland; 129 dms, Wallingford, Portland
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—71 pkgs, Charles H Cramp, New York; 4 cs, Kansan, Portland
TOILET PREPS—26 cs, Missourian, Seattle; 2 crtns, Kansan, Portland
TURPENTINE—3 cs, Kansan, Portland
VARNISH—1 dm, Alaskan, Los Angeles; 1 cs, Missourian, Seattle
WAX—424 bgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
ZINC DUST—23 tons, California, New York

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—75,000 bbls, Amer S S Hoxbar, clean, California to Gulf, 37c; North Hatteras, 42c, May
8,000 tons, Nor S S Sommerstad, Casinghead, Gulf to U K-Continent, 9s 6d, May
9,000 tons, Nor S S Norvinn, clean, Gulf to U K-Continent, 8s 6d, May
9,000 tons, Nor S S Norfold, clean, Palembang and/or Tandjong or Eban to Mediterranean, 15s, via Suez, 14s, via Cape, April-May
10,000 tons, Fr S S Garonne, clean, Black Sea to U K, 7s, prompt
8,000 tons, Nor Glittre, clean, Black Sea to Ertvelde and/or Hamburg, 6s 6d, both ports, 7s, April
6,000 tons, Nor S S Jenny, lubricating oil, Northern States to U K-Continent, 11s, May
50,000 bbls, Amer S S Point Breeze, clean, Gulf to North Hatteras, about 14c, May
50,000 bbls, Amer S S Polarine, kerosene, Gulf to Boston, 18c, prompt

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended April 26, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Anise seed, 142 bags, filthy.
Cassia oil, 10 drums, not U. S. P.
Celery seed, 15 packages, filthy.
Cod oil, 427 barrels, restricted use.
Cumin seed, 195 bags, filthy.
Gelatin, 5 bales, restricted use.
Hops, 103 bales, sulphur dioxide not declared.
Hops, 10 bales, sulphur dioxide not declared, contains lead and arsenic.
Medicinal preparation, 1 case, false therapeutic claims, alcohol not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 11 cases, false therapeutic claims.

Detentions at San Francisco

Detentions of articles offered for importation at San Francisco during the two weeks ended April 22, included, because of findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the following, for the reasons stated:—

Coriander seed, 60 bags, filthy.
Insect powder, 30 packages, misleading statements.
Medicinal preparations, 24 packages, false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 10 packages, acetanilide not declared.
Medicinal preparations, 50 packages, alcohol not declared, false therapeutic claims.
Olive oil, 5 cases, short volume.
Tooth paste, 112 dozen packages, false therapeutic claims.

Fertilizer Materials

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 48)

$24, nominal; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $10 to $12, nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $20 to $22.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $20; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 52½c. to 57½c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Apr. 27, 1933.

With almost bewildering suddenness business in crude fertilizer materials and especially the movement in mixtures has become quite active. According to the trade there is good reason at this time to believe that manufacturers will clean up and that perhaps a shortage in mixtures will develop. Meanwhile prices of crudes have been advanced on a majority of the items, with prospects that further gains will be recorded.

Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers have been stirred during the last week as they have not felt moved for many months before, with the farm relief legislation in Congress giving rise to a feeling of optimism that has few parallels. Under the influence of the improved feeling and the spurt in the demand the producers of mixtures last Friday decided to withdraw all quotations under the established list, and they are now in a position where a sharp advance seems likely, since the call from buyers everywhere has picked up sharply. At this time it looks as if every one of the manufacturers here will be sold out by the end of the shipping season. The latest quotations follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Sales have been made at $2.35 and 10c., f.o.b. fish factory, with the inquiry active and with orders for shipment on a when-and-if-made basis placed in considerable number on the books of the plants. The regular menhaden season does not open until about the third week in June, so that the business now placed is just about two months ahead of the date when even the first can possibly be filled. The herring scrap turned out this season was about the usual quantity, around 500 tons—and has all been disposed of. The only scrap available for immediate delivery is at resale. Fish meal is held at approximately $32 a ton.

TANKAGE.—The recent advance in quotations was sustained in the last seven days, with the inquiry much more active and with the prospects that another advance will be decreed soon.

BLOOD.—This organic ammoniate has also gone up, the latest quotations ranging around $2.20 and $2.25 per unit-ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—This item in the crude list has been marked up $1 and is now held at $7 to $7.50 per ton, with 16 percent milled and screened stocks 50c. higher. Some of the producers are finding their stocks inadequate to take care of the business offering, and in one instance it is reported that a manufacturer with a large productive capacity has actually gone into the open market to buy up stocks needed by his customers and affiliates.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The expectations of a rise of $1 a ton found confirmation during the last seven days, when an active inquiry developed, with stocks in 100 pound bags to fertilizer manufacturers at $26.90 per ton and with the other classifications advanced by a similar amount.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—Under the influence of definitely greater interest in this item the quotations went up to $2 to $2.10 per unit.

GARBAGE TANKAGE. — Quotations were $2 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The advance in this article has carried the market up to not less than $24 per ton for domestic stocks, with the supplies from Europe also marked higher, being $22 to $23 per ton.

BONE.—Quotations moved to higher levels, with the figures named ranging from $24 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed to $26.70 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks, a rise of not less than $2 per ton.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 24, 1933.

No particular change other than a stronger undertone was seen in fertilizers in this market during the past week, even though other commodities were advancing on receipt of the announcement definitely relating to the gold standard. Some of the materials showed a disposition to be pushed nominally higher, but owing to the off season for fertilizers and the inability of manufacturers and growers to buy ahead, the market remained about stationary. California crop prices have been going through a deplorable stage, resulting in a minimum use of fertilizer materials. Abandonment of Northern California asparagus crops and consignment to the dump heap of Southern state oranges are a part of the unfortunate conditions existing here.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA. — 100-pound bags, $28.50 per ton ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $27.55 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $26.80 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $26.75 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $25.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. — Domestic sulphate of ammonia in bulk, quoted at $25.50 per ton; bags, $26.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt shipment; Japanese sulphate of ammonia reported available at $24 per ton in bags, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for immediate shipment.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Quoted nominally at 60c. per unit c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material in Southern California available at the same figure; bulk lots quoted at 50c.

FISH MEAL. — Locally manufactured quoted at $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $19.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars San Francisco. Monterey sardine meal quoted at $26 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey; Japanese sardine meal quoted at $24 per ton, May-June shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE. — Local packing house tankage quoted at $1.65 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Australian and New Zealand material reported available at the same figure.

BONE MEAL. — Domestic steamed meal quoted at from $20 to $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL. — Quoted at $1.55 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Argentine and New Zealand material quoted nominally at the same figure, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

CRACKLINGS. — Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings are quoted at 55c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

(Continued from page 44)

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	20	3	18	3
Monday	20	3	18	3
Tuesday	20	6	18	6
Wednesday	20	6	18	9
Thursday	20	9	18	9
Friday	20	9	18	9

London Tallow Auction

LONDON, April 26, 1933.

Tallow was weaker at auction today. Offerings were 837 casks, of which 574 were sold. Prices were as follows:—

	Today. s.	d.	s.	d.	Prev. sale. s.	d.	s.	d.
Mutton	23	0	@24	6	24	0	@25	0
Beef	19	6	@21	6	20	0	@23	0
Beef, good mixed	17	6	@19	6	18	0	@20	0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market was firmer and more active, quotations being advanced ¼c. per pound by producers, with the rise due to increased cost of raw material. An increase was noted in the volume of orders received from local and outside buyers.

Stearic Acid.—A further advance in raw material was followed by a rise in stearic acid prices, all grades being raised ½c. per pound by producers. A considerable increase in trade was reported in some quarters, buying interest being stimulated by the recent strengthening developments in the markets for various commodities as well as in the general financial and business situation.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, April 28, 1933.

Fatty acids are showing the effect of a certain amount of improved buying and improved market sentiment, as to both these products and the raw materials. Inquiries are brisker. In general the ruling quotations are slight fractions firmer. Sellers are taking a more encouraged view of the market and do not wish to part with material except on a considerably better basis. Takings are still mostly in limited lots. Special cottonseed materials are moving in fair fashion. Red oils and stearic acids are quiet.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound, tankcar; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, car lots; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, car lots; 5¼c. to 5½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound, tankcar; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, car lots; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1½c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 1⅞c. to 2c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent, basis, ¾c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 7½c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple press, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

RED OILS — Distilled or saponified, 5⅞c. per pound, drum lots; 6⅜c., barrels.

Vadsco Receiver Asked

A request for the appointment of a receiver for the Vadsco Sales Corporation, drug and pharmaceutical holding corporation for American Druggists' Syndicate, Inc., V. Vivaudou, Inc., and numerous other manufacturing and selling companies, was asked April 28 in the New York Supreme Court by an owner of 200 shares of the corporation stock.

Theodore A. Walters, attorney and teacher, Caldwell, Idaho, has been named first assistant secretary of the Interior. Mr. Walters has served as attorney-general of Idaho and on the board of education of that State, and has long been interested in education, reclamation, and Western land problems.

A. P. I. on Alcoholized Fuel

(Continued from page 51)

of transportation to the distillery, while the credit value of the by-products must be deducted. For the production of one gallon of alcohol about 0.35 bushel of corn is required plus about 0.06 bushel of malt. As nearly ac can be estimated for future large-scale production, the cost of malt per bushel would be about twice the price of corn.

If the price of corn on the farm is 25 cents per bushel then the raw materials cost would be about 12 cents per gallon and the freight cost for transporting these raw materials to the distillery will be about 2.5 cents per gallon. This gives a total cost, without credit for by-products, of about 35 cents per gallon of alcohol.

If the price of corn on the farm is restored to a normal level of 50 cents per bushel, then the raw materials cost will be about 23.5 cents, transportation will be 2.5 cents, and the total cost without credit for by products will be 47 cents.

Average market prices for some years back indicate that the value of by-products from one bushel of corn normally equals 40 percent of the value of the corn. On this basis, the credit for by-products would be about 4 cents and 8 cents per gallon for 25-cent and 50-cent corn respectively, and the respective final alcohol costs would be 31 cents per gallon and 39 cents per gallon.

On the other hand, it is probable that the market value of the by-products would be considerably depressed by any large increased production, and some authorities believe that realizations would not be over 20 percent of the value of the corn. In this case, again for 25-cent and 50-cent farm corn, respectively, the credits would be 2 cents and 4 cents, and the final alcohol cost would be 33 cents per gallon and 43 cents per gallon.

It is interesting to examine the cost distribution for the two extreme cases, to-wit, 25-cent corn with maximum credit for by-products and 50-cent corn with minimum credit for by-products. On this basis:—

	25c. Corn. Maximum by-product credit. Cost per gal. alcohol, cents.	P.C. of total.	50c. Corn. Minimum by-product credit. Cost per gal. alcohol, cents.	P.C. of total.
Cost of corn plus malt	12.0	..	23.5	..
Credit for by-products	4.0	..	4.0	..
Net material cost	8.0	25	19.5	45
Manufacturing, sales, etc.	13.6	44	13.6	32
Fixed charges and profit	7.2	23	7.2	17
Freight (raw materials)	2.5	8	2.5	6
Net total	31.3	100	42.8	100

This shows the possible range and distribution of alcohol costs under the proposed projects.

National Cost

From the previous figures, it is seen that alcohol will cost from 31 cents to 43 cents per gallon, depending on conditions. Gasoline at equivalent points costs, perhaps, 5 cents per gallon. In other words, by difference, the consumer pays from 26c. to 38 cents extra for every gallon of alcohol mixed and sold with gasoline, regardless of the proportions in which this is blended and sold. Out of this total the farmer, as a group, receives a net of from 8 cents to 19.5 cents per gallon, depending on the price of corn and on the price of the by-products.

The national effect of this cost increase will be as follows:—If 10 percent of alcohol be used nationally, or a total of 1,500,000,000 gallons per year, the added cost to the consumer would be from $390,000,000 to $580,000,000, exclusive of any added distribution cost. Including increased distribution cost this would amount to at least $465,00,000 to $655,000,000. Out of this, the farmer group would receive from $120,000,000 to $290,000,000. However, since the farmer consumes about 25 percent of the United States total gasoline consumption, about 25 percent of the total added cost must be deducted from his initial receipts. This leaves the farming population with a return of only about $20,000,000 to $150,000,000 at 25-cent and 50-cent corn, respectively, and at the by-product price previously discussed.

Another highly important aspect of this matter is the actual total cost of removal of a given amount of surplus agricultural products. If 10 percent of alcohol were used on a national basis, about 650,000,000 bushels of corn or its equivalent would be consumed. But the by-products thrown back upon the agricultural markets by the distilleries would have a cattle feeding value equal to approximately 250,000,000 bushels of corn, so that the final effective crop surplus reduction would be only 400,000,000 bushels of corn, or its equivalent.

Cost to Consumer

Putting the foregoing figures on the basis of the cost to the consumer of permanently removing one bushel of surplus corn from the market, with consideration for the fact that the by-products returned to the market in direct or indirect competition with the original corn, it will be found that the total cost of removing one bushel of corn permanently from the market lies between $1.16 and $1.64 per bushel, depending on the corn and by-product price levels.

If only 2 percent of alcohol be added to gasoline, as is being currently proposed by some parties, the same unifary figures hold true. The initial consumption of corn, or equivalent, would be only about 120,000,000 bushels and after deduction of the by-products are returned to the market in competition with the original grain, the effective reduction of surplus will be in the vicinity of 75,000,000 bushels only.

It is probable that the 10-percent alcohol proposal would have a considerable effect on general farm prices. Estimates by agricultural experts as to the increase in the price of corn that would be produced if this plan were now in effect vary anywhere from 50 cents down to 10 cents increase per bushel.

It is difficult, however, to believe that the 2-percent proposal could have any such effect. The proposal cannot and will not be limited to corn alone, but will include practically all other possible agricultural raw materials, such as rye, wheat, potatoes, beet residues, domestic molasses, and perhaps even sawdust. It seems impossible that after this relatively small consumption were distributed around between these various raw materials, all of which are suffering from surplus differing only in degree, that any net effect on the general price of farm products would be noted.

With respect to the possible dollars-and-cents effect that these proposals might have on the corn price its interesting to note the conclusions arrived at in a recent report of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Iowa State College. Their findings indicate that any given percentage change in the total corn crop, either resulting from a short or large crop or conversely from increased or decreased consumption, produces approximately twice this percentage change in the corn price.

In other words, a 2-percent corn alcohol-gasoline project (which would consume about 4 percent of the United States corn crop) might be expected to increase the farm corn price by about 8 percent or, for example, from 25 cents to 27 cents.

It has been argued that the effect on farm corn prices would be much greater than this, despite the small percentage of the total crop which would be consumed, in view of the fact that only a small portion of the farm grain crops reach the cash market. The Iowa State authorities flatly contradict this view, as is shown by the following quotation:—

"It might be thought that a program which would use up 23 percent of the corn crop would have a very drastic effect on the price of corn, because only about 10 percent of the corn crop leaves the farm and enters the channels of trade. But this is not true. It is the total production of corn, not the amount that passes through the channels of trade, that determines the price."

It seems hardly necessary to point out or emphasize the conclusion which must be drawn from the above facts as to the economic desirability of the present proposal.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this proposal cannot be regarded as anything other than a disguised and highly expensive method of burning corn. Leaving the question of its possible effect on general farm prices aside for the moment, the farmer receives very little net return on the corn or other products consumed in this manner. It therefore seems impossible that this can be the most efficient and desirable method of reducing surpluses increasing farm prices.

Drug Law Revision Plans Not Disclosed

(Continued from page 26)

Food Trade Views

At the food trade "hearing" today an entirely different attitude prevailed. The industry generally agreed on four amendments to the act, although some associations reserved commitments until securing authority. These amendments have been discussed by the trade for some time and were presented by Charles Wesley Dunn, attorney for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

They are:—(1) Extended label powers to false advertising, not mentioning misleading advertising and no censorship nor liability of agency or advertising medium; (2) elimination of the distinctive names provision of the act; (3) ban on deceptive and slack-filled packages; (4) administrative establishment of food standards of purity, but not of quality, leaving quality standards to voluntary action with departmental approval.

A ban on foods containing naturally deleterious ingredients was suggested by Prof. W. H. Handler, of Columbia University, a member of the "brain trust" drafting the revision bill for the department. Professor Handler took an active part in questioning the trade representatives at both "hearings." Stiffer penalties for second and subsequent offenses, but not for first, were suggested by trade representatives.

Dr. Paul Leach, of the American Medical Association, speaking on the drug section, asked full formula-disclosure on labels; compulsory government censorship of all advertising, testimonials and opinions; extension of the act to cosmetics, including power to stop the sale of cosmetics containing deleterious ingredients. He demanded abolition of the pharmacopeia and National Formulary as unconstitutional and suggested a government board for drug standards. He opposed licensing plants except for biologics and other drugs without laboratory standards.

J. E. Rouse, Casper, Wyo., Rocky Mountain division manager of manufacturing for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has been advanced to assistant general manager of all manufacturing activities. He was succeeded as division manager by R. E. Board, assistant general superintendent of the Casper plants.

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Nitrate Group Meets To Discuss Marketing

Details of the international nitrogen conferences which took place in this city last week were being held in close secrecy. According to previous information, representatives of Chilean, German and British nitrogen interests were to have met with representatives of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, in hopes of establishing some stabilization out of the present chaos in world nitrogen markets.

Among those present in the city last week were Mr. Quarles van Ufford, of the Staatsmijnen, government-subsidized sulphate of ammonia manufacturer, Liuburg, Netherlands. Mr. Quarles is reputed to have been one of the signatories of the European nitrogen cartel and represents Netherlands producers who for the past year have been potent factors in the sulphate of ammonia market in this country.

The representative of the I. G. Farbindustrie of Germany was identified as Doctor Jacoby, one of the ranking officials of the I. G. and one of its foremost nitrogen experts. F. C. Speyer, of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., another internationally known nitrogen authority, represents the British interests.

The Chilean nitrate industry was to have been represented by Senor Osvaldo de Castro, who is attached to the commission appointed by the Chilean government to liquidate the affairs of Cosach, and Paul Wirtz, Cosach's general European representative. Mr. Wirtz was unable to leave Europe and Senor de Castro was understood to have been given full power to speak for the Chilean interests. Other local officials of Cosach were also understood to have been attendant in the conversations.

Beyond indicating that conversations were being held, the participants and others interested in the meeting would not openly discuss details in fear of the legal danger of holding such meetings in the United States. Hence it could not be learned if the conferees talked of marketing conditions in this country. It was indicated, however, that European nitrogen interests were anxious to adjust a growing demand on behalf of Chilean and United States producers for a larger share of the European nitrogen business. The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has exported a substantial tonnage of nitrate of soda to France and small amounts to Italy and other countries, which it wishes to enlarge. Chile has abolished its heavy overhead charges by the liquidation of Cosach and is now in a stronger position to expand its operations in Europe. According to observers, one of the main interests of European nitrogen factors is to see that business in England and the Continent is not upset by ruthless price competition.

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Late Market News

(Continued from page 2)

Spearmint Advancing

Prices for spearmint oil were advancing late last week. Sales were made at $1.10 and $1.15 per pound and quotations were $1.15 to $1.25 at press time.

Linseed Oil Lower

Linseed oil was easier late in the week owing to a recession in flaxseed prices. Quotations on oil were reduced 2 points by crushers to 8.2c. per pound in car lots in cooperage and 7.6c. per pound in tankcars. Trade was quieter.

Red Arsenic Higher

The market for industrial chemicals late in the week was featured by ¾c. advance in red arsenic prices. The new schedule lists the prices of 10¼c. to 11½c. per pound, according to quantity. Tin salts continued strong, with sellers of tetrachloride asking 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound, based on a 30¼c. per pound Straits tin price. Tin crystals and oxide were firm. The market from a demand standpoint was fairly active.

Personal Paragraphs

John F. Woodman, A. M., has been appointed instructor in chemistry for the next academic year at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

George H. Lincks, varnish gum importer, this city, celebrated his forty-fourth anniversary in the gum business on April 25.

Dr. George Bogdan Kistiakowsky, has been elected as associate professor of chemistry at Harvard University, beginning with the next academic year.

Sherman von Walden, proprietor of a "system" for the treatment of disease, Atlanta, Ga., has been released by the Federal Trade Commission from a complaint charging unfair methods of competition in his advertising.

Miss Eleanor B. Marr, formerly assistant chemistry instructor at Denver University, was awarded the Ferguson fellowship in chemistry at Columbia university. Miss Marr received the same honor in April, 1932.

Dr. Cornelius Szalagyi, of the Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter, Ltd., Budapest, Hungary, will arrive in New York this week with the purpose of extending the relations of his concern. He may be addressed in care of the REPORTER.

George A. Bode, manager of the miscellaneous sales department of the Roessler and Hasslacher chemical division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Empire State Building, this city, returned to the office Monday after an absence of a month, having undergone a major operation.

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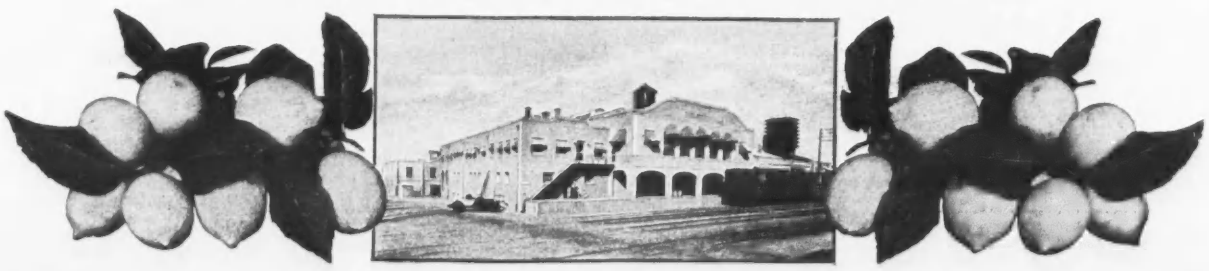
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